Chapter Three

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

People do not resist change;
People resist being changed.

—Richard Beckhard
Organizational Change Pioneer
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Chapter Three

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

Introduction

During the post-independence period, higher education became a concurrent subject of the Central and State Governments. The responsibility for establishing, providing administrative structure and financing of the universities, rests with the Government. The State Government provides substantial part of the funding of the State Universities. Structural and functional innovations are made by the successive State Governments in the light of socio-political ideologies of the political parties in power. Thus the state has an important role in introducing changes in the affairs and the functioning of Universities.

3.1. The State

The State of Karnataka (formerly the State of Mysore) came into existence on the 01st November 1956, as per the States’ Reorganization Act of 1956. It was formed by merging the Kannada speaking areas of the then States of Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and the Union territory of Coorg, with the Princely State of Mysore.

The State stretches from north to south upto 770 kilometers and east to west to 400 kilometers. Its total area is about 1,91,791 square kilometers. A few key parameters regarding the State and their comparison with overall figures of the Country have been provided in table 3.01.
The Administrative structure

Karnataka has bi-cameral legislature - a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. The executive of the State consist of the Governor (constitutional head) and the Council of Ministers (who are members of the State Legislature). The State now has 27 districts.

3.2. Origins of University Education in Karnataka.

The first English High School, the Maharaja’s High School, Mysore was established in 1833. In 1868, the Government High School, Mangalore was established. This was upgraded as Intermediate College in 1869 and renamed as Government College, Mangalore. In 1874, Maharaja’s High School was upgraded as Maharaja’s College. The Government High School, Bangalore was upgraded as Central College in 1875.

Christian Missionaries in Karnataka (Jesuits) started the St. Aloysis College at Mangalore in 1880. St. Joseph’s College came into existence in 1882.

In 1902, the Maharani’s High School, Mysore was upgraded as Intermediate College for women. It was up graded as the Degree College for Women and transferred to Bangalore in 1939.

3.3. Establishment of the Universities.

In 1916 Mysore University came into being. This was the first University in a princely state and seventh in the time sequence of all Universities in India. The Mysore University started the first Engineering College in Bangalore in 1917 and the Medical College in 1924.

In 1933, the Mysore University Act -1916 was amended, giving it the power to affiliate colleges. However, this amendment could not come in to force till 1945. In the meantime the then colleges in southern part of Karnataka were affiliated to the Madras University and those in north Karnataka affiliated to Bombay University.

The Karnataka University was established at Dharwad on 1st March 1950. The Bangalore University was established in 1964. The Gulbarga University and Mangalore University were added in 1980. During 1987 Kuvempu University and Kannada University (Hampi) were added. National Law school University, Bangalore and Indian Institute of Science (estd 1911) received the Deemed
University status in 1987. During 1993 the Manipal Medical College received the status of Deemed University. The Karnataka Women University came into being in 2003 at Bellary. Tumkur University started functioning in the year 2004.

3.4 Quantitative growth of Institutions of Higher Education.

After the reorganization of the State, a number of new Universities were established. Now Karnataka has 15 Universities (including two Agricultural Universities, two Veterinary Universities, one Kannada University and a Women University). There is plan for one more University at Davangere. In addition, there are six Deemed Universities.

In 1960, the State had only 94 colleges (37 Government and 57 Private colleges). This number had increased to 834 (159 Government and 675 private colleges) by 1991-92. In 2003 the State had 167 Government colleges, 300 private aided colleges and 532 private colleges.

The numerical growth of the colleges has accelerated since the late eighties. Statistics also show that the private colleges have grown at a faster rate than the Government colleges. Two types of private colleges exist viz; private aided degree colleges and unaided private colleges. The staff of former type of colleges enjoy facilities on par with the Government servants for salary and pensionary benefits (triple benefit scheme).

Enrolment figures in higher education show that the numbers of students has increased from 55,401 (in 1965) to 3,52,914 (in 91-92). At the start of 2003-04 about 8,00,000 students were enrolled in under graduate and post-graduate courses.

Karnataka has made rapid progress after the re-organization of the State, in terms of increase in the number of institutions, volume of enrolment and diversification of educational programs.

