

Criterion VII

Innovative Practices

Criterion VII: Innovative Practices

University has not only added new practices but also continued some of the earlier practices. It has continued the tradition of Five –Year Integrated Programme in Physics, Chemistry, and Molecular Biology. University also introduced many job oriented as well as new programmes such as Bio-Informatics, Software Development, *e-commerce*, Geo-Informatics, Multimedia Technology, Multimedia Production, and Information Technology. Many departments have introduced M.Phil programmes. New PG Diploma programmes also have been introduced such as Musicology, Tourism and Heritage, Applied Sociology. Catering to the needs of professionals evening programmes also have been introduced such as Tax management, Tourism Management. Ph.D programme has been revamped to bring in qualitative change in the research activities. Entrance exam is introduced to admit students for research programme. The research candidates are made to undergo course work on research methodology and publish two articles in the refereed journals.

New Endowment Chairs have been instituted with the help of different funding agencies in different departments. Towards expanding and strengthening academic atmosphere University has invited eminent scholars of international repute to deliver special lectures to the students as well as faculty. Eminent personalities such as V.K Gaur, Ved-Prakash, C.K Ghoush, B.P Sanjay, G.D Yadav, Bisallaih Vandana Shiva, Kuldeep Nayyar, Sukhadev Thorat, G. Hargopal, Santosh Hegde, Justice Shivarja Patil and others have delivered lectures. Every year University celebrated Foundation Day and National Education Day. University with the help of UGC has established UGC-K-SLET centre. All these innovative practices have provided new dimensions and directions to the University.

7.1 Internal Quality Assurance System

Internal Quality Assessment Cell-IQAC, based on the new terms and condition issued recently by UGC has thoroughly reviewed the questionnaire to pool the academic details of all the teachers. The academic data of every teacher regard to his/her research contributions in journals, Conferences, Workshops, Seminars are pooled along with his/her contributions to teaching – learning practices. All these data are scientifically evaluated and analysed. The

evaluation is carried out by both internal experts and by external experts. The reports thus generated indicate the academic standards achieved accepted by the University and they have provided feedback to enhance the academic targets to be achieved.

The process of receiving the self appraisal reports, every year from every teacher is made mandatory and the outcome of the analysis is cross validated with the student's feedback also.

7.1.1 What mechanisms have been developed by the institution for quality assurance within the existing academic and administrative system?

One of the mechanisms is yearly evaluation of teachers' performance both by the IQAC and students. Even High Powered Committee is now constituted to evaluate the performance of teachers – in the latter case experts came from outside the University system. They are the experts from different fields. The teachers and the departments are provided with the feedback to understand their strength and to overcome the weakness.

7.1.2 What are the functions carried out by the above mechanisms in the quality enhancement of the institution?

Following are the major functions of the IQAC as well as High Powered Committee:

- 1) To compile the Self-Appraisal Reports every year
- 2) To measure the quality of academic performance every year
- 3) To analyze the deficiency in the academic performance
- 4) To find out the deliverables from each faculty to the society and to the academics
- 5) To suggest means and methodology to ensure quality education

7.1.3 What role is played by students in assuring quality of education imparted by the institution?

It is an undeniable fact that students play a major role in ensuring quality of education imparted by the institute. The students are encouraged to interact with the teacher in the classroom activity. Further at the end of every year IQSC collects a detailed feedback from each students encompassing his/her opinion about the teaching, quality of education as well as teachers' reception to the problem of students. Students also give over all rating

for the teacher. Those details are analysed and the details are passed on to the teacher concerned so to overcome the shortfall if any.

7.1.4 What initiatives have been taken up by the institution to promote best practices in the institution? How does the institution ensure that the best practices have been internalized?

Institute has taken up different initiatives to promote best practices and also see that these initiatives are internalized. Some of the details are presented here under:

Introduction of New Courses

- 1) University has taken initiative to start new courses as part of addressing the challenges in the emerging world. Towards this end University has introduced many new courses such as M.A in Peace and Conflict Resolution, M,A in Rural Development, M.A in Public Administration, M.Sc in GIS.
- 2) University has switched over to CBCS and CAGP system from the last academic year. This has given flexibility to students to select the courses of their choice and help them to go beyond compartmentalized disciplinary studies
- 3) New practices such as continuous evaluation system has been initiated concurrently with CBCS System
- 4) Many interdisciplinary courses have been initiated by different departments. This has helped trans-border mobility for the students.
- 5) Students have been given the option of accumulating the credits before the tenure of the course. This in turn would help them to foresee the future and plan accordingly.
- 6) New add- on courses have been introduced in different departments.

Changes in the courses and examination system:

- 1) New pattern of examination has been introduced with the adoption of CBCS and CAGP system. Assessments of students now become a continuous process.
- 2) Project work has been made mandatory in the third / fourth semester so as to make the learning more comprehensive and to develop orientation towards research.
- 3) Open elective's are initiated from the second semester onwards

- 4) Teachers are given freedom to upgrade syllabus every year.
- 5) The process of evaluation is made more transparent. It is now mandatory to carry out continuous assessment of a learning also to written the answer books to the concerned students. Final semester and examination papers are evaluated exclusively by the external examiners
- 6) Component of the internal evaluation has been fixed at fifty percent. This helps the teacher to evaluate the students continuously and thoroughly. Mode of evaluation is now done through field works, interaction in the class room, review of literature, presentation in the class room and tutorials.

