



CNLU – Institutional Development Plan (IDP)

1. Institutional Profile and Current Context

Chanakya National Law University (CNLU), Patna, established through the CNLU Act, 2006, is Bihar's state National Law University and a key higher-education institution in Eastern India. The university functions as a fully residential campus at Nyaya Nagar, Mithapur. It operates under the standard NLU governance model in which the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court serves as the Chancellor. Academic and administrative decisions are executed through the Executive Council, Academic Council, General Council, and Finance Committee.

CNLU currently offers the five-year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) and B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) programmes, the one-year LL.M., and the PhD in Law. The three-year LL.B. programme was introduced in 2025, expanding access to legal education for graduates from diverse disciplines. Several centres, such as law & technology, ADR, legal aid, environmental law, gender studies, and public policy, support academic enrichment, outreach, and skill-based learning.

The relevant units will populate the following institutional profile indicators:

1.1. Student Demographics

- Total student strength (UG, PG, Ph.D.): UG-690, PG-67, 3Year LL.B.-120, M.Sc.- 60, Ph.D.-65
- Annual intake across programmes: BUG-138, PG-67, 3 Year LL.B.-60, M.Sc.- 60
- Gender distribution: 48% Female, 52% Male
- Percentage of students from Bihar / other states: 65% (Bihar)/35% Other State

1.2. Faculty Profile

- Total faculty: 52
- Professors: 8
- Adjunct Professor: 32
- Adjunct Professors (Retired Judges)- 6
- Associate Professors: 6
- Assistant Professors: 35
- Professor of Practice: 1
- Faculty with Ph.D. : 34
- Faculty research publications (annual): 30
- Ongoing funded projects: 24 (14 Consultancy and 10 Research Projects)

1.3. Infrastructure Snapshot



- Number of classrooms: 27
- Smart classrooms: 27
- Hostel capacity (boys/girls): 327 (Boys), 316 Girls)
- Library seating capacity: 375
- Books, journals, and e-resources: Books 41,222, Journal-41, E-Resources 24
- Moot court halls/seminar halls: 6
- Internet Bandwidth and Wi-Fi coverage: Moderate
- Computer Lab Sitting Capacity-100
- Language Lab- 15
- Amphitheater- 1
- Auditorium- 1, Sitting Capacity-1300

1.4. Administrative & Digital Systems

- ERP usage status: Initial Phase
- Digitisation of records (percentage completed): 90%

1.5. Academic Performance & Outcomes

- Pass percentage (programme-wise): 99%
- Drop-Out- 1%
- Placement statistics (median package, recruiters): 12 Lakhs Avg.
- Students in judiciary, civil services, fellowships: Approx. 530

CNLU has improved visibility over the past few years, reflected in stronger student applications, better ranking movement, and increased participation in mootings, research, and internships. At the same time, institutional assessments point to challenges that must guide the next decade of planning: limited research output, uneven digital adoption, constrained hostel capacity, and the need for systematic faculty development and academic diversification.

2. Vision, Mission, and Social–Academic Mandate

2.1. Vision Statement

To develop Chanakya National Law University into a leading centre of legal education, research, and public engagement in Eastern India, an institution that prepares ethically grounded professionals, strengthens the justice system, and contributes meaningfully to the social and economic development of Bihar. The University [aspires to evolve into a 5th-Generation Law University that combines technology-driven learning, policy-oriented research, interdisciplinary knowledge, and community-centered justice initiatives.](#)

2.2. Mission Statement

CNLU's mission for the next decade is to:



- a) Provide rigorous and socially responsible legal education that equips students with analytical skills, professional competence, and a commitment to constitutional values.
- b) Strengthen research capacity in emerging legal and interdisciplinary fields, with particular attention to issues relevant to Bihar and the broader Eastern region.
- c) Build a student-centred academic environment that prioritises equity, accessibility, and holistic development.
- d) Expand institutional partnerships with courts, government departments, legal aid bodies, and national and international universities.
- e) Promote transparent, technology-enabled governance across academic and administrative systems.

2.3. Social–Academic Mandate of a State NLU in Eastern India

As Bihar’s state National Law University, CNLU carries responsibilities that extend beyond classroom teaching. The university serves as a key institution within Eastern India’s justice ecosystem, positioned at the intersection of legal education, public policy, and institutional capacity-building. This mandate includes:

2.3.1. Enhancing Access to Quality Legal Education

CNLU must continue widening access for students from rural districts, first-generation learners, women, and socio-economically disadvantaged groups in Bihar. The introduction of the three-year LL.B. programme further expands access and will require targeted academic support systems.

2.3.2. Strengthening the Regional Justice System

The university plays a central role in supporting the Patna High Court, district courts, and state departments through research assistance, training programmes, and legal aid initiatives. Over the next decade, CNLU is expected to deepen this work by developing specialised centres focused on judicial reforms, legal technology, and ADR.

2.3.3. Producing Contextually Grounded Research

There is a pressing need for rigorous, empirical research on issues central to Bihar—land rights, gender justice, labour mobility, environmental regulation, child protection, and digital governance. CNLU’s IDP period will prioritise research clusters and institutional mechanisms that strengthen this work.

2.3.4. Advancing Public Engagement and Community Responsibility

The university must expand its clinical programmes, legal literacy efforts, and outreach activities in collaboration with local communities, civil society groups, and state agencies. This outreach is essential to fulfilling the constitutional and social role of a state NLU.

2.3.5. Supporting State Capacity and Policy Innovation



CNLU is positioned to advise and collaborate with state government departments on legal drafting, policy reviews, frontline worker training, and evidence-building for justice-sector reforms. Building structured policy engagement units will be central to the next decade.

2.4. Alignment with National Frameworks

CNLU's vision and mission are aligned with:

- **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** – especially recommendations on multidisciplinary learning, research culture, technology integration, and institutional autonomy.
- **UGC Institutional Development Plan (IDP) Guidelines (2024–25)** – emphasising governance reform, academic restructuring, digital ecosystems, and outcome-based planning.
- **Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules** – ensuring compliance with professional standards in curriculum, teaching, and assessment.
- **State Development Priorities of Bihar** – including improvements in justice delivery, gender equity, digital governance, and public administration quality.

2.5. Ten-Year Direction (2025–2035)

Over the next decade, CNLU will work towards:

- Expanding its academic programmes and research clusters.
- Increasing student and faculty diversity.
- Creating a digital-first governance system.
- Improving infrastructure to meet growing enrolments.
- Building stronger linkages with courts, state agencies, and the legal profession.
- Enhancing the university's regional and national visibility.

This direction provides the foundation for the strategic goals and measurable targets outlined in Part IV of the IDP.

3. SWOC Analysis and Need Assessment

A precise diagnosis of the university's current position is essential for setting realistic development targets. The following SWOC analysis is based on internal review inputs, stakeholder discussions, AQAR data, and the emerging requirements of NEP 2020 and UGC's IDP framework.

3.1. Strengths

3.4.1. Institutional Legitimacy and Governance Structure

- Established through a dedicated State Act (2006), providing statutory stability.
- Governance aligned with the NLU model, with the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court as Chancellor.
- Functioning statutory bodies: Executive Council, Academic Council, General Council, and Finance Committee.



3.4.2. Residential Campus with Core Academic Infrastructure

- Fully residential undergraduate programmes.
- Classrooms with AV facilities, moot court hall, library, hostels, and IT infrastructure.
- Established centres supporting moot court, legal aid, ADR, gender studies, and policy engagement.

3.4.3. Diverse Student Base

- Admissions from all regions of India.
- Strong presence of first-generation learners and students from rural Bihar, contributing to social mobility.

3.4.4. Growing Visibility and Academic Reputation

- Improvement in national law school rankings.
- Increased student participation in moot courts, competitions, and internships.
- Strengthening institutional collaborations and certificate programmes.

3.2. Weaknesses

3.2.1. Limited Research Culture and Output

- Research publications remain modest compared to national benchmarks.
- Few externally funded projects; limited structured support for faculty research.
- Absence of strong research clusters or thematic groups.

3.2.2. Insufficient Digital Ecosystem

- ERP and LMS adoption remain partial.
- Examination, record-keeping, and administrative workflows rely heavily on manual processes.
- Need for secure digital storage, online coursework systems, and integrated student services.

3.2.3. Capacity Constraints in Residential Infrastructure

- Existing hostel facilities are nearing saturation with increasing enrolments.
- Limited academic support spaces (seminar rooms, research labs, digital studio, incubation space).

3.2.4. Uneven Faculty Strength

- Faculty–student ratio requires improvement.
- Need for systematic faculty development, training in NEP-based pedagogy, and exposure to interdisciplinary research.

3.3. Opportunities

3.3.1. NEP 2020 and IDP Framework



- National policies encourage autonomy, digital transformation, multidisciplinary learning, and research expansion.
- Possibility of introducing new programmes, electives, and interdisciplinary modules.

3.3.2. Regional Leadership in Legal Education

- CNLU is uniquely positioned to serve as a hub for legal scholarship in Eastern India.
- Opportunities to collaborate with the Patna High Court, district judiciary, state departments, State Law Commission, and legal aid bodies.

3.3.3. Expansion of Academic Portfolio

- The recently launched three-year LL.B. creates pathways for academic diversification.
- Scope for PG diplomas, online programmes, executive education, and skill-based certifications.

3.3.4. Growth in External Partnerships

- Potential for MoUs with national/international universities, NGOs, think tanks, and EdTech platforms.
- Opportunities to co-develop research, policy studies, professional training, and joint teaching modules.

3.3.5. Alumni Engagement

- A growing alumni base with representation in litigation, judiciary, corporate law, government service, and academia.
- Opportunities for alumni-driven mentorship, internships, placements, and institutional funding.