3.5 Relationship between universities and the State Government.

The relationship between the Government and the universities are characterized by number of factors;

i. Historically there is no tradition of fostering and supporting the autonomy of statutorily established “autonomous” institutions, unlike the western countries.
ii. The universities are established by the statutes of the Central or State legislatures.

iii. A major part of the university budget is supported by Government funds and naturally the Government would like to satisfy itself regarding the purpose and the end use of funds. The universities have to turn to the Government for the maintenance of law and order in the campus on one-hand and for the finance for survival and development on the other.

iv. Universities have to abide by the norms set by State Government. At the same time, they have also to be cognizant of the academic norms set by their own authorities, and the UGC.

v. Present university structure, characterized by the centralized decision making process, has to work in tandem with Government bureaucracy. This has considerably slowed down the decision making process.

vi. Higher education will have to compete for funds from other forms of education (basic and vocational education) as well as other sectors (especially health, nutrition and population control). Higher education has to show value for money to justify its relative cost.

3.6. Governance in Universities - Management of Change

i. Administration

Indian Universities by and large follow the old British pattern of London University model. Universities have a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and a Registrar. There are bodies like the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties headed by the Deans and Board of Studies. The Karnataka State has abolished the Senate through the act of 2000. Universities have a Pro-Chancellor (the Minister of Education in the State) who advises Vice-Chancellor in all administrative matters. The State gives the Universities their constitution and a substantial part of their funding. The Department of Education deals with the Universities.

College administration

Prior to the reorganization of the State, colleges in Karnataka were under the administrative control of different agencies. In 1960, the Directorate of Collegiate Education (DCE) was created and all colleges except the teacher’s colleges, university’s colleges and professional colleges came under the DCE. This department is responsible for providing higher education to the students in liaison with the Universities in the State and also responsible for administering all the degree colleges in the
State. In 1980 the Government decentralized the powers, which led to the establishment of one regional offence for each university area. In 2003, the Government came to the conclusion that the disadvantages of retaining the department outweigh the advantages and the department is likely to be closed. This decision has been taken as per the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

**Universities Acts in Karnataka State.**

- The Mysore University Act, 1916 enabled Mysore University to come into existence. It was amended in 1933 to empower it with provisions for affiliation of colleges. This amendment actually came into force in the 1945.

- Karnataka University, Dharwad came into existence on 1st March 1950 as a consequence of the Karnataka University Act of 1949. After the linguistic re-organization of States in 1956, both the Acts were amended by Mysore University Act, 1956 and the Karnataka University Act, 1956.

- Bangalore University Act of 1964 led to establishment of Bangalore University on 10th July 1964.

- The Karnataka Universities Act 1976 brought all the three universities under one Act. Mangalore University (10th September 1980), Gulbarga University (September 7th, 1980) and Kuvempu University (June 29, 1987) came into existence, on passing amendments to Karnataka universities Act 1976.

- In accordance with the provision made in section 61 of the Act, for review of the functioning of the universities in Karnataka, a review commission headed by Dr. K.N. Raj was constituted in 1981. The Government took a few steps in pursuance of the commission’s recommendations. The second Karnataka University Review Commission was constituted on 01.4.1992, and was headed by Professor. Navaneeth Rao. This commission submitted its report in 1993.

- The Act of 1976 was replaced by a comprehensive enactment called Karnataka State Universities Act, 2000.

- The Legislative Council on 7th August 2003 approved an amendment to the Karnataka State Universities (amendment) Bill to establish a Women’s Universities in Bijapur called Karnataka Mahila Vishwavidyanilaya (Karnataka Women’s University).
On September 28, 2004 the Government has issued an ordinance affiliating only colleges belonging to the Tumkur district to the Tumkur University.

Karnataka State Universities Act 2000

Karnataka State Universities Act 2000 brings about a process of planned change in higher education and hence can be called a “University Reforms Act”.

University reform is a double-edged concept. What is a reform to an educational planner may be a regressive step to a student or other stakeholders. Plans for university reforms are not generated solely within the university. Extra institutional forces viz: Government and political parties, influence reforms. They are also viewed from international perspective in the light of experience of other countries. Reforms designed by the university community itself, are often subject to compromises by the various segments within, before consensus can be achieved. When changes are imposed from outside i.e., K.S.U. Act 2000, whether it will have the intended effect or gets considerably modified during implementation is the major question. The process of reform, may often limit the results of reform.

