3.1 INTRODUCTION

The state reorganization Act, 1956 brought together the Kannada speaking people distributed in five states and a new state of Mysore was formed. It comprised territories of the old states of Mysore and Coorg, the Bijapur and Dharwad Districts and the Belgaum district in former Bombay, the major portions of the Gulbarga, Raichur, Yadgir, Bidar, Koppal and Bellary districts of former Hyderabad and South Kannada district and the Kollegal taluk of Chamrajnagar district in Madras. In 1973, the name of the state was changed for Karnataka. After independence, Government of India has felt the need of establishing universities phase wise to extend the higher education to the Indian Community. Besides the universities, which have produced a large number of scientists, technologists and other professionals, there are a number of research institutions in the Karnataka state devoted to the growth of pure and applied branches of knowledge where quality research is carried on. Most of the research institutes in south India are to be found in Bangalore. Some of these institutes are autonomous bodies. Some are private, some aided and others are run directly by the central and state government.

The Number of institutions of higher learning was indicated below

- Universities .................................................20
- Other Universities ........................................02
- Central University .......................................01
- Institutions deemed to be universities ..........15
- Affiliated College (General) ....................1473
## Table-3.1: List of State Universities in Karnataka Recognised by UGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the University</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mysore University, Mysore</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karnataka University, Dharwad</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bangalore University, Bangalore</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>University of Agriculture Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gulbarga University, Gulbarga</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mangalore University, Mangalore</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kuvempu University, Shimoga</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kannada University, Hampi, Bellary</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi Medical University, Bangalore</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karnataka State Open University, Mysore</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Visveshwariah Technical University, Belgaum</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Tumkur University, Tumkur</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>National Law School of India University, Bangalore</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Science University, Bidar</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Davangere University, Shivagangothri, Davangere</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rani Channamma University, Belgaum</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Vijayanagara Sri. Krishnadevaraya University, Jnana Sagar Campus, Bellary</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Karnataka State Law University, Hubli</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 DEEMED UNIVERSITIES:

1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
2. Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal
3. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience (NIMHANS), Bangalore.

Researcher has undertaken only six Universities namely: Mysore University, Mysore, Karnataka University Dharwad, Bangalore University Bangalore, Gulbarga University Gulbarga, Mangalore University, Mangalore and Kuvempu University Shimoga to study the university finances. A brief attempt is made to bring a profile of select State Universities in Karnataka, which is as under:

3.2 UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Karnataka being away from university centers like Madras and Bombay could not get the advantage of modern university education in the early days of the establishment of these universities in the country. Even important cities like Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad had to wait for decades to get a university institution. In 27th July, 1916 the most notable event of the period happened and that was the establishment of the Mysore University. The princely state came under the jurisdiction of Madras University.

The Maharaj of Mysore had no power to take a final decision in educational matters. The Madras government and the Madras University were not in favor of the Mysore Government’s starting a university in Mysore state. The Mysore government was able to start the university in spite of all these insurmountable difficulties only on account of the vision, untiring efforts and the tremendous prestige of Dewan Sir.M.Viswaeswaraiah. The university was the sixth university to establish in the entire sub-continent and the first to be established in a princely state. Educational expert were invited by the direction
of the Maharaj from foreign countries to help the state government in establishing a university.

When Mysore University was established in the year 1916, it has only two colleges, namely the central college at Bangalore and Maharaj’s College of Mysore, as its nucleus. These colleges were previously affiliated to Madras University. In the year 1960, the university set up its own P.G. departments in the campus at Manasa Gangotri in science, Humanities and social science.

In 1968, the university started a P.G. center at Mangalore and another centre in 1973 at Shimoga. Third P.G. center was set up at Davanagere in 1979. At present the University caters to the educational need of the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chamrajnagar.

The following are the university colleges of Mysore University.
1. College of Fine Arts, Mysore
2. Evening college, Mysore
3. Maharaja’s college, Mysore
4. University college of Physical Education, Mysore
5. Yuvaraja’s college, Mysore

The University of Mysore benevolent reign of the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar (1884-1940). The genesis of the University of Mysore stems from a five year long in-depth reading and analysis on higher education across the globe. The mission of the University of Mysore, laid down in the 1916 Regulations published in the Mysore Gazette Extraordinary, aims at ‘promoting teaching and research in conventional and traditional domains of Arts, Humanities, Pure and Applied Sciences and Professional disciplines’. Sir M Visvesvaraya (1860-1962) played a decisive role in the launch of the University. The University, since then, has gone through different phases of development. Started with just two faculties,
namely Arts and Science offering BA, B.Sc., B.Com. and BT courses, the University added Engineering faculty in 1917, MA programs at Maharaja's College, Mysore. In 1918, M.Sc. program at Central College, Bangalore in 1919 and the faculty of Medicine in Mysore during 1924, thus laying a firm foundation for the multi-faculty character of the university. In 1941, new courses leading to BA honors were added.

During the post-independent period, from 1947-1960, the University enacted new Act of 1956 which ushered in academic autonomy. It also facilitated the introduction of Pre-University System of education by abolishing intermediate courses. With the support of the University Grants Commission (UGC), which came into existence in 1956, post-graduate education was expanded significantly. In 1960, a major development was the conglomeration of all the post-graduate studies of the University at one location during the tenure of the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr.K.V.Puttappa. This location was christened "Manasagangotri" meaning ‘eternal spring of the mind’ adjacent to Kukkarahalli lake within the heart of the heritage city of Mysore in a picturesque area of 739 acres. The year 1966 was commemorated as the Golden Jubilee year and a corpus fund of Rs. 2.85 crores was instituted for awards and prizes under various categories.

Today the University has 42 Postgraduate Departments at the Main Campus, Manasagangotri, 2 Postgraduate Centers, viz., Tubinakere, Mandya, Hemagangotri, Hassan with 5 Postgraduate Departments each and one Satellite Centre at Chamrajnagar with 3 Postgraduate Departments. It is providing higher education to about 85000 students, of which over 10,000 are Postgraduates. As many as 1400 students are from 50 countries pursuing higher studies in this University. Some of these countries are China, Iran, Jordan, Thailand, Indonesia, Egypt, Syria, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Uganda, Yemen, Kenya, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. While adopting and realizing the policy of inclusive
growth creating opportunities to every deserving persons new courses and programs such as Masters in Biotechnology, Microbiology, Electronics, Genetics, Electronic Media, Geographical Information Systems, Information Technology and Management, Computer Cognition Technology, Financial Analysis and Management, Tourism Administration etc., have been introduced in a phased manner to meet the emerging needs of the technology and society and to develop necessary human resources. Career Oriented Courses, such as e-commerce, Bio-informatics, Clinical Informatics, Office Automation etc., are also being offered.