3.4. Challenges

3.4.1. Rising Enrolment Pressure

- Increasing demand for NLUs nationally puts pressure on teaching, hostels, and core infrastructure.

3.4.2. Resource Constraints

- As a state NLU, budgetary support is limited.
- Need to strengthen revenue diversification and financial planning.

3.4.3. Rapid Technological Change

- Legal education must adapt to developments in AI, digital justice systems, and interdisciplinary knowledge.
- Faculty and students require targeted training to remain competitive.

3.4.4. Student Preparedness Gaps



- Incoming cohorts include many first-generation learners requiring language support, writing skills, and academic readiness programmes.

3.4.5. Competition from Emerging NLUs & Private Universities

- New law schools in neighbouring states are competing for talent, collaborations, and visibility.

3.5. Need Assessment Summary

Based on the SWOC analysis, five priority areas emerge for the IDP period:

Table 1 Need Assessment Summary (CNLU IDP 2025–2035)

Sl. No.	Priority Area	Specific Requirements
a)	Strengthening Research and Innovation Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish thematic research clusters in priority domains. • Introduce seed grants for faculty and doctoral research. • Expand PhD supervision capacity. • Strengthen faculty development and research method training. • Build long-term external research collaborations.
b)	Expanding and Modernising Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct additional hostel blocks to accommodate rising enrolments • Add classrooms, seminar halls, and dedicated research spaces. • Develop digital labs and ICT-enabled academic support areas. • Upgrade library infrastructure and e-resource systems. • Set up a digital studio and incubation/innovation space.
c)	Digital Transformation of Academic and Administrative Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a comprehensive ERP system. • Enable digital examinations and automated evaluation workflows. • Shift administrative operations to transparent e-governance modules. • Provide integrated online student services. • Adopt LMS and blended learning platforms.
d)	Enhancing Teaching Quality and Academic Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit additional faculty to improve the faculty-student ratio. • Introduce interdisciplinary electives and updated curriculum pathways. • Expand skill-based learning modules, including drafting, communication, and legal tech. • Establish language labs and writing support units. • Offer bridge programmes for first-generation learners.



e)	Strengthening External Engagement and Institutional Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalise partnerships with courts, state departments, NGOs, and universities. • Develop structured pathways for internships, clerkships, and field-based learning. • Strengthen alumni engagement for mentoring and placements. • Build institutional capacity for policy research and professional training programmes.
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These priorities will guide the strategic goals and Key Performance Indicators outlined in Part 4 of the IDP.

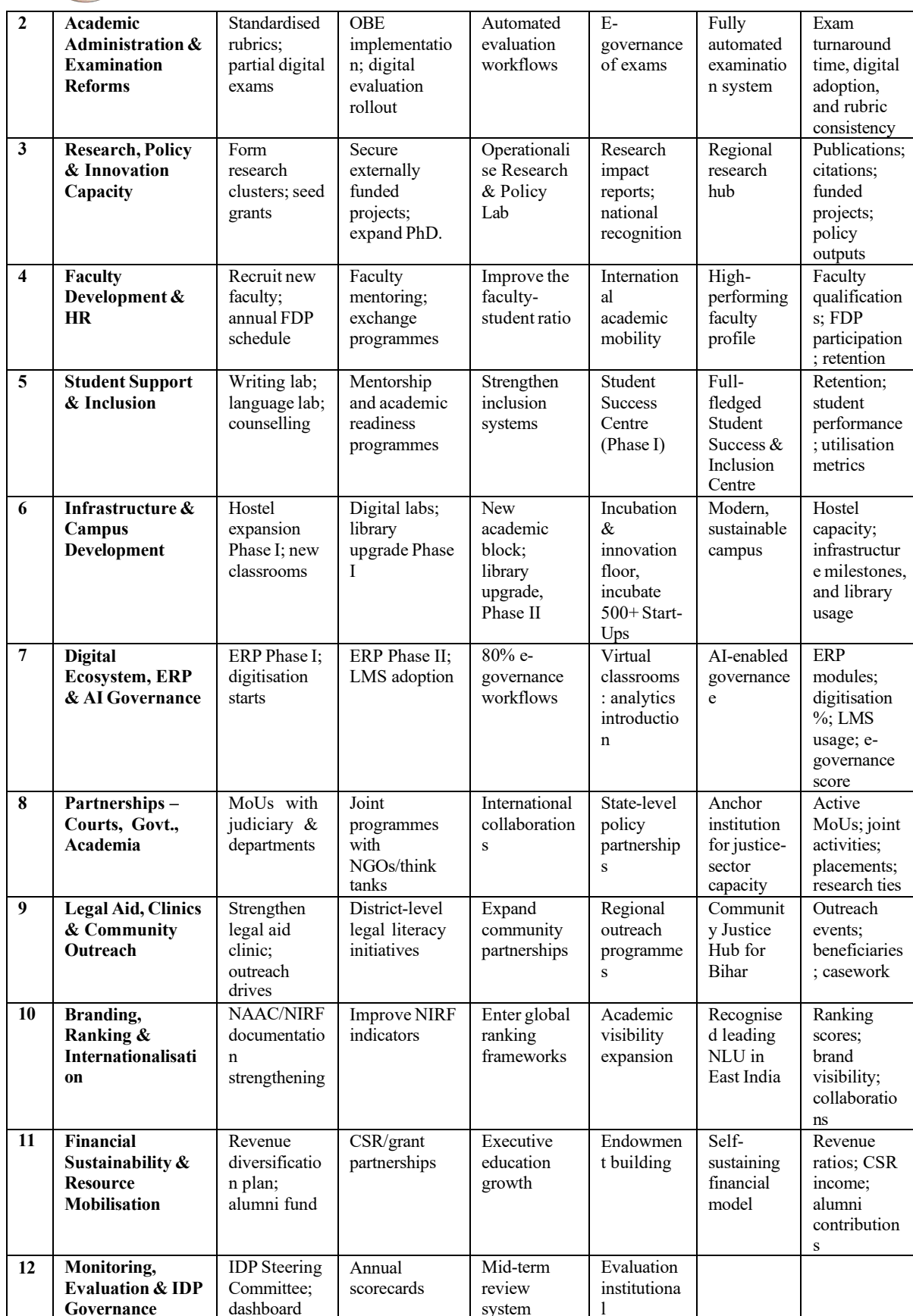
4. Strategic Goals and Key Performance Indicators

The strategic goals for the next decade provide the operational backbone of CNLU's Institutional Development Plan. They translate the university's vision and mandate into measurable priorities across academic, administrative, research, and infrastructural domains. These goals address the gaps identified in the SWOC analysis, the expectations outlined in NEP 2020, and the responsibilities of a state National Law University serving Bihar and Eastern India.

The plan adopts a phased approach—short-term (1–3 years), medium-term (5–7 years), and long-term (10 years)—to ensure steady progress and realistic implementation. Each strategic area is paired with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that enable annual monitoring, transparent reporting, and timely course correction. Together, these targets create a structured path for academic quality, digital transformation, research growth, student support, and institutional partnerships. The following 12 strategic areas (indicated in Table 2) outline the university's priorities for the decade ahead and serve as the basis for implementation under Part VI of this IDP.

Table 2 Comprehensive Strategic Goals Table (2025–2035)

Sl. No.	Strategic Area	1 Year (2025–26)	3 Years (2027–28)	5 Years (2029–30)	7 Years (2031–32)	10 Years (2034–35)	KPIs
1	Curriculum & Pedagogical Excellence	Curriculum revision; introduce new electives; expand clinical courses	Interdisciplinary pathways; blended modules; curriculum audit	Launch minors/micro-credentials	Full bilingual academic support	Regional leader in curriculum innovation	Number of revised courses, elective diversity, clinical participation, and OBE compliance





(Annexure: I: What other universities are doing in their IDPs)

5. The Nine Enablers

This part of the IDP sets out the nine enablers that will shape the university's development over the next decade. These enablers work together. Some relate to how decisions are made, others to how programmes are designed, and several deal with the day-to-day systems that keep the university running. Taken together, they form the practical foundation for carrying out the earlier strategic goals.

The focus here is not just on building new structures, but on strengthening the systems that enable the university to operate with greater clarity, consistency, and accountability. Each enabler, therefore, asks a simple question: *What has to improve in this area for the university to move steadily toward its long-term vision?*

The nine enablers are developed as independent chapters:

Each enabler will be developed as an independent chapter:

5.1. Governance and leadership: Enabler 1

Good governance is the backbone of an effective university. For a state National Law University, this becomes even more important because academic, administrative, and financial decisions must remain aligned with statutory requirements while still allowing the university to function with flexibility and pace. This enabler outlines how CNLU will strengthen its internal decision-making systems over the next decade. [This governance reform supports the transition towards becoming a 5th-Generation Law University, data-driven, digitally enabled, research-led, and globally connected](#)

5.1.1. Current Context

CNLU operates through a standard NLU governance structure. The Chancellor (Chief Justice of the Patna High Court), Vice-Chancellor, Executive Council, Academic Council, Finance Committee, and General Council form the core decision-making bodies. Over the years, the statutory framework has remained stable, but the pace and coordination of processes have often depended on individual initiative rather than systematic procedure.



As new programmes, research initiatives, digital systems, and administrative responsibilities expand, the university now needs more predictable workflows, clearer documentation, and faster internal coordination. This enabler focuses on building those conditions.

5.1.2. Guiding Principles for the Next Decade

A few simple but essential principles guide the direction of governance reform:

- a) **Decisions must be timely** – delays create bottlenecks in academic planning, faculty recruitment, examinations, and infrastructure development.
- b) **Processes must be documented** – rules, formats, and internal workflows should be written, shared, and easy to follow.
- c) **Committees must function with purpose** – agendas should be clear, meetings regular, and decisions recorded and followed up.
- d) **Data must support decisions** – planning should be based on reliable information, not assumptions.
- e) **Accountability should be built into everyday functioning** – through reporting, monitoring, and transparent review.