Major Changes in the Karnataka State Universities Act. 2000

a. Appointment of Vice-Chancellor

i. As per Karnataka State Universities Act (KSUA) 1976, the VC shall be appointed by the Chancellor from out of a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the committee consisting of four persons. If the Chancellor approves none of the persons recommended by the committee he may call for fresh recommendations from the committee.

ii. As per Karnataka State Universities Act. 2000, the search committee shall submit to the State Government a panel of three persons who are eminent academicians. The State Government shall forward the panel to the Chancellor, who shall keeping the merit in view, equity, social justice and with the concurrence of the State Government for appoint one person from the panel as the Vice-Chancellor. The Chancellor may with the concurrence of the State Government call for a second panel if he consider it necessary and the search committee shall submit a second panel which shall be final.
Tenure of the Vice-Chancellor

As per the Act 1976, the Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of three years but he shall be eligible for reappointment. However no person shall be appointed as Vice-Chancellor for more than two terms. The KSU Act 2000 provides a four-year term for the VC and he shall not be eligible for reappointment for a second term.

b. Appointment of the Registrar

i. KSU Act of 1976: The Registrar shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Syndicate from one of a panel of not less than three persons recommended by VC to the Syndicate. If the Syndicate approves none in the panel, the Chancellor may in consultation with the VC, appoint such person as he deems fit to be the Registrar.

ii. KSU Act 2000: The State Government may appoint an officer belonging to All India Services, working in super time of scale, to be Registrar of a university.

c. Appointment of the Registrar (Evaluation).

i. KSUA-1976: The Registrar (Evaluation) shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Syndicate from out of a Panel of not less than three persons recommended by the Vice-Chancellor to the Syndicate. If none in the panel is approved by the Syndicate within the time prescribed by the statutes, the Chancellor may, in consultation with VC, appoint such person as he deems fit to be the Registrar (Evaluation).

ii. KSUA-2000.

The State Government may appoint an officer of Karnataka Administrative Services not below the rank of group I senior scale or a senior member of faculty of any university to be the Registrar (Evaluation) of a University.

d. Other noteworthy changes

i. KSU Act of 1976 provided for representation of Academic Council to the Syndicate (two members of Academic Council elected by its members) and the representation of Syndicate to the Academic Council (3 members of the Syndicate nominated by the Chancellor in consultation with the State Government). Both these representations have been withdrawn in the new Act.
ii. KSU Act of 2000 provides for a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Board to plan the academic courses, research programs, interdisciplinary activities, interaction with outside agencies for training, extension and research and to monitor from time to time the implementation of the programs and activities formulated by it.

Table: 3.01 Comparative analysis of the provisions of different reports on University administration and Karnataka State University Act.

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<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>Election by the University.</td>
<td>Nomination by visitor/Government. Election by the court from among the three persons recommended by the majority of members of the Syndicate.</td>
<td>Selection by the Chancellor from a panel prepared by selection committee. a. One member of the committee from Syndicate. b. Members should be known for their integrity.</td>
<td>Visitor to appoint the VC from amongst a panel submitted to him by a committee in which the Government should be involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>6 years, no provision for the re-election</td>
<td>5 years provision for reappointment for one more term in special cases</td>
<td>5 years provision for one more term in the same University.</td>
<td>5 years provision for one more term in the same place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar</td>
<td>Appointed by the Academic Council selection from two areas; i. Most competent among the Dy Registrar or assistant officer. ii. Teaching Staff-Reader who could do in course of time become a professor.</td>
<td>Concurred with the provisions put forward by the model act committee.</td>
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Source: Various Committee reports mentioned above.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Features</th>
<th>Karnataka State Universities Act 1976</th>
<th>Karnataka State Universities Act 2000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Senate.</td>
<td>Functioned.</td>
<td>Abolished, the functions of Senate now transferred to Syndicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composition of Syndicate.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. No of members.</td>
<td>a. 20</td>
<td>a. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Ex-officio &amp; other members</td>
<td>b. 13</td>
<td>b. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Academic representation</td>
<td>c. 07</td>
<td>c. 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Representations from Academic Council.</strong></td>
<td>Two representatives elected by members of AC.</td>
<td>Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appointment of VC.</strong></td>
<td>Governor of the State.</td>
<td>Governor of the State with the concurrence of Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenure of VC</strong></td>
<td>Term of 3 years, maximum of two terms.</td>
<td>One term of 4 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appointment of Registrar</strong></td>
<td>By VC with the approval of the Syndicate.</td>
<td>Government to appoint an officer of All India Services in super time scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appointment of Registrar (evaluation).</strong></td>
<td>- Do-</td>
<td>Government may appoint an officer of KAS or senior member of faculty.</td>
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The State Government to bring about co-ordination among the Universities has established the Inter University board. The Minister in charge of Higher Education is the Chairman of the Board. The Vice Chancellors of all the Universities in the state and Officials from the departments as specified in the KSU Act are members of the Board. The Board meets as often as necessary, but at least once in three months.

The following are the functions of the Board;

(a). Coordinating development of academic facilities, specification and standards;
(b). Coordinating matters affecting students such as eligibility for admissions, mobility, examinations and the like.
(c). Studying the finances of Universities as well as the administrative problem of Universities;
(d). Acting as a coordinating agency for the financial programs of the Universities funded by the University Grants Commission, and by the State Government.