The University has developed excellent infrastructure for curricular and co-curricular activities. The University Library has a collection of 6.2 lakhs covering books, reference works and journal back volumes. In addition, the individual constituent colleges/ institutes and departments maintain their own book collections amounting to another 4 lakhs. The E-resource Portal developed by the library facilitates access to 6500 UGC-INFONET E-journals, 7000 Open Access Journals, 17000 licensed e-books, Lakhs of OA e-books, a number of databases, e-thesis, institutional repositories and other information sources. The library has set up a Carrier Information Resource Center and Learning Resource Center for Visually Challenged. The main campus features an amphitheater, an auditorium, a swimming pool, and hostels for women and men with modern amenities and comforts.

After assessing its overall performance, the University of Mysore was first accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with Five Star status in the year 2000 and has been reaccredited in 2006 at A+ level again NAAC reaccredited A grade in 2013. Current Science has ranked the University of Mysore as one of the top 20 Universities in Scientific and Research activities.
Considering the progress of the University in all directions and its contributions to the society, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has considered University of Mysore as ‘Institution of Excellence’ and has awarded special grant of Rs.100 Crores for establishing Centre of Excellence in “Biodiversity, Bioprospecting and Sustainable Development” and also to strengthen infrastructural facilities in the University. On recommendation of Karnataka Knowledge Commission, the Karnataka Government considered University of Mysore as an “Innovative University”. University of Mysore is recipient of several research and other academic programs of UGC, CSIR, DST and DBT and other agencies of Govt. of India. It is pertinent to mention that very recently University Grants Commission has awarded University of Mysore - University with Potential for Excellence (UPE) and has extended financial assistance of Rs.50 Crores for research activities and for holistic development of the University. With the heritage that the University enjoys, and the committed Faculty and Non-Teaching Staff it has, there is no doubt the University of Mysore leaf no stone unturned to move forward to maintain high standards in teaching, learning and research and accomplish Excellence in Higher education.

The University emblem is adapted from the Royal Emblem of Mysore. It depicts the bird Gandabherunda flanked on either side by the lion-elephant Sharabha (mythical creature believed to be stronger than the lion and the elephant, and upholder of righteousness), surmounted by a lion.

The motto of the University, as envisaged in its emblem is, "Nothing is Equal to Knowledge" and the second line "I Always Uphold the Truth" summarizes the vision, moral fabric and idealism of the Founders and of the University.
Table-3.2: List of Affiliated Colleges of Mysore University, Mysore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of College</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government College</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chamrajnagar</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mandya first grade college</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hassan first grade colleges</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B.Ed. College</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other Constituent College</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total colleges</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.google.com

3.3 KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY DHARWAD:

The Bombay legislature of the erstwhile Bombay Presidency established Karnataka University through the Karnataka University Act 1949. It became a statutory University on 1st March 1950. The jurisdiction of the University covers Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Uttar Kannada districts. It has several Post Graduate centers. The University (888 acres) is offering courses in the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Education, Law, Management, Science and Technology and Social Sciences. Symbolic of the University’s vision and mission the emblem of the University consists of papal tree at the centre, an open book. Figures of a bull, a rising sun and the legend ‘Arive Guru’ i.e., Wisdom is Guru, implying that both wisdom and knowledge should be all pervading like the ramifying papal tree and light up the world with knowledge and eradicate illiteracy.

Vision:

History is an embodiment of experience and achievement and it is ever relevant in the present. Learning ancient India’s rich legacy has been pivotal in promoting national pride and patriotism. It has also played a significant role in constructing corrective measures for transformation of the individual and the
society. Conservation and propagation of Indian heritage, both visible and perceptible, is advantageous in the context of global growth without sacrificing cultural identity and integrity.

**Mission:**

The mission is to keep the massage of Indian experience and achievement alive and active for the benefit of the modern society through.

1. Learning and researching historical, literacy, epigraphic, archeological, art and architectural heritage.
2. Documenting heritage in its various dimensions and creating a visual and descriptive knowledge base and
3. Promoting heritage awareness by consultative and participative modes.

The university has under its jurisdiction 499 affiliated colleges in the faculties of Arts, Social science, and Technology, Bio-Technology, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Ayurveda, Law, Management and Education. There are 47 Post-Graduate Department under the various faculties on the main campus at Dharwad, 224 teachers and 4500 students (PG, M.Phil., Ph.D.). The girl students constitute 47% of the total strength. Including PG Diploma, M.Phil. and Ph.D. Courses. 6% of the students are from outside the State. To eliminate social exclusion and promote social justice, seats are reserved for SC/ST, Cat-I, Minorities, OBC and BC categories in accordance with the policy of the State Government. One seat each is reserved for the children of ex-servicemen, freedom fighters, physically challenged and sportsmen. The University has its own High School (University Public School) since 1964. This meets the practice requirements of the B.Ed. College of Karnataka University.

There are 5 constituent colleges offering UG and PG courses in science, arts, commerce, fine arts, law and education. There are 21 hostels in all, including a working women’s hostel and ladies hostels. These provide residential accommodation to 2600 students of UG and PG courses. Over the
The University has 3 PG campuses, at Haveri (42 acres), Gadag (32 acres) and Karwar (6 acres) all of which are district headquarters. All campus are self-contained and are at various stages of development. They cater to the needs of local people as well as promote specialized studies. For instance, the course on Pulp and Paper Technology is run from the premises of the West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli (Uttara Kannada District). The University provides wide options ad choices – 50 PG Courses, 4 advanced diplomas and 28 diplomas, 11 certificate courses, 26 M.Phil., and 42 Ph.D. programmes. Most of the Departments incorporate interdisciplinary components in designing their curricula keeping in view the emerging thrust areas. During the last five years new technical courses have been introduced to compensate the loss of medical and engineering faculties and the consequent loss of revenue to the University. There are several self-financing courses including an integrated course in Master of Tourism Administration, e-Commerce, M.Com. (Corporate Secretaryship), M.Sc. (Applied Genetics), M.Sc. (Biotechnology), M.Sc. (Computer Science), M.Sc. (Microbiology), MBA (CBCS), MBA (evening programme), MBA (International Business), MCA, P.G. Diploma in Bank Management P.G. Diploma in Risk Management and P.G. Diploma in Animation and Graphics.