These principles aim to create an administrative culture in which staff and faculty can work without confusion and in which decisions do not remain pending due to avoidable gaps.

5.1.3. Key Areas of Improvement (2025–2035)

Table 3 Governance & Leadership – Key Directions

Sl. No.	Focus Area	Action Points
a)	Strengthening Statutory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regular, scheduled meetings of EC, AC, FC, and GC as per the annual calendar.• Standardised agendas with supporting documents circulated in advance.• Decisions recorded in a uniform format with clear follow-up timelines.• Annual review of statutory bodies and committees to ensure relevance and functionality.
b)	Clarity in Roles and Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated duty handbook for faculty and administrative staff.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear division of tasks between Registrar, Deans, Directors, Centre Heads, and administrative sections. • Delegation of routine approvals to prevent unnecessary escalation.
c)	Policy Framework and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated policies on academic administration, examinations, research support, HR, IT usage, grievance redressal, and financial procedures. • Compilation of all approved policies in a central digital repository. • Scheduled policy reviews every two years.
d)	Internal Communication Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured internal channels for office orders, academic notices, committee minutes, and student announcements • Integration of communication workflows with ERP and email systems to avoid information fragmentation.
e)	Transparent and Predictable Administrative Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOPs for admissions, examinations, procurement, hostel operations, library services, and internships/placements. • Defined process timelines for each section to ensure predictable turnaround. • Regular internal audits to check compliance.
f)	Decentralisation and Follow-Through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering centres, committees, and sections to handle routine tasks independently. • Systematic tracking of decisions taken in statutory bodies to ensure implementation. • Monthly review meetings at the Dean/Director level for academic and administrative progress.

5.1.4. Digital Support for Governance

Digital systems will support smoother decision-making:



- ERP modules for academics, examinations, HRMS, finance, and hostel, enabling centralised information.
- Digital dashboards to monitor pending tasks, approvals, faculty workload, attendance, and progress of major projects.
- Online submission and approval of files to reduce delays caused by manual movement of documents.

The goal is not to replace human decision-making but to reduce routine delays and create a transparent trail of actions.

5.1.5. Leadership Development

A university grows when it builds leadership at multiple levels. Over the next decade, the institution will:

- Offer training and orientation for newly appointed Deans, Directors, and administrative heads.
- Introduce short workshops on academic leadership, public administration, and regulatory compliance.
- Create opportunities for mid-career faculty to lead small projects, committees, and academic initiatives.

This distributes responsibility and prevents over-centralisation.

5.1.6. Monitoring and Accountability

Governance reform is meaningful only when supported by monitoring. CNLU will:

- Maintain an Annual Governance Review as part of the IDP monitoring cycle.
- Track key indicators such as:
 - number of meetings held as per schedule,
 - time taken for approvals,
 - compliance with SOPs,
 - implementation rate of EC/AC decisions,
 - audit observations and their resolution.
- Present a consolidated report each year to the Executive Council.



This ensures that governance remains an active, living function of the university rather than a static requirement.

5.1.7. Expected Outcomes by 2035

If the reforms in this chapter are implemented consistently, the university will see:

- Faster and more predictable decision-making
- Smoother academic administration
- Reduced administrative backlog
- Greater clarity in responsibilities and reporting
- A stronger culture of documentation and follow-through
- Better preparedness for NAAC, NIRF, BCI, UGC, and government reviews
- A more confident internal leadership capable of managing programmes, centres, and research activity

In short, governance will shift from being reactive to being structured, steady, and forward-looking.

5.2. Financial planning and resource diversification-Enabler 2

Financial stability is a central concern for any public university, more so for a state National Law University that operates with limited recurring state support. Over the years, CNLU has managed its expenses carefully. Still, the scope of activities expected from NLUs today, research programmes, digital infrastructure, faculty expansion, hostel upgrades, community outreach, and new academic offerings, requires a more deliberate approach to financial planning.

This enabler lays out a clear path to diversifying income sources, improving budget discipline, and building reserves that enable the university to grow without compromising academic quality.

5.2.1. Current Context

CNLU's finances depend largely on student fees, with occasional project-based support from state departments and external bodies. While this has allowed the university to function, it also means that any increase in enrolment directly influences the ability to meet operational needs.



As the university expands and brings in new programmes, the existing financial structure will need strengthening in three areas:

- **predictability** – stable annual budgeting and mid-year review;
- **diversification** – reducing dependence on a single revenue stream;
- **long-term planning** – linking budget decisions to growth targets.

5.2.2. Guiding Principles for the Next Decade

The financial strategy for the IDP period rests on the following principles:

- Responsible and realistic budgeting based on actual requirements and phased targets.
- Balanced growth so that academic commitments do not exceed financial capacity.
- Diversification of revenue through multiple academic, professional, and partnership avenues.
- Transparency and accountability in planning, approvals, and expenditure.
- Maintaining affordability so that the university remains accessible to diverse student groups, including first-generation learners from Bihar.

These principles ensure that financial planning supports academic expansion, not restrict it.

5.2.3. Key Areas of Improvement (2025–2035)

a) Strengthening Annual Budgeting and Financial Governance

- Establish a predictable annual budget cycle with mid-year reviews.
- Clear alignment between budget allocations and the strategic goals identified in the IDP.
- Standardised financial procedures, formats, and documentation.
- Regular reporting to the Finance Committee and Executive Council.

b) Diversification of Revenue Streams

CNLU will gradually reduce its dependence on student fees by developing alternative sources:

- **Executive Education & Short Courses:** Specialised programmes for legal practitioners, government officers, corporate teams, and NGOs.



- **Certificate Courses:** Law-tech, ADR, policy, compliance, cyber law, and other skill-focused offerings.
- **Research & Consultancy Projects:** Collaborative work with state departments, commissions, NGOs, and think tanks.
- **Continuing Legal Education (CLE):** Programmes designed for advocates and judicial officers.
- **Online Learning:** Fee-based online certificate programmes.

These sources will be developed carefully so that academic priorities take precedence over commercial considerations.

c) Alumni Engagement & Philanthropic Support

A dedicated structure is needed to channel alumni goodwill into concrete institutional support:

- Alumni development fund with formal contribution mechanisms.
- Annual alumni giving campaigns tied to specific projects (scholarships, library resources, hostel improvements).
- Named fellowships, scholarships, and contributions for academic chairs.
- Mentorship and professional networks that support internship and placement pipelines.

d) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and External Grants

Given the region's growing industry presence and the CSR requirements of corporate entities, the university can seek:

- CSR-funded research projects in areas such as legal awareness, community justice, women and child protection, and digital governance.
- Infrastructure improvements are supported through CSR or social responsibility initiatives.
- Project partnerships with state departments and national bodies for legal drafting, capacity-building, and training.

e) Accessing Government Schemes and National Funding



The university will actively explore funding options under:

- UGC schemes, research grants, and capacity-building programmes.
- Ministry of Education and Ministry of Law & Justice initiatives.
- State government departments (WCD, Labour, Social Welfare, Rural Development, Home Department).
- State and national schemes for digital infrastructure and skill enhancement.

This requires a small, competent team to track opportunities and prepare proposals.

5.2.4. Financial Management and Internal Controls

Table 4 Financial Management – Key Processes and Controls

Focus Area	Action Points
Predictable and Transparent Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated financial procedures manual.• Quarterly expenditure and utilisation reports.• Timely settlement of advances, bills, and reimbursements.
Strengthening Procurement Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SOPs for procurement ensuring fairness, transparency, and timely acquisition.• Clear timelines for tendering, vendor selection, and delivery.
Internal Audit and Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regular audit cycles with follow-up action.• Financial oversight through the Finance Committee.• Compliance with statutory financial regulations.

A stable and transparent financial system reassures stakeholders and supports accreditation requirements.

5.2.5. Long-Term Infrastructure Planning

Large infrastructure projects require multi-year financial planning. CNLU will prepare:

- **10-year capital expenditure plan** aligned with campus development.



- Phased allocation for hostels, academic blocks, digital labs, library upgrades, and student facilities.
- Resource mobilisation plan for each large project (state support, CSR, alumni funding, grants).

This approach ensures that infrastructure development remains steady and realistic.

5.2.6. Expected Outcomes by 2035

By the end of the IDP period, CNLU aims to achieve:

- A diversified revenue model with multiple streams contributing to the annual budget.
- Improved financial stability that supports new programmes, research centres, and digital systems.
- Stronger engagement with alumni, government agencies, and industry partners.
- Transparent financial processes that improve confidence among stakeholders.
- A long-term financial plan aligned with academic and infrastructural needs.

The goal is to create a financial foundation that allows the university to grow steadily, respond to new opportunities, and maintain quality without placing undue burden on students.

5.3. Academic programmes and curriculum reform

Academic reform at CNLU does not begin from scratch. Many foundational elements are already functioning—sound programmes, active clinical units, interdisciplinary electives, and a steady assessment system. The next decade requires a structured plan that consolidates what exists and expands where needed. This enabler is therefore organised into three sections: Current Baseline, Areas for Consolidation, and Planned Expansion.