The recommendations, the resolutions or the decisions of the Board, subject to the approval of State Government, are binding on the Universities in the State. A compliance report thereof has to be sent to the Member-Secretary within two months.

ii. Academics

The traditional University system in India is mostly of affiliating type. A large number of colleges function under the overall academic guidance of the University. In this system the curriculum design, academic programs and the examination system are all decided by the University and merely followed by the affiliated colleges. Thus the teachers of the affiliated colleges do not get sufficient say in the academic and administrative management of the university.

The academics in the university departments have to perform mostly teaching and research functions. However the administrative and financial operations are centralized in the university. Referring to the university in the matters relating to day-to-day operations can often be time consuming. In the absence delegation and decentralization of powers to the desired extent, bringing about change in the system can be a slow process.
Organization structure of the universities has been constructed to maintain stability. They also function on the principle that a consensus should be obtained before major changes are made. This makes the universities conservative in their approach to change.

Under these circumstances the academics feel that the change process will move at a slow pace.

iii. Finance

Sources of income

Normally, there are three sources of income for the universities;

i. Grants from the State Government.

ii. Grants from the University Grants Commission and

iii. Tuition fees, examination fees, endowments etc.

The major portion of expenditure of the universities comprises non-plan expenditure. This is fully borne by the States, in respect of the institutions established by them. Each university, based on assessment of requirements, receives annual block grants. The UGC provides plan grants on matching basis or sharing pattern to the State universities and colleges. This forms relatively a small portion of the total receipts. The remaining portion is financed from fees, endowments and philanthropic contributions. As most of the institutions in the State of Karnataka fall under the purview of the State, the finances for the development of higher Education are largely provided from the State’s own resources.

Distribution pattern of expenditure

Items constituting expenditure in the universities, consist of items such as salaries to the staff, expenditure on libraries, acquisition of equipment, purchase of stores requirements, expenditure on students and expenditure on conducting examinations.

The payment of salaries constitutes the major item of expenditure. Expenditure on the conduct of examinations is the next major item in the budget. These two items constitute about 80 percent of the total expenditure. The study of the financial statements, indicates that there is no correlation between the fees charged and the unit cost of education.
Medium Term Fiscal Plan. (MTFP) for Karnataka 2004-05 to 2007-08.  

The MTFP of the State makes clear the intention of the Government to carry on unfinished reform agenda. Fiscal Prudence will be the principle of priority over the next five years. Consolidated revenue deficit will be covered by 2005-06 and consolidated fiscal deficit will be reduced to 2.41% by 2007-08. The Government proposes to abolish 20% of the vacant posts in the education department. Subsidies to private institutions given in the form of grant-in-aid will be reduced through rationalization. The institutions have been advised to meet recurring expenditure from their own resources, as far as possible. They will be encouraged to revise the fee structure, to enable them to meet the rising expenditure.

3.7. Study of Management of Change in Other Institutions of Higher Learning in Karnataka

i. Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE).

The Academy of General Education was started in 1942 to provide educational facilities to the rural youth. Kasturba Medical College was started in 1953 in the non-Governmental setting. The group expanded its activities in Medicine, Engineering, Management, IT and allied fields and became a ‘Deemed to be University’ under the Act of the UGC in the early nineties. Incidentally the term ‘Deemed to be University’ is unique to India and this concept is unknown in other countries.

Regulatory Environment:

Being a ‘Deemed to be University’ MAHE is directly governed by the UGC regulations. Simultaneously, it is also under the control of several regulatory bodies (MCI, DCI, AICTE etc) depending upon the category of the course it offers.

In view of the General Agreement on Trade of Services (GATS) of WTO, foreign educational providers will be able to operate in India without many regulations. Compared to this, Deemed Universities, although considered to be of All-India character, have to obtain permission from the State Government on a number of issues. At present, if a deemed University wishes to start a new course or set up a constituent college, an ‘Essentiality Certificate’ must first be obtained from the State Government, before the proposal can be forwarded to the Statutory Council. This may result in much delay or even a refusal by the State Government.

2. Based on discussions and interviews held by the researcher during his visit to the institution in November/December 2002.
As per a recent Supreme Court order, the State Governments have no control over the Deemed Universities, which are recognized by the UGC. The UGC Act governs the Deemed Universities and the state laws are not applicable. MAHE is a minority institution. With the honorable Supreme Court making a clear distinction between aided and unaided institutions, MAHE will enjoy a greater degree of autonomy in various spheres of its educational activities in the days to come.