The university has good library it has more than plenty of books lakhs together books are available and hundreds of research journals on its racks. It has a unique United Nation’s depository centre, serving the needs of the faculties, and the students’ community. The central library is equipped with thousands of books on all subjects, Journals and educational CD-ROMs. The University is part of the UGC-INFONET which affords access to more than 5000 electronic journals for advanced study and research. A full-fledged Computer Centre has been set up in the Students Home. All the class rooms are
equipped with modern teaching and learning aids including audio-visuals, slides, OHP and LCD projectors.

The prasaranga meant for popularizing literature, culture and science through lecture and publications, has made good progress, in this region. Extension lectures were organized in rural areas and were well received by the rural people. The university has maintained its tradition of conducting examinations and announcing results on time as per schedule.

University offers to inject nation building qualities among the students, NSS, NCC and Sports programmes.

As in the past few years, Karnataka University is continuously striving for further improvement in the quality and relevance of education. With a team of dedicated academic faculty, administrative and other staff, the university has been enjoying a peaceful and congenial atmosphere for dedicated work, progress and all-round development.

University celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its establishment during February 2000. University has embarked upon a number of innovative educational programmes throughout the year under different auspices. University has also set up a foundation in memory of Dr.D.C.Pavae through which a scholarship is granted to an eminent scholar to go to Cambridge on a fellowship grant. University in its responses to changing economic environment has changed its style of functioning in its bid to come close to the reality. It has stated a number of courses like Master degree in Information Technology, Diploma in reproductive health, Master degree in Physical education, Master degree in International economics and Business and many others. The celebration of Golden Jubilee will be continued throughout the year 2000-01 which will mark a beginning of a new era on the part of the University.
The University identifies the regional needs and overall development of students of this backward region of north Karnataka. A large number of students suffer from lack of communication skills and opportunities to develop their personality. The University has considered the region specific and community specific needs and has introduced (a) Computer Applications, (b) Environmental problems and Human Rights, (c) Indian Constitution and (d) Development of Communication Skills and personality as compulsory papers at the UG level. Periodic ICT workshops are conducted for students and staff (teaching and non-teaching) to equip them with the skill to access and utilize electronic information.

For those who are unable to pursue regular UG and PG courses, opportunity of higher education is extended through external and correspondence modes in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Social Sciences. The University has been attraction students from various countries like UAE, Nigeria, South Africa, Bangladesh, Iran, etc. The Department of Foreign Languages offers courses in Russian, German and French languages. An International Student Advisor has been nominated to cater to the needs and problems of the foreign students. The main campus in Pavate Nagar comprising 750 acres houses 50 Departments, Central Library, Auditorium, Stadium, Badminton Hall with Gymnasium, Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Students Home, Academic Staff College, Health Centre, Prasaranga, SC/ST/ CAT I/ BCM/Cells, 2 Guest Houses, 2 Banks, a Post Office, a Canteen, Printing Press and Museums in Kannada Research Institute Museum and Museum of Animals and Plants in addition to a Primary School. Last Year, the University has been awarded with the coveted ‘University with Potential for Excellence’ (UPE) by the University Grants Commission with a financial assistance of Rs. 50 crores for undertaking research activities and development of campus amenities. In all, the University provides a congenial ambience for advanced learning and shaping ones career.
The oceans covering more than 70% of the earth’s surface play an important role in the global environment, offering immense wealth of water, minerals etc on one side and large biodiversity on the other. This is the last frontier for man from where he can derive much of his needs. The living and non living resources, aquaculture, dynamics of tropic elements exploitation of physical energy along with problems of pollution and needs for conservation has caused world wide interest in theoretical and practical study of oceans. Keeping in view of the jurisdiction of the university over the coastal Uttar Kannada district, and also importance of the study of oceans, the Karnataka University felt the need for starting a post graduate course in Marine Science at Karwar, the district headquarters of Uttar Kannada district, about 175 km away from the main campus with following mission. To prepare competent scientific manpower for exploration, exploitation, utilization and rational management of marine resources of the sea around us. A beginning was made in 1968 by introducing the subject Marine Zoology as a specialization of M.Sc. degree in Zoology and a laboratory was established at Kodibag Karwar, with facilities for near shore research.

**Table-3.3: List of affiliated Colleges of Karnataka University, Dharwad**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District wise</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gadag</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haveri</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karwar</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.google.com
3.4 BANGALORE UNIVERSITY:

Bangalore University was found in the year of 1537 by Kempegowda, a far sighted lock Chieftain, Bangalore has blossomed in to one of Asia’s fastest growing cities. Well connected by air, rail and road, Bangalore combines the vibrant pace of modern metropolis with a quaint old charm.

Perched at a height of 3250 feet above sea level, the city’s salubrious climate plays host to innumerable parks, gardens lakes and verdant tree lines avenues that give it the Sobriquet Garden City.

Bangalore is a multifaceted Jewel, with modern marvels, historic monuments, bustling shopping plazas, tranquil walking paths, rustling silk and sandalwood, exotic cuisine and friendly people.

Bangalore University along with other universities in the state, shares the responsibility for promoting beyond the 10 plus 2 stage under graduate as well as post graduate education including research. After completion of thirty five years of its fruitful existence, it is a legitimate pride that Bangalore University has achieved far more than just the modest target set at the time of its inception by producing trained human resource to serve the country in all walks of life and by contributing to the knowledge base. Academic tie-ups have been established with several reputed Research institutions/ organizations within India and with the countries like USA, UK, Germany, Australia, Poland Czech Nepal and China.