Table 5 **Current Baseline (Already Implemented)**

Area	Current Status / What Is Already Implemented
Programme Structure	• Established UG, PG, 3-year LL.B., and PhD programmes.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course outcomes are integrated into several core subjects. • Updated reading lists across major law papers.
Interdisciplinary Exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electives in tech law, environment, gender, policy, management, criminology, and ADR. • Centre-driven modules and expert lectures.
Experiential Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Legal Aid Clinic, ADR Centre, Moot Court Society. • Credit-linked internships. • Court visits and field components.
Writing & Academic Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing and research assignments are routinely used. • Faculty-led academic guidance.
Certificate and Add-on Courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISB SEL and other certificate offerings are already functioning. • Centre-based short modules.
Postgraduate & Doctoral Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LL.M. dissertation supervision. • Ongoing PhD supervision and colloquia.
Assessment Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment in multiple courses. • Rubric-based evaluation used by many faculty. • Regular mid-term and end-term exams.

Table 6 Consolidation Areas (2025–2028)

Area	Consolidation Required
Curriculum and Course Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal curriculum review cycle (3 years). • Standard course files with outcomes and assessment plans. • Uniform NEP–BCI alignment across all courses.
Interdisciplinary Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert electives into structured thematic tracks. • Add interdisciplinary modules to the Academic Handbook.
Clinical & Practical Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common timetable for moots, clinics, ADR activities. • Standardised credit allocation for field work.
Academic Support Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal writing lab and language lab. • Systematic bridge support for first-generation learners.



Certificate & Micro-Credentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear approval process for certificate modules. • Annual academic calendar for certificate programmes.
PG & Doctoral Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured timelines for Ph.D. reviews. • Uniform LL.M. dissertation evaluation rubrics.
Assessment Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University-wide rubrics. • ERP-based feedback documentation.

Table 7: Academic Expansion Direction (2028–2035)- *Future Growth and New Academic Pathways*

Area	Expansion for 2028–2035
New Academic Tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law & Technology • Law, Governance & Public Policy • Law & Development (Bihar-focused) • Law, Business & Sustainability
Experiential Learning Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field clinics are linked to state departments and commissions. • Practice-based courses co-taught with practitioners.
Advanced Skill Modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence analytics, research design, digital literacy, contract automation, mediation practice.
Writing and Language Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated Writing Centre. • Communication and remedial language programmes.
Micro-Credentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stackable micro-courses leading to specialisations. • Online blended modules for flexible learning.
Strengthening PG & Doctoral Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research clusters with funded positions. • Annual CNLU doctoral and research colloquia. • Co-supervision with policy institutes and think tanks.
Assessment Modernisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full OBE implementation. • Digital evaluation processes. • Transparent grade moderation policy.

5.3.1. Expected Outcomes (By 2035)

By the completion of the IDP cycle, CNLU aims to achieve:

- A curriculum that is coherent, contemporary, and aligned with professional needs.
- An organised academic ecosystem where experiential learning and interdisciplinary study are embedded.
- Strong academic support structures benefiting all student groups, especially first-generation learners.
- A more research-oriented postgraduate and doctoral culture.



- Improved academic performance, better preparedness for professional pathways, and stronger student outcomes.

5.4. Research, innovation, and IP- Enabler 4

A National Law University is expected to produce knowledge that supports courts, government departments, legal professionals, and civil society. While CNLU already has active faculty, functioning centres, and ongoing doctoral research, the university now needs a more organised research ecosystem—one that is predictable, thematic, and visible. This enabler builds on what is already in place and sets a clear direction for strengthening research over the next decade.

Baseline → Consolidation → Expansion → KPIs & Timelines.

5.4.1. CNLU's current research foundation is stronger than that of typical state universities and comparable to that of younger NLUs.

Component	Current Status (Baseline)
Research Themes (Informal)	Faculty and centres already work on ADR, gender, environment, governance, policy, and innovation.
Faculty Research Support	Internal grants, travel support, access to SCC Online, JSTOR, HeinOnline, periodic workshops, and recognition in institutional reports.
Doctoral & PG Research	Active LL.M. dissertation guidance; ongoing PhD supervision; centre-based colloquia.
Research Centres	Legal Aid Clinic, ADR Centre, Gender Studies Centre, Environment Centre, Innovation & Entrepreneurship Centre.
External Linkages	Ties with Patna High Court, Bihar Judicial Academy, district courts, and state departments.



Institutional Publications	University journals are published periodically; conferences and seminars are organised annually.
Policy Work (Occasional)	Individual faculty and centres respond to requests from departments and commissions.

This baseline positions the university well for the next stage of development.

5.4.2. Consolidation (2025–2028)

Before expanding, CNLU must standardise processes, strengthen research governance, and organise what already exists.

Area	Consolidation Actions (2025–2028)
Research Clusters	Identify 4–5 core themes, appoint coordinators, and prepare annual plans.
Faculty Research Support	Formal research policy; annual research calendar; standard reporting formats; updated list of databases; central research repository.
Doctoral & PG Research Systems	Doctoral handbook; structured review schedule; uniform rubrics for LL.M. dissertations; research ethics committee.
Research Centres	Annual academic plan; half-yearly reporting; budget norms; standard calendar across centres.
External Linkages	Formal MoUs; nodal faculty system; joint training modules; documentation of outputs.



Institutional Publications	Strengthened editorial workflow; regular publication cycles; online archiving.
Research Documentation	Centralised archive of papers, policy briefs, seminars, and projects.

5.4.3. Expansion (2028–2035)

Once consolidation is complete, CNLU moves into a higher research orbit.

Expansion Component	Direction for 2028–2035
Research Clusters (Advanced)	Mature clusters producing working papers, policy briefs, field studies, co-authored articles, and funded projects.
Faculty Research Ecosystem	Training in empirical methods; research mentorship system; RA support for faculty projects; targeted external grants.
Doctoral & Postgraduate Depth	Annual doctoral colloquium; thematic Ph.D. groups; joint supervision with policy institutes; publication guidance.
Research Centres as Hubs	Multiyear government projects; CSR-supported studies; field-based research; centre-led publications.
Policy Engagement	Dedicated research & policy lab producing briefs for government, judiciary, commissions.



Plain Language & Legislative Drafting & Legal Communication	<p>Establish a research stream on plain-language drafting.</p> <p>Produce simplified versions of state schemes, rules, and orders.</p> <p>Conduct training for judicial officers, administrators, and students.</p> <p>Publish guides for drafting clear, accessible legal documents.</p>
Institutional Publications & IP	<p>Working paper series, edited volumes, clear IP rules, and annual “Research Week.”</p>
CNLU White Papers and Policy Output Series	<p>Annual white papers on justice delivery, labour laws, gender justice, and cyber governance.</p> <p>Model draft bills, rules, and notifications for state departments.</p> <p>Public-facing evidence summaries on key legal issues.</p>
Collaborations	<p>Multi-institutional research consortia, international co-authored work, and student involvement in projects.</p>

This is the phase in which CNLU becomes known for its scholarly output and policy relevance.

5.4.4. Research & Policy Lab (Flagship Initiative)

A core feature of leading NLUs like GNLU and NALSAR is a policy-facing research unit. CNLU’s Lab will gradually take shape as:

Lab Focus	Outputs
Evidence for state bodies	Data analysis, evaluation studies, programme reviews.



Policy drafting & review	Assistance to departments, commissions, and the judiciary.
Socio-legal field studies	Surveys, community-based studies, and documentation of justice access.
Knowledge dissemination	Briefs, reports, dialogues, workshops, media notes.

By 2035, the Lab will become a recognised public-facing resource for Bihar.

5.4.5. KPI + TIMELINE MATRIX (1–3–5–7–10 YEARS)

(This model takes the cue from PRSU, DU, and Gujarat University IDPs—clear milestones, measurable indicators).

Table 8 KPI + TIMELINE MATRIX (1–3–5–7–10 YEARS)

Timeline	Targets	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
1-Year (2025–26)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 4–5 clusters. Research support policy. Doctoral review calendar. Annual workshops. Centre workplans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clusters notified. Policy approval. Review compliance rate. Workshops conducted. Centre reports.
3-Year (2027–28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional clusters. Regular seed grants. Strengthened journals. Annual doctoral colloquium. Three collaborative projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Publications/faculty. •Seed grants awarded. •Journal regularity. •Colloquium reports. Collaboration count.



5-Year (2029–30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research & Policy Lab is operational. • Field-based studies. • Increased funded projects. • Working papers series. • Student RA programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lab outputs. • Funded project count. • Working papers. • Student RA data.
7-Year (2031–32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognised expertise in 2–3 areas. • International collaborations. • Cluster publications & briefs. • Co-supervised theses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy briefs. • International MoUs. • Citations. • Co-supervision cases.
10-Year (2034–35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNLU is a research hub in Eastern India. • Multi-year cluster projects. • Annual Research Week. • Improved NIRF/NAAC research metrics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIRF research improvement. • External funding volume. • Research Week participation. • Centre outputs.

5.4.6. Expected Outcomes by 2035

By the end of the IDP period:

- CNLU becomes a recognised research centre in Eastern India.
- Research output becomes continuous, thematic, and policy relevant.
- The university maintains a steady pipeline of funded projects.
- Doctoral research gains visibility and structure.
- Centres become credible hubs of knowledge and training.
- NIRF/NAAC research-related scores improve meaningfully.
- CNLU contributes directly to Bihar's justice and governance ecosystem.

5.5. Human Resources and Capacity-Building- Enabler 5



A university's growth depends on the strength of its people—faculty, administrative staff, technical teams, and student-facing services. For an institution like CNLU, which manages academic programmes, centres, legal clinics, internships, examinations, community outreach, and digital systems with a relatively compact workforce, human resource strengthening is a critical part of institutional development.

CNLU already has several strong internal practices. Faculty take on academic leadership roles, the administrative staff support complex operations, and professional development activities are conducted periodically. The next decade requires an organised approach that builds on these strengths, fills long-standing gaps, and positions CNLU to handle the academic and administrative expectations of a modern National Law University.