Management of Change in MAHE

MAHE has consciously adopted the policy of having multiple disciplines and several constituent colleges. The policy of establishing campuses abroad may serve it well to face competition in the coming years, in view of following reasons.

i. The new WTO norms will throw open, two way traffic of opportunities in education, which the MAHE proposes to use to its advantage with international courses and the twining programs in medicine, engineering, management and the information technology with ten universities in UK, USA, Australia, Germany, Caribbean Islands and Nepal.

ii. MAHE is seeking to exploit its brand capital in a big way in its ventures with the institutions abroad. The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, of more than 350 years standing, chose Kasturba Medical College of MAHE to start their MRCP examinations in India (the first-ever examination was held on 24th September, 2002). MAHE’s present target is Harvard Medical School, for whom it is already doing some radiology work through the Massachusetts General hospitals. Cementing tie-ups with global giants is a conscious policy followed by the institution.

iii. The MAHE has been attracting foreign students from 23 English-speaking countries for a long time. In view of the changing environment, its efforts to attract more foreign students are likely to succeed.

iv. Considering the demand for education services and likely increase in competition the Institution has charted out growth and consolidation program for the next three years.

a. Expansion plans include putting up a MAHE campus and establishment of two technology parks. The extended campus involving setting up a comprehensive academic facility with graduate and post-graduate courses in engineering, management and allied professional programs will be spread over 140 acres near Koramangala, Bangalore.

3. States have no control over deemed universities – Court, The Hindu, dated 27 February 04. p-3.
The Manipal group is developing two technology parks, one in Bangalore and the other in Manipal. The business model is being designed in such a manner so as to attract some advance investment from future users of the Technology Park, during development stage itself.

The Institution is strengthening its management team with professionals holding the required skills sets.

b. At present there are no uniform guidelines for setting up of branch campuses in India and abroad by the Deemed Universities.

Manipal group has existing hospital and teaching facilities in Malaysia, Nepal, Sikkim and Bangalore. The group runs two Medical Colleges in Malaysia. Efforts are on to explore the possibilities of opening two more colleges in engineering and management streams, although in the private sector.

MAHE’s international foray began in 1994. In collaboration with the Government of Nepal, it established Rs.200 crores Manipal College of Medical Sciences (MCOMS) in Pokhara. The 700 bed teaching hospital is affiliated to the Katmandu University and 50 percent of the faculty is provided by MAHE.

In 1995 it established the Melaka Manipal Medical College in Melaka Malaysia. 20 percent of the faculty is from MAHE. A twinning scheme was adopted so that students complete two and half-year basic course in Manipal and do clinical training and internship in Malaysia.

MAHE will be in Sri Lanka this year with the Malaysia Model. Opportunities are also being pursued in Sri Lanka in association with local partners. The group is also tapping distance education and telemedicine options in the Sri Lanka.

MAHE is on UGC’s short list of 25 universities selected for promoting Indian higher education abroad. Presently MAHE is among the top educational exporters from India.

The Deemed University may pursue setting up of branch campuses in India depending on the evolution of policy framework in the coming days.

ii. Indian Institute of Management- Bangalore (IIM-B)


4. Based on discussions and interviews held by the researcher during his visit to the institution in November/December 2002.
that time the other two IIMs at Ahmedabad, and Kolkota (established in the early sixties) were
catering mainly to the needs of business and industry in the private sector. IIM-B aimed at enhancing
the effectiveness of the Public Systems, Agriculture and Rural Development, Education, Energy,
Human Settlements and Environment, Population and Health and Transportation. The academic
programs of the Institute were oriented towards developing human resources for managing business
and industry and public and socially relevant sectors.

In the first decade of its establishment, there were some bottlenecks in the student placement activities.
The Public sector could not give sufficient opportunities for the students to be placed at higher
levels, due to the absence of lateral recruitment policies. The students trained for public and socially
relevant sectors were getting employed in the private sector. In the mid-eighties the institute altered
its policies and procedures for the post graduate program aligning them with those offered by the
IIM-A and IIM-C. However, the research, training and other professionals Services to public and
socially relevant sectors continued.

The students of the institute used to pay nominal fees, as full funding support was available from the
Government. Starting from the early nineties, the Government has reduced its funding contribution
and desired that the IIMs should increase contribution from their own resources.

IIM-B has increased fees substantially during the transition period. In view of the attractive placements
available there was no opposition from the students. Needy students can avail loan from the banks.
However the cost of the program is much lower than that charged by the similar institutions in the
developed countries The institute has also increased profits contribution by offering Executive
Development Programs (currently it runs 75 to 80 executive programs every year), research and
consultancy services, alumni and industry contributions.