As an off shoot of the Mysore University, it was the fourth university to be started in Karnataka. Set up with a federal character in July, 1964 under the Bangalore University Act, about 32 colleges in the Bangalore city served as its constituents, the then student strength inclusive of post graduate courses being 16000. The University Visveshwariah College of Engineering named after the great engineer statesman Sir M.Visvesharaiah and the famous central college,
on whose alumni one finds quite a number of illustrious names of national and international repute formed the nucleus. The government law college and the Government college of Physical education were also transferred to the control of Bangalore University in 1976, after the promulgation of the Karnataka state universities Act. Since then its jurisdiction has extended beyond the city to include Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural and districts of Kolar and Tumkur. Today the University is one of the largest in the country with more than 249 affiliated colleges and 50 departments, the students’ strength having to more than 4.00 lakhs. While the university addresses itself to providing post graduate education and research in different faculties, the vast number of under graduate colleges most of them being managed by private education societies and some by the state department of collegiate education, are affiliated to the university covering instructions under the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering Medicine, Technology Law, Education, Communication and Management.

The Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, command hospital, Air Force and Institute of Aerospace Medicine are a few of the prestigious institution affiliated to the university. In the field of Fine Arts, Chitra Kala Parishath College of Fine Arts has been a pioneer in providing instruction in Fine Arts and allied Areas in this part of the state.

In short span of over a quarter of a century, the university, the apex of the education system in the area of its jurisdiction, has acted as a leader and path finder by prescribing the courses of study for the affiliate colleges, conducting examinations awarding the degrees, and guiding the students to reach new heights in the field of higher education.

VISION

1. To promote excellence in education for a vibrant and inclusive society through knowledge creation and dissemination
MISSION

1. To import quality education to meet national and global challenges
2. To blend theoretical knowledge with practical skills
3. To encourage the faculty to pursue academic excellence through high quality research and publication
4. To provide access to all sections of society to pursue higher education
5. To promote the use of new technologies in teaching and research
6. To inculcate right values among students while encouraging
7. To promote leadership qualities among students
8. To produce socially sensitive citizens
9. To contribute nation building
10. To hasten the process of creating a knowledge society

3.4.1 NEW TREND OF BANGALORE UNIVERSITY:

Bangalore University is located in the Garden City of Bangalore aptly hailed as the "I.T. Capital of India", was established in July 1964 as an offshoot of the University of Mysore, primarily to include institutions of higher learning located in the metropolitan city of Bangalore and the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, which eventually became a separate university. Initially, the two premier colleges of the city, the Central College (CC) and the University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering (UVCE) formed the nucleus of Bangalore University.

Soon after the establishment of Bangalore University, as a first step in the re-organization of courses instructions, the University introduced Honours Courses in the year 1965-66. Three year Honors’ courses in Botany, Chemistry, Economics, English, Geology, Kannada, Mathematics and Zoology which were offered only at the University Post Graduate Departments have attracted many brilliant students. Honors passed students were admitted to Post Graduate
Courses on priority and B.A./B.Sc. graduates, who marginally missed admission to the Post Graduate Courses were given an opportunity to join the final year Honors course and seek admission to Post Graduate Courses, thereafter. Since 1964, Bangalore University has grown both in size and strength to include a large number of affiliated colleges, P.G. Centers with a rich diversity of programme options. In consonance with this expansion, in 1973, the University moved into a new campus named 'Jnana Bharathi' (JB) located on a sprawling 1100 acres of land and shifted many of its post graduate departments to this newly established campus. At present the JB Campus houses the office of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Registrar (Evaluation), Finance Officer and a large number of post graduate departments, Directorates, Centres of higher learning, NSS Bhavan, Outdoor Stadium and other support services. The University Law College, started in 1948 and The College of Physical Education, started in 1959 are located in the JB Campus. Since 1973, the University is functioning from both the campuses – the main campus at Jnana Bharathi and the City Campus at Central College.

The University has also established Gandhi Bhavan, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Study and Research Centre, and Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive policy and also has established schools of Biological Sciences, Social Sciences and Business Studies.

The Central College Campus retained as the City Campus, houses the City offices of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Registrar (Evaluation), Finance (Examination part), UGC Academic Staff College, Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Distance Education Centre, Directorate of College Development Council, Directorate of Physical Education and a few post graduate departments and support services, with a state of the art Jnana Jyothi Auditorium. Besides, the Central College also has the Central College Cricket Pavilion where the Karnataka State Cricket Association was first established and trained several cricketers of International repute. Apart from
Bangalore University has completed Forty Seven years of fruitful existence and has come to be hailed as one of the largest universities of Asia. Though originally intended to be a federal university, it has eventually emerged as an affiliating University. The University was first accredited in 2002 by NAAC with Five Star Status and was re-accredited in the year 2008 with 'A' Grade. According to India Today - Nielsen survey of May 31st 2010, Bangalore University ranks 13th in the list of 50 top Universities in the Country. Academically, the University is structured into six faculties- Arts, Science, Commerce & Management, Education, Law and Engineering. It has 43 Post Graduate Departments; one post graduate Centre at Kolar, (Started during 1994-95), three constituent colleges, 665 affiliated colleges (of which 115 have PG Courses) and several other Centers and Directorates of higher learning and research under its purview. At present, the University offers 50 Post Graduate Courses and Employment Oriented Diploma and Certificate Courses. The University has launched the Five years Integrated Courses in Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences and Business Studies and the Four years B.S. Programme and will be starting a course in Criminology and Rehabilitation from this academic year.

The University is also reaching out to the society by organizing endowment and extension lectures apart from bringing out publications on issues of contemporary relevance through its prasaranga division.

The Bangalore University has achieved milestones by establishing MOU with Universities and Institutions of national and international repute. To cater to a student population of over three lakhs, the University is striving to provide access, expansion and excellence in higher education. The vision of the University is to make distinctive and significant contributions to the cause of
higher education in Humanities, Social Science Law, Commerce, and Science & Technology. The University is providing quality teaching and encouragement to research in frontier areas with social relevance that would reflect its mission and goals aptly symbolized by its emblem – JNANAM VIGNANA SAHITHAM.

3.4.2 ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY TOWARDS RAGGING

In conformity with Supreme Court judgments and directions, UGC Guidelines and State Government Instructions, Bangalore University is following a 'Zero-Tolerance Policy' towards ragging. Any student of Bangalore University accused and found guilty of ragging, will be severely dealt with, in accordance with the Provisions of the Law.