This enabler is organised into three parts:

Current Baseline → Consolidation (2025–2028) → Expansion (2028–2035)

5.5.1. Current Baseline – What Already Exists at CNLU

CNLU's existing human resource strengths form a solid foundation for future planning.

Table 9 Human Resources & Capacity-Building (Baseline Strengths)

Area	Existing Strengths at CNLU
Faculty Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dedicated faculty across significant areas of law, management, and social sciences.• Active supervision in LL.M. and PhD programmes.• Strong engagement in teaching, research, academic events, and centre activities.
Faculty Development & Academic Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regular FDPs, workshops, and internal training sessions.• Faculty participation in national and international FDPs, refresher courses, MDPs, and workshops.• New courses, electives, clinical modules, and interdisciplinary offerings developed by faculty.• Informal mentoring culture where senior faculty guide junior colleagues.• Academic leadership roles (deans, coordinators,



	convenors, centre heads) handled with clarity and shared responsibility.
Administrative & Technical Workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committed administrative team supporting examinations, academics, hostels, library, finance, and research centres. • Basic ICT support for databases, digital classrooms, and ongoing ERP transition. • Staff members often handle multiple responsibilities, ensuring operational continuity.
Professional Development (Non-Teaching)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular workshops on office procedures, ICT tools, and examination-related work. • On-the-job learning through coordination of seminars, events, and academic activities. • High willingness to adapt to digital systems, new workflows, and institutional changes.

These strengths position CNLU ahead of many similarly sized institutions and must be acknowledged as the baseline for further development.

5.5.2. Consolidation Priorities (2025–2028)

The first phase of HR strengthening aims to tidy the internal structure, clarify responsibilities, and ensure predictable functioning.

Table 10 Consolidation Priorities (2025–2028)

Area	Consolidation Actions (2025–2028)
Faculty Recruitment (Short-Term Priorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill sanctioned posts in constitutional law, criminal law, contracts, and commercial law. • Recruit specialised faculty in technology law, labour and development, environment, gender studies, and public policy. • Strengthen LL.M. and Ph.D. supervision capacity through strategic hiring.



Administrative Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit additional staff for examinations, academics, hostel administration, ICT support, and student services. • Create dedicated support roles for research centres and the internship/placement unit. • Update job descriptions, duty manuals, and reporting formats for all administrative posts.
Professional Development Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement an annual FDP and staff training calendar. • Conduct regular sessions on teaching methods, assessment design, research tools, and digital learning systems. • Train administrative staff in file management, procurement rules, finance systems, and ERP.
ICT and Technical Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen ICT staffing for ERP, e-attendance systems, digital classrooms, and basic cybersecurity. • Train technical staff in audio-visual management, online examination platforms, and digital content support.
Workflows and Internal Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop clear SOPs for academic administration, examinations, procurement, student services, and hostel management. • Establish predictable turnaround timelines for routine administrative tasks. • Set up structured communication channels for notices, office orders, minutes, academic calendars, and student announcements.

This phase ensures stable internal operations, reduces dependency on a few individuals, and creates a more predictable administrative rhythm.

5.5.3. Expansion Pathway (2028–2035)

Once consolidation is achieved, the university can begin long-term human resource strengthening aligned with academic growth.



Table 11 **Enabler 5 – Expansion Pathway (2028–2035)**

Area	Expansion Direction (2028–2035)
Faculty Growth and New Roles	<p>Recruitment aligned with new interdisciplinary tracks: Law & Technology, Public Policy, Law & Development, Environment & Sustainability.</p> <p>Engagement of visiting and adjunct faculty from the judiciary, senior advocates, corporate counsel, and policy institutions.</p> <p>Structured faculty mobility programmes for teaching and research exchanges with other NLUs, central universities, and international partners.</p>
International Faculty Recruitment & Academic Mobility	<p>Recruit visiting faculty from foreign universities.</p> <p>Offer 3–12-month teaching/research fellowships.</p> <p>Facilitate global academic exchange and joint courses.</p> <p>Provide residential facilities and administrative support for foreign guests.</p>
Strengthening Centres and Clinics	<p>Dedicated project assistants or administrative support staff for major centres (Legal Aid, ADR, Gender, Environment, Innovation).</p> <p>Student Research Assistant (RA) programme attached to research clusters and centre-based projects.</p> <p>Annual workplans, documentation systems, and reporting for centre-led training, research, and outreach activities.</p>
Administrative & Student-Facing Units	<p>Expanded teams for student services, internships, placements, counselling, and career development.</p> <p>Managerial support for high-volume events, national/international collaborations, and new programmes.</p> <p>Multi-skilled administrative staff capable of handling digital systems, documentation, ERP usage, and academic coordination.</p>



Advanced ICT & Digital Support	<p>Creation of a Digital Learning Support Team for recording, content creation, LMS management, and hybrid teaching assistance.</p> <p>Advanced ICT training for staff on ERP, digital examination platforms, cybersecurity basics, and data management.</p> <p>Continuous technical support for digital classrooms and IT-enabled learning.</p>
Leadership & Organisational Culture	<p>Leadership development programmes for faculty coordinators, deans, convenors, and section heads.</p> <p>Cross-functional committees and peer-learning mechanisms for key academic and administrative processes.</p> <p>Systems to support well-being, conflict resolution, and balanced workloads across departments and units.</p>

This expansion phase positions CNLU for steady institutional growth through a capable, trained, and future-ready workforce.

5.5.4. Centre for Law Teachers’ Training & Academic Development (CLTTAD)”

CNLU will establish a Centre for Law Teachers’ Training & Academic Development (CLTTAD), modelled on national best practices such as MMTTP, recognising the absence of a dedicated Academic Staff College for law teachers in India.

The Centre will:

1. Conduct induction training for new law teachers
2. Offer mid-career training in pedagogy, curriculum design, and assessment
3. Conduct “Training of Trainers” for clinical legal education, moot court pedagogy, ADR teaching, and experiential learning
4. Host national-level workshops for law teachers across NLUs and traditional universities
5. Provide certification programmes in legal education, blended learning, and outcome-based curriculum design

This Centre will help CNLU become a national resource hub for training law teachers, consistent with NEP 2020 and 5th-Gen legal education.

5.5.5. Expected Outcomes by 2035



By the end of the IDP period, CNLU will have:

- A faculty body large enough to support programme expansion and research clusters.
- An administrative workforce capable of managing complex academic and operational systems.
- Strong, predictable centres and clinics supported by dedicated staff.
- A digitally competent technical team supporting ERP, online services, and modern classrooms.
- A respectful, coordinated, and well-structured working environment across all levels.

Human resource development is not a stand-alone reform; it supports every aspect of academic quality, research expansion, student life, and institutional efficiency. This enabler ensures that the university's people have the capacity and support to meet the ambitions laid out in the IDP.

5.6. Physical Infrastructure & Campus Development: Enabler 6

Physical infrastructure is one of the strongest determinants of academic quality, student well-being, and institutional reputation. For a growing National Law University, the campus must support teaching, research, student life, digital systems, and community engagement. CNLU already has a functional campus with academic blocks, hostels, library, administrative buildings and sports facilities. However, the rise in student numbers, programme expansion, digital requirements, and expectations around learning spaces requires a long-term, structured plan for infrastructure growth.

This enabler sets out the direction for the next decade, grounded in practicality and aligned with the needs of a modern NLU.

5.6.1. Current Context

CNLU has a reasonably strong physical base compared to many state universities. Classrooms, hostels, library spaces, administrative offices, and a moot court hall support current programmes. Several facilities have been upgraded over time. However, the campus as a whole is operating close to capacity. With the new 3-year LL.B. programme, growth in the UG batch size, expansion of research centres, introduction of value-added programmes, and the planned



shift to greater ICT integration, the existing infrastructure will not be sufficient for the next decade.

The IDP therefore focuses on optimisation, phased expansion, and modernisation.

5.6.2. Guiding Principles for Campus Development

CNLU's infrastructure plan is based on the following principles:

- Student-centred design – spaces that support learning, safety, comfort, and well-being.
- Phase-wise development – aligning construction and investment with realistic timelines and financial capacity.
- Digital readiness – ensuring each new space supports blended learning, content creation, and ERP integration.
- Sustainability – promoting energy efficiency, green campus initiatives, and low-maintenance planning.
- Accessibility and inclusion – infrastructure that supports students with diverse needs.

5.6.3. Development Priorities (2025–2035)

Classroom and Academic Spaces

As student numbers increase and teaching methods evolve, classroom facilities require expansion and modernisation.

Table 12 Physical Infrastructure & Campus Development (2025–2035)

Infrastructure Area	Development Priorities (2025–2035)
Classrooms & Academic Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional classrooms with digital boards, projectors, and flexible seating for simulations and workshops.• Upgrading existing classrooms: acoustics, lighting, seating, smart-class capabilities.• Dedicated seminar rooms for research clusters, faculty meetings, certificate courses, and small-group teaching.• Expansion of Moot Court Hall; creation of practice rooms for mooting, ADR, client counselling.



Library & Learning Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of reading areas, quiet zones, and individual study spaces. • Dedicated research cubicles for LL.M. and Ph.D. scholars. • Digital Resource Centre with databases, e-journals, research tools, scanning facilities. • Improved workflows through RFID/automated systems and extended reading hours. • Archival section for CNLU publications, working papers, and policy outputs.
Hostels & Residential Infrastructure	<p>Hostels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new hostel blocks (boys & girls). • Modernisation of existing hostels: lighting, washrooms, common rooms, study areas. • Enhanced security: CCTV, well-lit pathways, secure access. • Digital hostel administration: e-attendance, grievance reporting, room allocation systems. <p>Faculty/Staff Residences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional quarters for faculty and staff. • Upgraded guest house for visiting faculty, examiners, and speakers.
Research, Innovation & Centre Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated rooms for research centres with seminar tables, desktops, storage, and digital facilities. • Research & Policy Lab with shared workspace for scholars, faculty, and students. • Studio room for recording lectures, podcasts, interviews, and digital learning content. • Meeting rooms for multi-institutional collaborations and visiting researchers.