IIM-B typically gets 12 - 15 percent of income by way of receipts from the students of Post Graduate
Program (PGP), 25 percent from the Management Development Programme (MDP) and 30 percent
by way of interest from its corpus funds. The institute owns corpus funds of about 90 crores, as at
the end of the financial year 2002-3.

To counter the WTO regime, major efforts are on to internationalize the syllabi and the degree. In
another five years, IIM-B wants to establish itself as one of the topmost management institutions in
the Asia - Pacific. Some of the specific steps taken by the Institute in this regard are given here
under.
- Center for practicing management: Launched in 2003, the Center collaborates with global Universities and offer an executive MBA program. Partnership with Infosys had led to the setting up of a part-time course in software enterprises management.

- Exchange programs: Tie-up with 23 business schools worldwide allows IIM-B students to spend a term at any of these schools. IIM-B has been offering—along with the University of Lancaster, McGill, INSEAD and a consortium of Japanese Universities—a International Masters Program in Practicing Management (IMPM).

- Cultural transfer: The aim of cultural transfer is to help the students get a first-hand experience of globalization and sensitize them to some cultural specific management issues. In the year 2001-02, as a part of cultural transfer University of St. Galen, Switzerland hosted 20 students of IIM-B. This kind of partnership will be extended to other business schools in Asia.

- International business in practice: An elective course, it requires students to spend about two weeks on a project hosted by a company in Asia. In partnership with the department of personnel and training and UNDP a Center for public policy has been set up. The full-time, 11 months programme is aimed at mid-career civil servants.

- Foreign students: The last three years IIM-B has been going on road shows to countries like Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand to woo foreign students.

- Research: Over the years multinationals and large Indian corporate donors have paid for setting up various research centers and chairs of excellence at the institute. The faculty is focusing on collaborative research with foreign business schools, with the aim of building greater credibility. As Asia-Pacific is a competitive region, the need to publish in international journals to establish the Institute firmly is being felt and efforts are being made in this direction.

- Incubation Units: An incubation unit for start-ups was setup in the institute with money from a venture fund, Global Internet Venture, and former Infosys Director, N S Raghavan.

- Curriculum: The prime focus for the coming years is to increase the international exposure of the students (both opportunity to work as well as doing live projects abroad). There are more projects based learning rather than old classrooms style learning, more interaction with industry practitioners etc. The institute would broaden its focus on, emerging technology
trends like SCM, CRM, e-business, e-commerce and incorporate new perspectives on technology in the course content. The areas of interaction with industry and other academic institutions will be broadened. IIM-B is also getting into Web-based distance education.

- Spreading Wings Abroad: IIM-B has been planning to introduce new courses in international destinations like Srilanka.

3.8. Profile of Universities in Karnataka

Mysore University

The university was established by the Maharaja of Mysore by a State regulation on 25th July 1916. It is the first university to be founded in any princely state in the pre-independent India and the seventh in the country. The University was under the direct administrative control of the state department of Education. After the enactment of Mysore Universities Act 1956, it attained its independent status. The university is presently governed by the Karnataka State Universities Act 2000.

Location and territorial jurisdiction

The University is located in Mysore (Manasa Gangotri campus). The University originally had a territorial jurisdiction over colleges in all the nine districts of the former princely state of Mysore. Presently the University has jurisdiction over colleges only in the southern districts of Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Mandya and Haasan.

Besides the Manasa Gangotri P.G. center, the university has two more post graduate centers at Mandya and Haasan. The University has 5 constituent colleges at Mysore viz:

Maharaja’s College, Yuvararaja’s College, University College of Fine Arts for Women, University Evening College and University College of Physical Education.

Block grants from the Government of Karnataka are insufficient to meet the growing expenditure. In order to increase the internal resources of the University steps are being taken to revise the rates of various fees and extend the purview of the self-finance courses. For various development schemes, the University is making efforts to rope in various sponsoring agencies. The University has launched an e-scholarship portal (Vidyanidhi e-scholarship portal) to network doctoral thesis and dissertations.
and enhance visibility of academic research in India. The University has taken up this networking program with the backing from UNESCO and funding from the Ford Foundation. The University of Mysore is a pioneer in the digital library miniature in the country.

Shri BN Bahadur, alumni of the university and a highly successful businessman from the USA has contributed to Rs 225 lakhs to establish the B.N. Bahadur Institute of Management (BBIM) at Mysore university. The University is continuing its efforts to rope in more such alumni and philanthropists.