Table-3.4: List of affiliated colleges of Bengalore University, Bengalore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District wise Degree college</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bengaluru Urban Arts, Commerce, Science College.</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bengaluru Rural Arts, Commerce, Science College.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chikka Ballapur Arts, Commerce, Science College.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ramanagar Arts, Commerce, Science College.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Education College-B.Ed. College</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Physical Education college</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total colleges</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.Benglore University.com

3.5 MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

The government of Karnataka took a major academic decision to establish two new universities in Mangalore and Gulbarga in September, 1980 by amending the Karnataka State Universities Act. 1976. The Mangalore University campus bears the poetic name Mangalagangotri, it is located about 20 Km to the South East of the historic coastal town of Mangalore in the 350
acres of wavy plateau, bald hillocks and green valleys, watching the timeless union between the river Nethravathi and the Arabian sea on the one side and the cloud capped western Ghats on the other. It grew out of the modest postgraduate centre of Mysore University to become the citadel of an independent university. In its triumphant decennial year the university made bold prose a takeover two government colleges at Mangalore and Maddikeri to nurse them back to academic health, and by 1993 they had become its constituent colleges. It has jurisdiction over three districts of South Canara, Udupi and Coorg.

3.5.1 CURRICULAR ASPECTS
In the year 2012-13 there are 45 post graduate department and student strength is 75180 on the university campus. Apart from the conventional courses, non-conventional courses such as materials science, Bio-sciences, Marine Geology, Computer Software, and Yogic Sciences are offered.

Table-3.5: List of affiliated Colleges of Mangalore University, Mangalore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Constituent college</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Affiliated colleges</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Government college</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bp.ed colleges</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law college</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Autonomous colleges</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>New colleges</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total colleges</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.google.com
There are 208 affiliated colleges under Mangalore University and student strength was 75,180 students. The university has been the first in the country to start an undergraduate programme of study on Hotel Management, Fashion design, Garment design, Leather design, Interior decoration, Human Resource Development, Home Science and P.G. Diploma in port management. It is a pioneer in launching paramedical courses. It is one of the most important centers in the country today offering such paramedical courses as physiotherapy, speech and hearing, Pharmacy, radiography, medical lab, technology, nursing and alternative health systems such as Ayurveda, Naturopathy, and Homeopath.

The University has attempted to provide greater thrust on vocationalisation of education, by introducing courses such as B.Sc with computer application, Electronic equipment maintenance, office management, secretarial practice and microbiology combinations.

Several colleges affiliated to the university have well endowed facilities for sports and game. To give a boost to the talent in the field and to co-ordinate and direct it a Master degree programme in physical education and sports has been launched in the university.

3.5.3 EVALUATION PROCESS

The students are evaluated on the basis of their performance in the university examinations and continues assessment during the course work. The internal assessment component is 20% of the Total. Performance in periodical tests, seminars, group discussions, assignments, field work practical test, industrial visits, etc. are the basis for internal for internal assessment.

3.5.4 RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY AND EXTENSION

The university has kept itself abreast with frontline areas of research and new courses of study arising from social demands. The university has been
encouraging inter-disciplinary researches, reckoning the recent understanding of the subjects of having fewer walls. One of the outstanding achievements of university is the establishment of a dialogue and initiation of specific areas of co-operation between the university on the one hand and industry, business, financial institutions and centre’s of higher learning on the other.

The university has signed memorandum of understanding with the following.

- Kudremukh Iron Ore company Ltd. Studies on conservation plan Bio-Diversity and ecorestoration of Abandoned mines.
- Cañar bank computer services Ltd. Computer software services.
- Bhabha Atomic Research Centers, Radiation Science and Technology.
- Co-operation of industrial houses has been enlisted in certain major programmes of study such as post graduate studies in computer software and electronics. Industrial houses such as Tata Alexi, Wipro, NAL and CMC assist these programmes by lending their expertise and offering placements to the students. One of the major collaborative arrangements that the university entered with financial and social agencies has been the establishment of chairs. These chairs have been founded to sub serve the following objectives.
- Area development chair – studies on development in the pertinent area.
- Chair on Christianity- Christianity and society.
- Corporation Bank chair – Bank Management.
- Syndicate and Canara Bank chair – Rural development.
- Vijay Bank – Ecology and environment.
- Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Tula chair – Tulu language, literature and culture.
Apart from the chairs the university is bestowed with endowments, some of which are commemorated with annual lectures. The Mangalore University has striven hard to go to the people and let the people inside its portals. This has been done through-adoption of neighboring villages for integrated development, promoting and imparting skills to small enterprise by providing training in nursery, screen printing, food processing utility etc; involving in adult literacy programmes, NSS programmes etc.

3.5.5 OTHER HEALTHY PRACTICES

Perhaps the healthiest practice which the university can boast of is that it has respected the fundamentals. It has believed that teaching – learning is the most important culture it has to guard and promote to justify itself. That has ensured a smooth academic functioning of the university.

One of the unique feature of this university are is that most of the subjects taught at the undergraduate level have their subject associations in which the teachers are members. These associations are open for academic discussions, debates and criticisms. They act as a liaison between students and the university academic bodies, and provide the necessary feedback.

The university has always endeavored to make up for its own inadequacy is resources and manpower by locating talents and finding initiatives wherever available. That accounts for many innovative programmes being launched by the affiliated colleges of the university.

VISION:

1. To evolve as a national centre of advanced studies and to cultivate quality human resource
MISSION:

1. Provide Excellent Academic, Physical, Administrative, infrastructural and Moral ambience.
2. Promote Quality and Excellence in Teaching Learning and Research.
3. Preserve and promote uniqueness and novelty of regional languages, folklore, art and culture.
4. Contribute towards building a socially sensitive, humane, inclusive society.
5. Cultivate critical thinking that can spark creativity and innovation.

Mangalore University campus at Mangalagangothri, located about 20 km to the south-east of the historic coastal town of Mangalore, sets the tone for the educational endeavors of the three districts under the jurisdiction of the University. It is a picturesque campus that sprawls over 333 acres, overlooking the confluence of the river Nethravathi with the Arabian Sea on the one side, and the cloud-capped Western Ghats on the other. It grew out of a modest postgraduate centre of the University of Mysore to become the focal point of an independent University in 1980. The campus, which once housed a mere three postgraduate departments, now has twenty-five postgraduate departments, supported by modern infrastructure and experienced faculty.