Legal Innovation & Start-up Incubation Centre (CNLU-IHub)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the existing CIILE into a dedicated Legal Innovation & Start-up Incubation Centre (IHub), building on the current base of 50+ incubates. • Creation of co-working spaces, meeting rooms, and a digital studio for legal-tech and policy-innovation teams. • Structured mentorship network with alumni, practitioners, policy experts, and legal-tech founders. • Collaboration pathways with government departments, regulatory bodies, and judicial institutions for policy innovation and pilot projects. • Access to seed/CSR funding, state innovation schemes, and professional support for compliance, IP filing, and prototyping. • Annual innovation events: hackathons, design sprints, policy labs, and problem-solving challenges to strengthen entrepreneurship culture. • Long-term target of supporting 500 legal and governance-focused start-ups by 2035, aligned with the 5th-Generation Law University vision.
Digital Infrastructure & ICT Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened Wi-Fi coverage and campus bandwidth. • ERP integration across academics, HR, hostel management, examinations, and finance. • E-classrooms, lecture-capture systems, and digital examination labs. • Upgraded server room, secure data storage, and basic cybersecurity infrastructure. • On-campus IT helpdesk for real-time technical support.
Student Life, Sports & Well-Being Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of canteen, cafeteria, and student activity spaces. • Expansion of sports facilities: indoor/outdoor courts, gym, jogging track. • Spaces for music, theatre, fine arts, cultural societies.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling centre with qualified staff. • Medical room with 24×7 accessibility for basic health services.
Campus Planning, Security & Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved campus signage, landscaping, outdoor seating, and pathways. • Enhanced campus lighting, CCTV coverage, and security in hostels/academic blocks. • Accessibility features: ramps, lifts, tactile paths, inclusive restrooms. • Sustainability initiatives: rainwater harvesting, solar panels, waste-segregation and management systems.

5.6.4. Infrastructure Tables:

Table 13 **Baseline: Existing Infrastructure**

Component	Current Status
Academic Spaces	Functional classrooms, moot court hall, seminar rooms.
Library	Active library with print + digital resources.
Hostels	Boys' and girls' hostels with essential facilities.
ICT	Basic campus Wi-Fi, ICT support, digital classrooms.
Centres	Functional centre rooms supporting events and training.
Student Life	Sports facilities, canteen, lawns, cultural activities.

Table 14 **Consolidation (2025–2028)**

Area	Actions (2025–2028)
Classroom Upgrades	Smart-class upgrades, acoustics, flexible seating.
Library Enhancements	Study zones, research cubicles, extended hours.
Hostel Improvements	Renovation, security upgrades, digital management.
ICT Strengthening	Wi-Fi enhancement, ERP roll-out, IT helpdesk.
Centre Spaces	Standardised rooms and equipment for centres.
Student Facilities	Canteen renovation, sports upgrades, medical room strengthening.



Table 15 Expansion (2028–2035)

Area	Future Development
New Academic Block	Additional classrooms, seminar rooms, digital labs.
Library Expansion	Dedicated research wing, archival section.
Hostels	New hostel blocks with higher capacity.
Residential Quarters	Faculty/staff housing and expanded guest house.
Research & Policy Lab	Fully equipped research rooms and studio.
ICT Ecosystem	Digital examination centre, lecture capture rooms.
Student Life	Indoor stadium, gym, cultural spaces, and counselling centre.
Sustainability	Solar panels, waste segregation, and rainwater harvesting.

5.6.5. Expected Outcomes by 2035

By the end of the IDP period, CNLU will have:

- A campus capable of supporting 1,500–2,000 students comfortably.
- Digitally enabled academic and administrative systems.
- Strong research and learning spaces supporting LL.M., PhD, and advanced undergraduate research.
- Hostels and residential areas that are safe, modern, and student friendly.
- A green, accessible, well-designed campus environment.
- Facilities that match national standards for top NLUs and leading state universities.

Infrastructure is not only about construction; it is about creating functional spaces where learning, research, and community life can flourish. This enabler ensures that CNLU's campus develops in a planned, sustainable, and student-centred way over the next decade.

5.7. Industry, alumni, and institutional partnerships – Enabler 7

A National Law University's credibility rests not only on academic rigour but on the quality and depth of its external relationships. Over the years, CNLU has developed goodwill with the judiciary, government departments, law firms, NGOs, and an increasingly visible alumni community. Much of this engagement, however, has been event-driven or personality-driven. The next decade requires a more structured, stable, and outcome-oriented partnership



ecosystem—one that strengthens academic programmes, expands opportunities for students, supports research, and positions CNLU as a public institution contributing to Bihar and the region.

This enabler builds on existing strengths but shifts towards formalisation, sustained engagement, and measurable outcomes.

5.7.1. Current Context

CNLU enjoys strong informal linkages with the Patna High Court, the Bihar Judicial Academy, the State Legal Services Authorities, the district judiciary, and several government departments. Alumni across courts, companies, law firms, and the social sector often support students through mentoring and guidance. Guest lectures by practitioners, occasional training programmes, and contributions from industry internships are common.

While these are valuable, most partnerships need formal pathways, documentation, continuity mechanisms, and a dedicated coordination structure. The university is now at a stage where coordinated external engagement can meaningfully upgrade academic quality, research visibility, and student outcomes.

5.7.2. Strategic Directions (2025–2035)

5.7.2.1. Judiciary and Legal Sector Partnerships

Given its role as a National Law University, CNLU's strongest institutional relationships must be with the justice system.

Planned Actions:

- Long-term MoUs with Patna High Court, Bihar Judicial Academy, District Courts, and Legal Services Authorities.
- Joint training programmes for judges, court staff, mediators, and legal aid workers.
- Regular judicial internships and clerkships for students.
- Research inputs and policy briefs for court administration, digital justice, and procedural reforms.



- Documentation projects: case management studies, legal awareness modules, and practice guides.

5.7.2.2. Government and Public Sector Partnerships

Engagements with departments of Social Welfare, Labour, Rural Development, Women & Child Development, Education, Home, and others will support both student exposure and faculty research.

Planned Actions:

- MoUs outlining training, research, evaluation, and documentation support.
- Government-focused certificate courses (child rights, gender law, digital governance, cyber safety).
- Internships and field placements linked to state schemes and programmes.
- Faculty and student participation in policy reviews and impact assessments.
- CNLU to serve as drafting partner for departments needing policy notes, white papers, and legal frameworks.

5.7.2.3. Industry and Corporate Engagement

Corporate legal teams, law firms, arbitration centres, and compliance offices can strengthen professional learning and placements.

Planned Actions:

- Industry partners for internships, pre-placement training, and recruitment.
- Practitioner-led modules in arbitration, compliance, IPR, fintech regulation, and contracts.
- Workshops on drafting, negotiation, and technology-enabled lawyering.
- Collaboration with legal-tech firms for skill-based training and tools.

5.7.2.4. Civil Society and Social Justice Organisations

NLU must engage meaningfully with communities, legal aid systems, and rights-based organisations.



Planned Actions:

- Long-term partnerships with NGOs for field clinics, documentation projects, and community engagement.
- Research on gender justice, labour rights, access to welfare schemes, environmental issues, and rural governance.
- Student participation in surveys, awareness campaigns, and socio-legal studies.

5.7.2.5. Alumni Network and Institutional Memory

CNLU's alumni are now well-placed in litigation, corporate law, public policy, and academia. Their involvement can significantly improve student exposure, placements, and institutional visibility.

Planned Actions:

- Creation of a formal Alumni Development Cell with an updated alumni database.
- Annual alumni meet, online alumni chapters, and region-based networks (Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore).
- Alumni-led skill sessions, mentorship circles, and interview preparation.
- Alumni contributions to scholarships, endowment funds, infrastructure, and research projects.

5.7.2.6. Collaborations with Universities and Research Institutions

Partnerships with academic institutions allow faculty and students to access diverse expertise.

Planned Actions:

- MoUs with NLUs, IITs, IIMs, central universities, and international law schools.
- Joint certificate courses, research projects, seminars, and visiting faculty exchanges.
- Shared access to specialised labs, research tools, and digital resources.

5.7.2.7. Tables for Enabler 7



Table 16 **Baseline (Existing Strengths)**

Area	Current Status
Judiciary	Strong informal ties with courts and judicial academy.
Government	Engagement through visits, field work, and legal aid.
Industry	Practitioners as guest speakers; some internship support.
Civil Society	Active legal aid and student outreach work.
Alumni	Informal but active engagement in mentoring and placements.
Academic Institutions	Guest lectures and occasional collaborations.

Table 17 **Consolidation (2025–2028)**

Area	Consolidation Actions
Judiciary	MoUs, training calendar, clerkship pathways.
Government	Structured research/training collaborations.
Industry	Anchor partners; annual industry calendar.
Civil Society	Annual outreach plan with NGOs.
Alumni	Alumni Cell, database, annual alumni meet.
Academic	Formal MoUs, joint activities, documentation.

Table 18 **Expansion (2028–2035)**

Area	Expansion Directions
Judiciary	Joint projects, publications, reform studies.
Government	Policy inputs, evaluations, fellowships.
Industry	Placement pipelines, practitioner-led courses.
Civil Society	Long-term clinics and documentation initiatives.
Alumni	Endowments, scholarships, alumni-funded centres.
Academic	Credit-sharing modules, exchange programmes.

5.7.3. Expected Outcomes by 2035

- Stable, long-term partnerships with judiciary, industry, government, NGOs, and universities.
- Enhanced internships, clerkships, placements, and skill development for students.