Faculty Improvement and Support to Departments:

- 1) Young faculty are deputed to Refresher courses /Orientation programmes.
- 2) Faculty are encouraged to organize workshops, conferences, and seminars.
- 3) Faculty are deputed to attend and present papers in national, international seminars/conferences/workshops. Altogether 1714 papers have been presented in the international seminars, 1527 in national seminars, 1528 papers in workshops during the recent five years.
- 4) Faculty are encouraged to submit research projects. This has resulted in increasing of 438 projects between 2006-11
- 5) Departments are encouraged to apply for SAP /DST.
- 6) Departments elected to SAP status as on day accept scholars who are invited to deliver special lectures in different departments
- 7) On as off campus access to a large set of e-journals is provided
- 8) Initiatives have been made for collaborative research with different institutes of international repute
- 9) Interdisciplinary research work is richly promoted.
- 10) University grants sabbatical leave / special leave for academic/ research work
- 11) University deposes teachers to different institutes both in India and abroad as part of Faculty exchange Programme
- 12) The University has started the practice of supports the newly recruited faculty with research grants from its own funds to initiate his/her academic career.

Initiative towards collaborating with different Institutes of higher learning:

- 1) Towards encouraging the academic atmosphere University has taken the initiative to sign MoU with fifteen foreign universities, including MoU with R &D institutions and industries in India. University also has signed many MoU with several research institutes in India. This helps the University faculty to establish linkages with these institutes and also helps them to expand their academic reach
- 2) University has initiated to recognize 58 institutes as Research Centres. This includes such reputed institutes as National Institute of Advanced studies (NIAS) , Bangalore, Raman Research Centre, IBM India Private Ltd, National Institute of Nutrition, Mahatma Gandhi Institute National Institute of Virology, Regional Research Laboratory, Astra Research Centre, Bhabha Atomic research Center (BARC).

Initiative to popularize Science:

- 1) To popularize science at the high school level, university has initiated a developmental project under the committee for Development of Science in schools with Former Vice-Chancellor of Kuvempu University Prof. Venkataramaiah as the Chairman of the committee. This committee has organized many programs like orientation programs, vignana kalika shibiras, Science Exhibitions, quiz and competitions both for science teachers and students of high schools in Mysore District.
- 2) Showcase the excellence of the departments in Management and other PG courses to the public, University has organized. One week open Campus Exhibition. The response from the public was over willing.
- 3) University supports the departments to take up “Rural Awareness Programmes, “Rural constructive programmes” and “Community Development Programmes”. Specifically which are in this Gandhi Bhavan, Dr Ambedkar Research and Extension Centre, Babu Jagajivan Research and Extension centre have taken up these projects on priority.
- 4) University is also initiating to support departments to indoctrinate the ideology of peace and harmony at the grass root level. This is done by using visual media and showing different movies of nationalist leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi in different schools. More than thirty schools have sought benefit for this project.

Initiative to establish Grievance Cell:

- 1) To address the issues of the students, University has taken initiative to established Student's grievance cell
- 2) To eliminate gender discrimination and harassment at work place, University has established Women Harassment Enquiry committee.

Initiative to Support Intellectual Innovation:

- 1) To facilitate academics to register innovative research findings, the, University has established Intellectual Property Cell. This is one of the first cell to be established in India. This cell has popularized the issues of intellectual property rights and the need to preserve the indigenous knowledge system

Initiative for Campus Recruitment:

- 1) University is attracting different agencies to conduct campus recruitment. Some of the best known companies have recruited students.
- 2) Towards effectively achieving the campus recruit, the University has set upon. Employment Exchange Bureau as well as Public Relation officer.

Initiative for Campus training for Public services and other competitive exams

- 1) University has established an exclusive centre with Director as head to train students for imparting language skill and to prepare the students for the competitive exams.
- 2) University also has taken up initiative to establish an University-Industry Interaction cell. This cell invites industrialists to deliver lectures on opportunities available in the industries. It also brings the industries to recruit of students on campus
- 3) University also has taken up initiative to establish UGC NET training cell to train the students for the NET, SLET and public service exams particularly for the SC/ST students

Initiative for regular Publication and web information:

- 1) University has taken initiative for publishing refereed journals in social sciences as well as in science discipline. Some of the well known university journals include my Society, mYscience, Arts Journal, Manavika Karnataka Prabudha Karnataka.
- 2) These journals are brought out in English as well as in Kannada
- 3) Students have been encouraged to write articles for the journals
- 4) It has also taken initiative to bring out University News for the wider circulation
- 5) University has taken initiative to update University website periodically. Every information including conferences, examination results, syllabus copies, e-tender, events in the university etc are available on the website.