The University campus is a self-contained facility that provides all the essential facilities and infrastructure for the pursuit of excellence in higher education. Among the several central facilities at Mangalagangothri, mention may be made of the spacious and modern library, the University Science Instrumentation Centre, the Microtone Centre, the Humanities Block, the new MBA Block and the cyber cafe. There is an impressive administrative building, two guest houses for visiting dignitaries and faculty, a well-equipped health centre, a useful shopping complex, two nationalized banks, and an ATM centre. There is a post office and a telephone exchange on the campus. The
University has provided residential quarters for its employees on the campus itself.

On the University campus, there are two hostels for men and women, and a hostel for working women. Solar water heaters have been installed in all hostels. There are playgrounds and courts, a modern gymnasium, and indoor sports facilities. The employees of the University, forming them into the Vishwamangala Education Society, have been successfully running a primary school, high school and a Pre-University College on the campus. They also manage an employee’s cooperative society catering to the needs of employees and students.

Mangalore University has grown impressively since its inception with 190 affiliated colleges including two constituent colleges, one at Mangalore and another at Madikeri, taken over by the University from Government of Karnataka in 1992. The University has established the PG Centre, Cauvery campus at Madikeri, which offers Postgraduate courses in Microbiology and Biochemistry.

The University has taken steps to establish contacts through exchange of scholars and students with universities in USA, UK, Finland, Japan, Norway, Germany, Spain and other countries. A number of our faculty has been able to get fellowships and visit various universities to carry out their postdoctoral work. They have been on research assignments with assistance from Commonwealth, Humboldt, Rotary, Agatha Harrison Memorial, Rockefeller and Macarthur fellowships. The University has thus taken steps to benefit from the current trend of globalization.

Today, the University is a major centre for the study of ecology and environment. Some of the affiliated colleges of the University have direct institutional linkages with reputed national and international institutions of
learning. Many new courses of study have been introduced for the first time in the country. The University was the first to start undergraduate programmes such as Hotel Management, Human Resource Development, Fashion Design and Yogic Sciences. All these courses have attracted students from other parts of the country and abroad.

The University has computerized its administrative offices in order to speed up the administrative process. All postgraduate departments have been provided with Computers, Internet facility and Centrex telephones. The computerization of the examination section has facilitated the holding of examinations on schedule and the timely announcement of results. A University website has been created, which holds the database of all the colleges and postgraduate departments. Application forms to various courses and results of admissions and examinations are also available on the University website.

All in all, Mangalore University presents the very picture of order and discipline: academic programmes are run on schedule, examinations are conducted on time, and the UGC norm of 180 working days in a year is fulfilled. About 411 scholars are pursuing their doctoral studies and faculty members are engaged in active research along with their teaching assignments. The University has received major grants from the UGC, DST, Govt. of Karnataka, Department of Ocean Development, Department of Electronics, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Space, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Atomic Energy and other nodal agencies. All these have given to the University a national and international visibility.

The University has established several endowment chairs with the objective of enabling studies on the development achieved in areas such as bank management, yoga, ayurveda, Kanakadasa studies, Sanskrit literature, literary criticism, Christianity, rural development, ecology and environment,
Tulu language, literature, culture and visual/fine arts. Dr. Ambedkar Study Centre, Kanakadasa Adhyayana Peetha, Yakshagana Study Centre and Ambigara Chowdayya Peetha work towards an in-depth study of philosophy and its relevance to the present time. The endowment chairs of the University have helped to strengthen the University’s links with society.

Under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the distance education mode have been introduced for the benefit of students. The programme will promote higher education through non-formal means through the distance education mode. The rationale of the distance education mode is to make learning accessible for those who, for various reasons, cannot avail of the benefit of regular courses.

A new health and accident insurance scheme has been introduced recently for the benefit of students. The scheme will provide financial benefits to those who may be unfortunately involved in accidents and who have to be provided with medical assistance. An IAS/IPS coaching centre has been started for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other backward class students, with help from the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. These innovative schemes have given a new dimension to the University’s efforts to make the educational experience secure and meaningful to its students, by entering into academic liaison with eminent scholars and centers of learning, the University has won for itself a respectable place on the educational map of India. The University is also proud of the fact its alumni occupy responsible positions in the country and abroad. In the last few years, major changes have been taking place in the University area. In this scenario of sweeping change, Mangalore University looks forward to playing the role of a participant in and a facilitator of such change and guiding this process towards ends that are commensurate with its goals and mission.
3.6 GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, GULBARGA

Gulbarga a historic city in Hyderabad Karnataka area has been witnessing in the recent times a tremendous multidimensional progress especially in the fields like education, agriculture, industry and other fields, these development have helped Gulbarga to have its legitimate place in the map of Karnataka state.

Gulbarga is not only the head quarter to the district but also the division comprising the five districts such as Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Koppal and Yadgir. In former days Gulbarga was known as Kalburgi which means stony land or stone roofing in Kannada. Another version is that Gulbarga was so named to connote a leaf with flowers, since ‘Gul’ means flowers and ‘burg’ means leaf in the Persian language.

Gulbarga district is situated in the northern part of the Karnataka state. Among the three districts of the former Hyderabad Karnataka area which, after the reorganization of the states, formed part of Karnataka state. Gulbarga occupies a central place with Bidar to its north and Raichur to its south. The total area of district is 16242.4 square kilo meters with a population of 2566326 in 2011 censes.

3.6.1 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The district of Gulbarga has had its influence on the historical and cultural life of the Deccan plateau. Several of the important ruling dynasties of the Deccan had tier capital in this district. All the five districts have witnessed the glories of great empires and kingdoms, starting from the third century B.C. Great saints of different religions blessed these places and spread their message of peace and brotherhood. The past history and present composition of the people who inhibit in this region made it amply clear that different religions like Buddhism, Jainism, Veerashaivism and Islam lived together and benefited from one another.
Gulbarga is the seat of the great Rastrakutas, having their capital at Malkhed. The great Rastrakuta emperor, Nrupatunga contributed richly to Kannada and Sanskrit literature.