- Increased faculty and student participation in collaborative research, training, and policy work.
- Strong alumni involvement in academic, professional, and developmental initiatives.
- Higher institutional visibility within Bihar and nationally.

5.8. Digital Ecosystem, Data Systems & Online Services- Enabler 8

Digital systems today sit at the core of how universities function. Academic delivery, examinations, student services, data management, research support, and administrative operations increasingly depend on reliable technology and well-designed processes. CNLU has made visible progress in digital access—online databases, smart classrooms, email communication, online admissions, and the gradual introduction of ERP modules. Much of this, however, functions in silos.

The next stage is to move from isolated digital tools to a fully integrated digital ecosystem that supports every stakeholder: students, faculty, administrators, and external partners.

This enabler outlines how the university will strengthen its digital backbone over the next decade.

5.8.1. Current Context

CNLU already uses a range of digital platforms for academic and administrative work:

- online databases for legal research,
- digital attendance and notices in some units,
- online admissions and fee payment,
- projectors and digital boards in several classrooms,
- email and website as primary communication channels,
- preliminary ERP modules under implementation.

However, many processes still operate in parallel in offline systems, and data is not centrally integrated. As programmes expand and student intake grows, a unified digital infrastructure is essential for efficiency, transparency, and academic quality.

5.8.2. Guiding Principles



CNLU's digital transformation will be based on:

- **Integration** – A single, institution-wide system rather than multiple disconnected tools.
- **Reliability and security** – Protecting student, financial, and academic data.
- **Ease of use** – Systems that faculty, students, and staff can comfortably operate.
- **Transparency** – Clear digital workflows for academic, administrative, and financial processes.
- **Access and inclusion** – Digital tools that support all students, including those from resource-poor backgrounds.

5.8.3. Key Development Areas (2025–2035)

5.8.3.1. Full ERP Integration Across Academic and Administrative Units

A robust **Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)** system will serve as the digital spine of the university.

ERP Modules to be implemented:

- **Academics:** attendance, course files, timetables, academic calendars, reading materials.
- **Examinations:** question paper bank, evaluation modules, grade release, transcripts.
- **Student Services:** hostel allocation, grievance redressal, counselling appointments, fee records.
- **Finance:** payments, settlements, procurement tracking, budget utilisation.
- **HR:** service records, leave applications, office orders, file movement.
- **Admin & Governance:** committee minutes, documentation, circulars, approvals.

A fully functional ERP will reduce repetitive tasks and ensure accuracy in decision-making.

5.8.3.2. Digital Teaching, Learning & Academic Delivery

Teaching and learning must adapt to modern expectations without losing classroom quality.

Planned Digital Enhancements:

- Smart classrooms with digital boards, projectors, and hybrid-teaching setups.
- Lecture-capture and repository for recorded sessions.
- Learning Management System (LMS) for assignments, readings, announcements, quizzes.
- Digital modules for certificate programmes, online workshops, and guest lectures.

This creates continuity in learning, especially for students who may need flexible access.

5.8.3.3. Online Student Services and Administrative Access

Several processes will move to online platforms:

- Automated issuance of bona fide certificates, transcripts, and degree applications.



- Hostels: online grievance redressal, maintenance requests, attendance, room allocation.
- Examinations: online exam forms, seating plans, results dashboard.
- Counselling and mentoring: online appointment booking.
- Internship and placement portal with student profiles and alumni connect features.

This reduces administrative queues and ensures timely, documented responses.

5.8.3.4. Strengthening ICT Infrastructure

For digital systems to work reliably, the supporting technical backbone must be robust.

ICT Strengthening Plan:

- Upgraded Wi-Fi bandwidth and campus-wide coverage.
- Dedicated IT helpdesk for students and faculty.
- Secure server room with backup systems and basic cybersecurity protocols.
- Maintenance of digital classrooms and learning equipment.
- Training for ICT staff to handle troubleshooting and digital examination systems.

5.8.3.5. Digital Library & Research Tools

The library must keep pace with changing academic needs.

Priorities:

- Expanded e-resources, online journals, legal-tech tools, and research databases.
- Digital repository for dissertations, theses, policy briefs, working papers, and publications.
- Library automation: RFID, online search catalogues, remote access to databases.
- Dedicated digital stations for research scholars.

This supports advanced LL.M., PhD, and faculty research.

5.8.3.6. Data Governance, Documentation & Decision-Making

Reliable data allows better planning and compliance with NAAC, NIRF, UGC, and internal benchmarking.

Key Focus Areas:

- Central dashboards for academic performance, admissions data, research output, hostel occupancy, utilisation reports.
- Digitised record-keeping and document workflows.
- Annual data audits to ensure accuracy.
- Training for staff and faculty on using digital interfaces effectively.



5.8.4. Table: Enabler 8 – Digital Ecosystem (2025–2035)

Area	Development Priorities
ERP Integration	Unified platform for academics, examinations, finance, HR, hostels, procurement, communication.
Digital Learning Infrastructure	Smart classrooms, LMS, hybrid-teaching systems, lecture capture.
Online Student Services	Automated certificates, digital grievance systems, placement portal, counselling appointments.
ICT Infrastructure	Campus Wi-Fi upgrade, IT helpdesk, secure servers, cybersecurity.
Digital Library	E-resources, digital repository, library automation, research tools.
Data Governance	Dashboards, digitised workflows, annual data audits, user training.

5.8.5. Expected Outcomes by 2035

By the end of the IDP period, CNLU will have:

- A stable, user-friendly digital ecosystem supporting every academic and administrative function.
- Reliable data systems improve planning, reporting, and compliance.
- Stronger research support through digital tools and resources.
- Integrated online services that simplify student life and improve transparency.
- A technologically capable workforce across teaching, administration, and student services.

Digital maturity will allow CNLU to grow in a balanced, efficient, and future-ready manner for the next decade.

5.9. Student Support, Equity, Inclusion & Community Outreach-Enabler 9

A National Law University must create an environment in which every student—regardless of background, language, economic standing, or prior exposure—can learn well, feel supported, and participate fully in university life. Over the years, CNLU has built a culture of academic friendliness and accessibility, where faculty and staff remain approachable, peer support is strong, and centres actively involve students in clinics and outreach. The next decade requires these strengths to be organised into clearer systems, predictable support structures, and long-term institutional practices that ensure equity and well-being for all students.

5.9.1. Current Context

CNLU's student body represents diverse social, linguistic, and educational backgrounds. Many students are first-generation learners; several come from rural or semi-urban settings and may require early academic support. Students are active in societies, centres, legal aid activities, sports, and cultural events. The campus environment is largely safe and inclusive.



However, as the university expands undergraduate, postgraduate, and research programmes, structured support systems become essential, especially in:

- academic mentoring,
- writing and communication support,
- mental health counselling,
- career development,
- campus safety,
- inclusivity for students with disabilities,
- and community engagement.

This enabler addresses these areas systematically.

5.9.2. Guiding Principles

CNLU will frame its student support ecosystem around four anchors:

1. **Equity:** ensuring that all students have meaningful access to learning and opportunities.
2. **Inclusion:** recognising and supporting diverse backgrounds and learning needs.
3. **Safety & Well-being:** physical safety, emotional stability, and supportive systems.
4. **Responsibility & Outreach:** using legal education to serve the community and contribute to Bihar's development.

5.9.3. Key Development Areas (2025–2035)

5.9.3.1. Academic Support & Language-Academic Bridge Systems

- Bridge courses for first-year students, especially first-generation learners.
- Writing and Research Support Centre offering help with drafting, case analysis, research papers, and presentations.
- Language support programmes for students transitioning from non-English-medium schooling.
- Structured peer mentoring: senior students assisting juniors academically.
- Faculty-led academic review meetings before major assessment cycles.

These systems help reduce early-semester pressure and allow students to settle into academic expectations.

5.9.3.2. Counselling, Mental Health & Student Well-being

- A dedicated **Counselling Centre** with a trained counsellor available regularly.
- Peer support groups and awareness programmes on emotional well-being, stress, and college adjustment.
- Confidential, stigma-free access to counselling services.
- Training for wardens, faculty advisors, and staff to recognise early signs of student distress.
- A safety and well-being protocol for emergencies.

Well-being systems strengthen student confidence and prevent escalation of stress.



5.9.3.3. Gender Equity, Safety & Anti-Discrimination Measures

CNLU hosts statutory bodies like ICC, SC/ST Cell, and Equal Opportunity mechanisms. These will be strengthened through:

- Regular gender-sensitisation workshops and awareness events.
- Safety audits of hostels, classrooms, pathways, common areas.
- Clearly defined timelines for grievance redressal and transparent communication of outcomes.
- Support for women students balancing academic and personal responsibilities.
- Inclusion-focused protocols supporting LGBTQ+ students and students from marginalised castes or minority communities.

5.9.3.4. Student Diversity, Access & Internationalisation

- Outreach to other states, the Northeast, J&K, and tribal districts.
- Create an International Admissions Desk.
- Reserved support mechanisms for transgender and LGBTQ+ students.
- Orientation and language support for foreign students.
- Merit-cum-need scholarships for under-represented groups.

5.9.3.5. Inclusion for Students with Disabilities

- Accessible pathways, ramps, lifts, tactile signage, and inclusive restrooms.
- Academic accommodations such as scribes, extended exam time, or digital submissions based on need.
- Assistive technologies for reading, writing, and research.
- Faculty training on inclusive teaching and evaluation practices.