From the academic year 2004-05 the university has started 5 years Integrated Masters Course in Physics. Admission is given to the pre university students and the course consists of ten semesters. The course has limited intake and provides monthly scholarships to students.

The university has taken significant steps towards e-administration.

**Karnataka University**

With a view to form a separate university for the Bombay- Karnataka region, the Bombay legislature passed the Karnataka University Bill in April 1949. The Karnataka University officially came into existence at Dharwad on 1st March 1950. The University got transferred to the Karnataka State after the re-organization of the States in 1956.

The University is situated at Dharwad. Originally, the University had a territorial jurisdiction over all the eight districts of north Karnataka.

The creation of the new university at Gulbarga has resulted in the jurisdiction being confined to the districts of the Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Karwar.

The constituent colleges of the university are Karnataka Arts College, Karnataka Science College, and Karnataka University College for Music. The University has post graduate Centre’s at Belgaum and Karwar.

The number of affiliated colleges has increased from 13 (1949-50) 297 (2001-2).

The following are the future plans of the University:

- The UGC has recognized the Institution as “University of Potential for Excellence”. The UGC has directed the University to develop the “Polymer Science” department as “Center for Potential for Excellence” and provided a special assistance of Rs five crores.
• To provide Internet facility to all the departments and the library, the University has signed an agreement with Software Technology Park.

• The University has started number of new courses to move along with changing times. Some of them are Masters Course in Information Technology, Physical Education, International Education and Business, P.G. Diploma in Re-productive Health etc.

• The University has established a relation with Netherlands’s Govingon University. The terms include sponsorship facility for two researchers, faculty visits to Karnataka University etc.

Bangalore University

The University was started on 10th July 1964. It is the third University to be established in the state.

The University was initially located in the Central College, Bangalore. Starting from 1974, the major departments of the University were shifted to the new campus at the “Jnana Bharathi”, 12 kilometers away from the earlier location. The campus is one of the largest university campuses in the country, spread over 1100 acres of land. The campus is now spread over 41 blocks, housing various departments, seven hostels, a guesthouse etc. The university campus includes a Bio-park, a Zen-park and a Bonsai garden. As a part of its support services and sharing programs, the University has made its land available to other institutions such as the National Law School of India University, Sports Authority of India, the Institute for Social and Economic change and National Assessment and Accreditation Council on agreement/lease basis.

The jurisdiction of the University extends over the revenue districts of Bangalore (urban and rural), and Kolar. To reduce the pressure on the University the Government has started a new University at Tumkur during the year 2004-5.

The University has its main campus at Jnana Bharathi and also a city campus at the Central college. The University has a postgraduate centers at Kolar.

In terms of number of affiliated colleges, the University is one of the largest in the country.

The University is making special efforts to increase the number of ongoing sponsored research programs. Collaboration with industry/research organizations is likely to result in increasing benefits for students and faculty.
The University is also paying special attention in making the courses more relevant. The department of commerce has proposed to offer 80 new P.G. Diploma courses. The one year P.G. Diploma courses will be offered in Marketing Management, Human Resources Management, Business Administration, Hospital Administration and Health Care Management, Computer based Accounting and e-commerce.

Bangalore University has started a P.G Diploma course in Community Rehabilitation. This is a unique course in higher education. The course is being offered in association with South-Asia Regional Office of CBR network, who will also provide all the practical equipments needed for the course.

The university is introducing ‘On Line’ examinations for P.G Diploma courses in Community Based Rehabilitation Systems (Distance education mode), on an experimental basis.

The University proposes to start honors degree courses in Science, Commerce and Arts on the Central college campus and shift the post graduate department from there to the Jnanbharathi campus.

The University will adopt Local Area Network (LAN) system paving the way for better connectivity among various departments of the university. The project will be completed in the early part of 2005.

The Gulbarga University

The university was established by an amendment to sub-section (1A) of section 3 of the Karnataka State Universities Act 1976. The University came into existence on 27th September, 1980 and it is fourth university to be established by the Government of Karnataka.

The University has its headquarters at Gulbarga. It has territorial jurisdiction over the area comprising the revenue districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary and Raichur.

The University now has six departments in Humanities, nine departments in Social Sciences (including Women Studies) two each in Education and Commerce and Management and 13 departments in Science and Technology. In total it has 32 departments and 4 P.G. centres.

The colleges affiliated to the University are spread over the above mentioned four districts. The University does not have control over the medical and engineering colleges after the formation of
The Rajiv Gandhi Steel Technology Institute will use Gulbarga University’s PG Centre at Nandihalli in Sandur taluk for a period of two years. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) is being signed in this connection.