Gulbarga is a great seat of learning established by the Prime Minister of the Bahamani Kingdom, Mahamood Gawan, Known for his scholarship and competence. This land also gave birth to literacy, socio religious moments of Vachanakals and Haridas which are important landmarks in the history of Karnataka.

**Vision:**
Excellence in higher education empowerment through knowledge, inclusive growth for soci-economic transformation and sustainable development.

**Mission:**
1. To equip students with relevant Knowledge, competence, and creativity to face global challenges.
2. To achieve innovations in teaching learning, research and extension activities to realize national goals.
3. To facilitate optimum use of human and natural resources for sustainable development.
4. To promote participation of all the stake holders in the development of the university of the university and the region.
5. To empower students through inclusive growth.
6. To adopt and promote the knowledge output for human development.
7. To create awareness of human rights value system, culture, heritage and environment.
3.6.2 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The region has several huge universal resources and it is especially known for the resource of limestone, manganese and iron ore. Despite this rich resource base, the region is still economically backward as the level of utilization of resources is low. The magnitude of the backwardness can be measured by using the socio-economic indicators such as per-capita income, number of registered factories, percentage of literacy, density of population, road length per sq.km, public health units etc. However it would mislead if a single indicator is used for the purpose of determining the overall backwardness of the region.

3.6.3 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Hyderabad Karnataka area is located in the rain shadow region of the Deccan plateau is chronically water deficient causing misery to the people. As a result, the progress of this region is far behind, when compared to the rest of the adjoining regions for generation.²

The people of this region entirely dependent upon Osmania University for higher education. The first degree college was established in the year 1932 by the government of Mysore. Due to the sincere effort by Poojy Doddappa Appa, Sri. Mahadevappa Rampure and other eminent leaders of this region, Sri.Sharanabasaveshwar Art, and Science College was stated in 1956 by Sri Sharnabasaveshwar Vidyavardak Sangha, Gulbarga. Later on Sri Mahadevappa Rampure was very much interested in developing this region as an important centre of educational activities by establishing various professional colleges. In 1958, a society was established called as “the Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society” to open several professional colleges. At that time (1958) there was no single professional colleges in this area, because of strenuous efforts of Sri Mahadevappa Rampure, three professional colleges and many educational institutions of different disciplines were established. M.R.Medical College is one among them which was
established in 1963, with the continuous and untiring efforts of Sri. Rampure, a post graduate centre was established by Karnataka University with a few teaching departments in 1970.

3.6.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF GULBARGA UNIVERSITY

The Gulbarga University was carved out of the Ex. P.G. center, Gulbarga and established by an amendment to the Karnataka State University Act. 1976, by the amendment, act of 1980. It was on 10th September 1980 the long cherished dream for a separate university for this region was realized. For this purpose, the Karnataka University had appointed one man commission under the chairmanship of Dr.A.S.Adake, the former vice-chancellor of Karnataka University Dharwad in the year 1979. After receiving the report from Karnataka University the Government of Karnataka thought of starting the university at Gulbarga and Mangalore and with this view, it constituted a one-man commission under the chairmanship of Dr.D.V.Urs former Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University.

After the submission of the report, the government after much deliberation, promulgated an ordinance on 27.05.1980 and made the provision for establishing the new two universities one at Gulbarga and another at Mangalore. The University has a jurisdiction over four revenue districts of Karnataka viz., Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, and Yadgir.

Gulbarga is one of the biggest cities in Karnataka state. This city has a population of about 2566326 as per 2011 census and occupies an area of 1719 Sq.Kms. The climate of the city is generally hot and semi dry.

Gulbarga University campus located far away from city and is at a distance of about 8 Kms to the east of the city. The university campus spread over an area of over 850 areas within this area wonderful well equipped ESI Hospital were constructed and 257 colleges spread in the four districts are
affiliated to the university. The university, though young, has the rare privilege of maintaining postgraduate centers at Raichur and Bidar. It has at present 116 permanent teaching staff of various cadres and 250 guest lecturers who cater to the academic needs of more than 3069 students coming from different parts of the Karnataka state and from other states.

Table-3.6: List of affiliated colleges of Gulbarga University, Gulbarga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bidar Government College</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gulbarga and Yadgir First Aid Colleges</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Raichur First Grade College</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B.P.Ed. Colleges</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law College</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Post Graduate Colleges</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Colleges</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.google.com

Gulbarga University, Gulbarga is one of the leading and upcoming universities in India. This university has shown excellent academic achievement during its infant state itself. The achievement of this university in the field of Research particularly in applied sciences has been wonderful. Number of new courses which are very much relevant in the present days have been started. National and International Conferences, seminars, workshops in the diverse fields are being held regularly in the university. UGC has started grading the universities in country through NAAC on the basis of the infrastructure, conduct of the examinations on schedule, number of days worked, achievements in the field of Research etc. Gulbarga University has secured “four star” mark from the NAAC.
Though this university is located in the most backward region of the state successive vice-chancellors have worked very hard for the physical and academic development of the university. The biggest indoor stadium (on the university campus) in the country with all facilities of international standard is recently completed on the Gulbarga University Campus.

The purpose of allocating huge outlay on universities and colleges will be served only when the fruits of higher education are being enjoyed by common man. Gulbarga University has made good progress in this direction. It has helped the district authorities in computerizing the land records. Many unemployed youths have been given an opportunity to earn income by working in the computer section. “Earning while learning” opportunity is also given to the students of university. This university is situated in arid tropical region of Deccan plateau. At present more than 34745 in the year of (2012-13) students at graduate and post graduate level are studying in various courses of science, commerce, social sciences, and humanities faculties. At present university are running 36 departments in university campus and 2 P.G. centers of university. Total number of non-teaching staff working in the university and at its P.G. Centers at present was 470 in the year 2012-13.

3.7 KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY, SHIMOGA

Kuvempu University came into existence on 29.06.1987 by an Act of Karnataka legislature as an independent University from out of the erstwhile Post Graduate centers at Bhadra Reservoir project and Davangere. The newly established University was given territorial jurisdiction over the area comprising the revenue districts of Shimoga, Chitradurga and Chikmagalur (now four districts after Davangere was carved out of Chitradurga). The University has been functioning since then as not merely an affiliating University but as a multi faculty University with Post Graduate departments with adequate teaching and research facilities. The university has been
conceived and modeled on the recommendations and guidelines of the University Grants Commission.

