

*Dates of Approvals: 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 (approved at the 10<sup>th</sup> IQAC-PGIS)  
23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2022 (approved at the 166<sup>th</sup> BoM)*

---

## **SWOT ANALYSIS**

### **STRENGTHS**

1. Only Postgraduate Institute in Science of the country.
2. The location of the Institute; within the University premises and close proximity to other research institutions.
3. High recognition and reputation of the Institute and the University, nationally and internationally.
4. Well organized academic and administrative management structure.
5. Strong link with Faculty of Science and all other Faculties of the University for conducting programmes.
6. Well qualified and committed academic staff for teaching and research.
7. Infrastructure facilities for teaching, learning and multidisciplinary research.
8. Study programmes covering diverse fields in Science.
9. Student admission without discrimination of age, gender, ethnicity, race and irrespective of physical ability.
10. Assistance for career enhancement and guidance.
11. Collaboration with National and International Universities, Institutes and Industries.
12. High employability of graduates.
13. Outcome-Based Education.
14. Platforms to showcase research findings: Annual Research Congress and other conferences.

### **WEAKNESSES**

1. Limited number of performance based scholarships.
2. Inadequate funding for research projects.
3. Difficulties to find experts for specialized subject areas.
4. Inadequate incentives to attract resource persons in specialized fields.
5. Lack of hostel/residential facilities for students and external resource persons.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

1. Use of modern technologies in teaching and research.
2. Attracting students from foreign countries.
3. Encouragement of innovative and interdisciplinary research.
4. Emerging opportunities for building research collaboration with national and international Agencies.
5. Private sector research grants for collaborative research.

## **THREATS**

1. Postgraduate opportunities at other universities.
2. Students seeking overseas postgraduate opportunities.
3. Insufficient human resources due to the limits of government cadre regulations.
4. Bureaucratic barriers for improving the quality of study programmes and complex procedures in obtaining international grants and approving new postgraduate programmes.