The University has a tie-up with Sunderland University in the area of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, for finding a new drug for leprosy and standardizing Ayurvedic drugs.

The University is in contact with a few foreign universities and institutions of higher studies for tie-ups for research activities and extension programs and, shortly, a few memorandum of understanding will be signed with them.

The University has been making efforts to improve its finances by introducing the system of payment seats. It has ventured to make changes in the conventional courses and convert them into vocational courses.

During the 10th plan period the university has submitted a proposal for Rs.4.25 crores from UGC as development grants and Rs 50.78 crores for special thrust areas.

**Mangalore University**

The University came into existence on September 10th, 1980. It was carved out of jurisdiction of Mysore University. The post graduate center established by the Mysore university at Konaje (1969) became the nucleus of the university. The University has territorial jurisdiction over colleges in the districts of Mangalore Udupi and Kodagu.

The various departments of study conduct their activities from the University’s main campus at Mangala Gangotri in Konaje.

**Future plans of the University are summerised below;**

- The University is among the few Universities in India to pay serious attention to the study of the ecology and environment. The University is successful in attracting sponsors in the area of specialization, e.g; the impact of pollution of water resources in the Western ghat region are being investigated by the university and is being financed by various Central Government departments.
- The department has Nuclear Physics has emerged as a nodal center for radiation studies.
- The University is making specific efforts to start job-oriented courses in a few unconventional areas.
- Establishing endowment chairs and attracting sponsors for research programs are also priority area for the university and significant progress has been made in this direction.

**Kuvempu University**

Kuvempu University has been named after Kannada poet laureate late KV Puttappa. The University came into existence on 29th June 1987 by an amendment to section 3 of the Karnataka Universities Act 1976. The university is located in “Jnana Sahyadri” campus near Bhadra dam project in Bhadravati taluk of Shimoga district. The University has territorial jurisdiction over the area comprising the revenue districts of Shimoga, Chitradurga, Davagere, and Chikamagalore.

**Future plans of the University are summarised below:**

- The University has plans to start service-oriented courses such as a Master’s course in Water Management and Water Harvesting, Corporate English, Wild Life Management, Industrial Mathematics, Computer Applications and Bio-Informatics.
- The distance education activities of the University are concentrating on courses, which have job orientation. The University has started courses in Power Electronics (UPS / Inverter) and Fashion Technology through the distance education mode, for first time in Karnataka.
- The University will also start an Ambedkar Center, which would become the nodal center for Ambedkar Studies in the country.
- Kannada Bharati, the Center for Kannada studies, proposes to support studies and research in comparative literature.
- Kuvempu University has drawn up an ambitious program to commemorate the birth centenary of the noted Kannada poet, Kuvempu, after whom it is named.
- A Rs. 47 crores development plan had been drawn up, and the university would approach the non-resident Indians, donors, alumni and institutions for financing it.
- A center for Studies in Bio Sciences, a center for Research and Studies in Computer Science, a Center on Study of Regional Cultures, and a Center for Indian Culture and Philosophy
would also be set up. Under the program, research and study centers would be set up, new academic programs started, new buildings and blocks constructed, and infrastructure upgraded.

- The University has introduced a six months module course in Environmental Studies for degree students. The core module syllabus includes classroom teaching and fieldwork. The filed studies are as essential as class work and form an irreplaceable tool in the learning process. The core module will be integrated with teaching programs of all undergraduate courses.

- The department of Cultural Studies has proposed to introduce online examination system during the year 2004-05. This is the first time a traditional university in India is conducting online examinations.

**Karnataka Women’s University**

The legislative council on 7th August 2003 approved an amendment to the Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Bill to establish a Women’s University in Bijapur and extending affiliation to Women’s Colleges and Women’s Institutions in 12 districts of the state.

The Women’s University has been headquartered in Bijapur with unitary university status (provides research studies and introduces specialized courses) extending throughout the State. There are six Women’s Universities in India and this will be the seventh.

The Karnataka Mahila Vishwavidyanilaya (Karnataka Women's University) started functioning from August 20, 2003. At present 41 women’s colleges have been affiliated to the University.

**Tumkur University**

The university was started on 21st Feb 2004. It was proposed to affiliate as many as 105 colleges in Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Rural (excepting Hoskote and Kanakapura taluks), to the university. On September 28, 2004 the Government has issued an ordinance, dropping colleges in Bangalore rural, Kanakapura and Hoskote from the purview of the Tumkur University. At present only colleges belonging to the Tumkur District have been affiliated to university.

The Government has sanctioned the requisite land and construction of the new campus will start in near future.