In view of the study increase in the number of students desiring to taken up Post Graduate studies and the consequent pressure on the Post Graduate departments in the University of Mysore which found it difficult to meet the educational requirements of the Malnad and surrounding regions, the University of Mysore established a Post Graduate centre at B.R.Project in 1974. Initially two PG departments started functioning at the PG centre, one in Kannada and the other in Industrial Chemistry in 1973-74. Subsequently two more PG departments in Economics and Mathematics were added in 1974-75. The Post Graduate Centre at Davangere was established in 1979, where Commerce, Economics and Statistics courses were offered.

The starting of the PG Centre at B.R. Project partially met the needs of this area. As was to be expected, there was a strong consensus that an independent University catering to the needs of this area was a necessity. In response to the growing demand for an independent University, the Government of Karnataka appointed an one man commission to submit a report on the issue.

**Core value:**

Global outlook: regional focus, Commitment to Equity and social justice conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage, humanism and holistic view.

**Vision:**

Kuvmpu University shall strive to be come an international centre of excellence in teaching and research to provide high quality value-based education to all though various modes to meet the global challenges.
Mission:

Faster creativity in teaching, learning and research to build a knowledge base and promote quality initiative, provide accesses to education to all develop human resource to meet the societal needs.

Kuvempu University with a distinctive academic profile, blending in itself commitment to rural ethos and a modern spirit. It has 41 Post-Graduate departments of studies in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Law. Offering 45 Post-Graduate Programmes, 4 P.G.Diploma and one Under-Graduate programme. The University has 80 affiliated colleges, three constituent colleges (among three, one is autonomous college) and other one autonomous college, one B.P.Ed. college, and 17 B.Ed. colleges under its jurisdiction spread over 2 districts of Shimoga, and Chikmagalur. It also has outlying regional Post-Graduate centre at Kadur.

The academic life on the campus is vibrant and exciting with seminars, symposia, special lectures and workshops throughout the year. Both the conventional and non-conventional courses of study have updated syllabi responsive to the needs of the contemporary society and the research orientation is innovative, original and directed to societal needs. The main campus is in the lap of a lush, picturesque locale providing the right ambience for University education. Indeed, Kuvempu University is a place one would love to be associated with.

Jnana Sahyadri, the main campus of Kuvempu University is located at Shankaraghatta at a distance of 28 Kilometers from Shimoga town, the district headquarters and 18 Kilometers from Bhadravathi, the well-known industrial town. The campus is only 2 Kilometers. From the magnificent Bhadra Reservoir across the river Bhadra, one of the important life lines of the area. The main buildings of the University have been constructed on a small hillock, thus blending naturally with the landscape. The campus sprawls over an area of
230 acres. The entire campus area is free from any form of pollution including noise pollution. There is no exaggeration in saying that the undisturbed and pleasing atmosphere on the campus makes it ideally suited for the pursuit of higher education. The main campus can be reached by using the private bus service. Shimoga, Bhadravathi and Tarihke towns are close to the campus and are well connected by rail.

The Administrative Building "Kuvempu Shathamanotsava Bhavan" on the main Jnana Sahyadri campus houses almost all the offices of the University including the office and secretariat of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, Human Resource Management, Development, Academic, Finance section, SC-ST Cell & OBC Cell, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Board, etc. The Examination, Directorate of Distance Education are located in Parikshanga-Doora Shikshana Bhavan. All these offices are fully computerized. For the convenience of students, a City office of enquiry of the University is functioning at a building located opposite Sahyadri College Campus in Shimoga.

The Academic block on the main campus houses the Post-Graduate departments of studies in English, Political Science, Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, MSW, Economics, Sociology, English Language Teaching, and Journalism & Mass Communication.

The Department of Library & Information Science is in the new library building. The Department of Computer Science, Mathematics, MCA and Electronics are housed in Mathematics - Computer Science Building.

The Science Block houses the Post-Graduate departments of studies in Physics, General Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry and Bio Chemistry. The Bio-Science Complex houses the Departments of Biotechnology, Bioinformatics, Environmental Sciences, Water management & Water
Harvesting, Wild Life Management, Applied Botany, Microbiology and Applied Zoology. 2500 s.ft green house is built under "HERBAL GARDEN" Scheme of Dept. of Horticulture during the year 2005-06.

The Institute of Kannada Studies is located in the new building in Kuvempu Shathamanotsava Bhavan. The Museum building near the administrative building houses the Post-Graduate departments of studies in History and Archaeology, Master of Tourism and Heritage studies and Museum of Kannada Bharati & Kannada computer centre sponsored by Infosys Foundation.

3.7.1 POST-GRADUATE CENTRE, KADUR

A new Post-Graduate Centre at Kadur started from the academic year 2007-08. Initially three courses namely Master of Business Economics (MBE), Master of Business Administration (MBA) and M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry have been started in the premises of Govt.Junior College. For the purpose of establishing PG Centre at Kadur, the State Government has allotted 65 acres of land adjacent to Kadur town and also released Rs.2 crore for the development of the P.G.Centre.

3.7.2 CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Sahyadri Arts and Commerce College and Sahyadri Science College, Shimoga. Sahyadri Arts and Science Colleges and Sahyadri Science College, erstwhile Government institutions are now constituent Colleges of Kuvempu University. These premiere Colleges of this region have completed 66 years of existence. Among the celebrities who are alumni of the Colleges are Dr.U.R. Ananthamurthy, Jnana Peetha Awardees, Prof.C.N.R.Rao, eminent scientist, Sri K.V.Subbanna, Magsaysay Awardees and others. In fact the Colleges have contributed illustrious persons to every important fields. The Sahyadri Science College has become autonomous College from 2006-07. Diamond Jubilee Building constructed with partial financial support of Alumni association
includes well equipped Seminar hall inaugurated by Prof. CNR Rao & named as Prof. CNR Rao Hall.

Table-3.7: List of affiliated colleges of Kuvempu University Shimoga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the College</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Art and Commerce college</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Science college</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B.Ed. college</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B.P.Ed.</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Law college</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Women’s college</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total colleges</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.google.com

REFERENCES:

3. Six University website www.google.com //Mangalore University, Gulbarga University, Karantatak University, Dharwad, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Mysore University and Bangalore University.