5.9.3.6. Career Development, Internships & Professional Pathways

A strong career ecosystem helps students focus their academic work and understand available opportunities. Over the next decade, CNLU will:

- Strengthen the Internship and Placement Cell with dedicated staff support.
- Introduce structured training on CV writing, interviews, professional etiquette, and drafting skills.
- Build placement pathways not only for corporate law but also litigation, policy research, NGOs, government roles, legal-tech, and fellowships.
- Facilitate alumni-led career sessions and mentoring groups.
- Maintain a digital placement portal tracking student internships, achievements, and recruiter interactions.

5.9.3.7. Financial Support & Scholarships

CNLU will expand financial support for students who require it:



- Scholarships for meritorious and economically disadvantaged students.
- Need-based financial assistance for emergency situations (medical, travel, immediate financial distress).
- Support in applying for state and central government scholarship schemes.
- Alumni-funded endowments for scholarships, internship support, and research opportunities.

5.9.3.8. Student Life, Clubs & Holistic Development

Co-curricular and extracurricular activities enrich student life.

- Support for mooting, ADR, debating, legal journalism, research societies, arts, drama, music, and literary clubs.
- Dedicated spaces for club activities, meetings, and storage.
- A well-structured calendar of competitions, festivals, and cultural events.
- Encouragement for student-led initiatives, committees, and leadership roles.

5.9.3.9. Community Outreach & Social Responsibility

CNLU's Legal Aid Clinic and centres have been active in outreach. The next decade will formalise and expand these efforts:

- Rural and urban legal literacy camps in partnership with legal services authorities.
- Projects on child rights, gender justice, labour welfare, cyber safety, environmental justice, and local governance.
- Field-based clinical courses linking academic credit to community work.
- Documentation and research on justice delivery challenges in Bihar.
- Partnerships with NGOs, government departments, and commissions for targeted outreach.

5.9.3.10. Support Programme for First-Generation Law Students"

CNLU will introduce a structured one-year support programme for first-generation law students, recognising the unique academic, linguistic, and socio-cultural challenges they may face during the transition to law school. This programme will include:

- Academic bridge classes in writing, research, communication, and basic legal concepts
- Peer mentoring by senior students
- Faculty advisors assigned for one-on-one guidance
- Workshops on confidence-building, the method of study, and professional identity
- Engagement with alumni who were first-generation learners themselves

The objective is to ensure that every first-generation student receives consistent academic and emotional support during the crucial first year.



5.9.4. Structured Tables for Enabler 9

Table 19 **Baseline (Existing Strengths)**

Area	Current Status
Academic Support	Informal mentoring, faculty availability, writing-focused guidance.
Mental Health & Support	Supportive environment; informal student–faculty interaction.
Safety & Inclusion	Active statutory committees; safe campus environment.
Outreach	Strong legal aid tradition; student-led programmes.
Student Life	Multiple clubs and societies active.

Table 20 **Consolidation (2025–2028)**

Area	Consolidation Actions
Academic Support	Writing Centre, peer mentoring, bridge courses.
Counselling	Dedicated Counselling Centre; awareness programmes.
Gender Equity	Strengthen ICC; regular sessions; clear grievance timelines.
Career Services	Expanded Placement Cell; alumni mentors.
Inclusion	Accessibility upgrades; inclusive teaching practices.
Outreach	Annual outreach calendar; documentation of activities.

Table 21 **Expansion (2028–2035)**

Area	Future Development
Academic Support	Academic fellows; advanced writing and research support.
Mental Health	24×7 helpline; partnerships with external counsellors.
Career Development	Multi-pathway career hub; fellowship programmes.
Financial Support	Alumni endowment; expanded scholarships.
Student Life	New sports, cultural and student activity facilities.
Outreach	CNLU Outreach & Justice Lab with long-term community engagements.

5.9.5. Expected Outcomes by 2035

- Academic and language support that allows every student to thrive.
- A strong well-being framework with counselling, safety measures, and inclusive policies.
- Clear career pathways supported by alumni, industry, and government engagement.
- A diverse and vibrant student life with structured support for clubs, societies, and leadership.
- A visible community presence through sustained legal aid and outreach efforts.



- A campus culture that reflects dignity, fairness, inclusivity, and public responsibility.

6. Implementation, Monitoring, and Mid-Term Review

A ten-year plan is only meaningful when supported by transparent implementation processes, regular monitoring, and the ability to adapt as conditions change. As CNLU moves towards a 5th-Generation Law University model—digitally enabled, research-oriented, outward-looking, and community-centred—its internal systems must be equally strong.

This section outlines the institutional mechanisms for executing, tracking, and periodically reviewing the IDP.

6.1. Implementation Framework

6.1.1. IDP Steering Committee

The Vice-Chancellor will constitute a dedicated IDP Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of all enablers.

Composition:

- Vice-Chancellor (Chair)
- Registrar
- Deans (Academic, Research, Students, Planning & Development)
- Two senior faculty members
- Finance Officer
- ICT Coordinator
- External expert (as needed, on an invitation basis)

Responsibilities:

- Translate each enabler into annual action plans.
- Coordinate across academic, administrative, financial, and digital units.
- Ensure alignment with statutory bodies (EC, AC, FC, GC).
- Prepare short quarterly updates for the Vice-Chancellor.

6.1.2. Unit-Level Implementation Teams

Each enabler will have an **Implementation Team** responsible for day-to-day execution.

Examples:



- Research & Policy Lab Team (Enabler 4)
- Human Resources Cell (Enabler 5)
- Infrastructure & Works Committee (Enabler 6)
- Digital Transformation Group (Enabler 8)
- Student Support & Inclusion Team (Enabler 9)

These teams will prepare **annual plans**, hold **monthly review meetings**, and maintain **clear documentation** of progress.

6.1.3. Annual Action Plans

At the beginning of each academic year:

- Each unit will prepare a **one-year Implementation Sheet** aligned with the IDP's timelines (1, 3, 5, 7, 10 years).
- Activities will be prioritised based on financial feasibility, urgency, and impact.
- A consolidated plan will be placed before the Executive Council for information and alignment.

6.2. Documentation and Reporting

6.2.1. Centralised IDP Dashboard

A digital IDP Dashboard will be created (within ERP) to track:

- Infrastructure progress
- Research outputs, white papers, policy drafts
- Faculty recruitment, international collaborations
- Student diversity and inclusion indicators
- Digital ecosystem maturity
- Alumni and industry partnerships
- Outreach and community engagement

Data updates will be done **quarterly**.

6.2.2. Unit-Level Reports

Every unit will submit:

- **Quarterly Progress Notes**
- **Annual Performance Reports**
- **Key Metric Sheets** (aligned with NAAC, NIRF, UGC parameters)

The IDP Steering Committee will consolidate these.

6.2.3. Statutory Committee Oversight

Progress will be placed periodically before:



- **Academic Council** – programmes, research, student support
- **Finance Committee** – resource allocation, utilisation
- **Executive Council** – overall policy direction and approvals

This ensures institutional accountability and transparency.

6.3. Monitoring Mechanism

6.3.1. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Each enabler has defined KPIs across **1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years**.

For monitoring purposes, KPIs will be grouped into:

- Academic KPIs
- Research & Policy KPIs
- Student Support KPIs
- Digital & ICT KPIs
- Infrastructure KPIs
- HR & Faculty KPIs
- Governance KPIs
- Industry & Alumni KPIs
- Equity & Inclusion KPIs

These indicators will be reviewed every semester.

6.3.2. External Review / Peer Validation

Every three years, CNLU will invite an external panel comprising:

- A senior academic from another NLU
- A policy expert or judicial academy representative
- An international academic (virtual participation allowed)

They will review progress, provide observations, and benchmark CNLU against comparable institutions.

6.3.3. Integration with 5th-Generation Law University Roadmap

The monitoring mechanism will ensure that all enablers contribute to transitioning CNLU into a **5th-Gen NLU**, specifically:

- Technology integration (Enabler 8)
- Plain-language law drafting (Enabler 4)
- International faculty recruitment (Enabler 5)
- Diverse and inclusive student community (Enabler 9)
- Government-facing research and white papers (Enabler 4 & 7)

This alignment will be reviewed annually.



6.4. Mid-Term Review (2029–2030)

6.4.1. Purpose

The mid-term review ensures that the IDP remains relevant and realistic. It will identify:

- Objectives achieved
- Delays or bottlenecks
- Funding constraints
- Areas requiring course correction
- New opportunities (e.g., NEP changes, UGC reforms, international collaborations)

6.4.2. Components of the Mid-Term Review

- **Comprehensive Performance Report** from the IDP Steering Committee
- **Five-Year KPI Achievement Analysis**
- **Stakeholder Consultations** with faculty, students, alumni, and administrative units
- **Infrastructure and Digital Status Review**
- **Financial Feasibility Reassessment**
- **Alignment with Updated National Policies** (NEP 2020, UGC reforms, BCI guidelines)

6.4.3. Revision of Goals and Timelines

Based on the mid-term review:

- Timelines may be revised
- Priorities may be reorganised
- Budget submissions may be recalibrated
- New projects may be added (based on emerging needs or VC directives)

Revised targets will be approved by the Executive Council.

6.5. Annual Public Disclosure

To strengthen transparency and institutional credibility:

- A **short annual “CNLU Progress Report”** will be published on the website.
- This will include research outputs, white papers, recruitment, MOUs, diversity indicators, and community outreach activities.
- It will reinforce CNLU’s role as a public, accountable institution in Bihar.

6.6. Expected Outcomes from the Monitoring Framework (2025–2035)

By 2035, the monitoring and review structure will ensure:

- A well-coordinated shift to a 5th-Generation Law University
- Transparent and efficient implementation of all enablers
- Data-driven decision-making



- Documented and visible institutional progress
- Improved NAAC, NIRF, and UGC performance
- Strong internal coordination and shared responsibility
- Clear outcomes in research, digital transformation, student support, and internationalisation