Initiatives to start New PG courses at the Colleges

- 1) University has taken initiative to support private as well as government colleges to start new PG programmes. Number of colleges opening up new courses have substantially increased for the past five years. New PG programmes such as MSc in Geo Information Science is introduced recently. Many colleges located in the jurisdiction of university have opened new PG programmes and thereby trying to help realize the New Education Policy
- 2) University is initiating the programme to grant affiliation and autonomy to many colleges to offer PG programs
- 3) University also started a satellite campus in Chamarajnagar. Which has enabled the students from backward regions to pursue higher education.
Nonetheless, these practices are internalized through the mechanism of establishing different cells, and different centres, Further this is done by creating student/faculty friendly atmosphere. It is also done by adopting flexibility and inclusive approach.

7.1.5 In which way has the institution added value to students' quality enhancement?

By virtue of the fact that it has standardized the content of the syllabus on par with the best institutes/universities at the global level, It has made the students much easier to compete in different competitive exams, research fellowships including enrolling at different universities much easier. It has added value by inculcating the principle of updating the knowledge through the usage of new technology. Further, the status that the University received in recent past as an Institute of Excellence has added value to the students accomplishment.

7.2 Inclusive practices

7.2.1 What practices have been taken up by the institution to provide access to students from the following sections of the society:

1) Socially-backward Students:

University has taken initiative to train the socially- backward students in skill and language proficiency development. Towards this end it has established a separate Directorate. It has taken up the initiatives for the students "book-loan". It has also taken up the initiative to start the "Earn while Learn Programme". It has established different cells or centres to train the students for competitive exams. University has taken the decision to reserve some seats for the children of destitute. It has increased the number of scholarship exclusively belonging socially backward classes to students for the research programmes. Further it has provided free boarding facility to the socially deprived students, including free ship instead of scholarship.

The constitutional reservation for the SC's & ST's and other backward Classes (OBC's) are an important means of enabling the socially oppressed and depressed Castes to have access to higher education programmes in the University.

The State Government reservation policy as per the orders of the government are implemented in total in admission and encouraging students to participate on priority in academic pursuit of the Students.

2) Economically-weaker Students:

University has taken up the initiative to reduce the fees structure for different courses particularly the M.Phil and M.A. Even in the case of self financing courses the fees structure has been altered so that it helps the economically weaker section. It has made the access to e-journals completely free. Towards attracting students for training in skill development, the fee structure has been reduced to minimum. This is also followed in the case of computer courses. It has increased the number of scholarship.

Creation of SC & ST Cell in the University: This Cell was created in the University with a concern and to cater to these students. The Cell is responsible for enabling students belonging to the SCs & STs Communities to pursue their academic endeavors without any problems, economic, social otherwise.

Another historic work of the Cell is to encourage the students belonging to SCs & STs communities to pursue research leading to Ph.D degree in all faculties. We can notice that a large number of SC & ST students are working for their Ph.D degree with the fellowships awarded from this Cell. This is in addition to the fellowships these students get from Central Government UGC, CSIR, ICSSR and Others. The number of doctorates that have come from this Cell's assistance has increased and they are now successfully finding positions in Universities not only within Karnataka even outside Karnataka Universities.

3) Differently-abled Students

University has taken up the issues of differently-abled students much seriously. It has been helping them to buy soft ware; it has taken the initiative to make university differently-abled friendly, It has also initiated to start a centre for Disabled Studies.

7.2.2 What efforts have been made by the institution to recruit staff from the disadvantaged communities? Specify?

a) Teaching:

University is trying to accommodate large number of faculty by following roster system, reservation policy, and policy of affirmative action. Even reservation to the women is also being followed in each stage of recruitment. While appointing contract/guest faculty importance is given to socially disadvantaged communities, including women.

b) Non-teaching

While recruiting non-teaching staff, the same policy of supporting socially disadvantaged communities is being followed. They constitute majority in our University.

7.2.3 What special efforts are made to achieve gender balance amongst students and staff?

It is interesting to note that a new trend has emerged wherein women or girls students have surpassed boys in almost all the departments. The ratio of boys to girls is now around 56:44. Similar is the case of faculty. The number of women faculty joining the university has increased significantly for the past couple of years. This indicates the better ambience/environment in the campus.

7.2.4 Has the institution done a gender audit and/or any gender-related sensitizing courses for the staff/students? Give details.

It is undeniable fact that gender sensitization is the major concern of the University. Centre for Women' studies and Women's Harassment Enquiry Committee have been assigned the task of gender sensitizing and audit. This is done through different mechanisms such as of photo exhibition, panel discussion, popular lectures including usage of visual media.

7.2.5 What intervention strategies have been adopted by the Institution to promote overall development of the students from rural/tribal background?

Couple of strategies have been adopted for the over all development of students coming from rural/tribal background. This include special training in skill and language development, “book-loan”, special coaching for competitive exams, besides for concession “earn while learn” strategies to help them financially.

7.3 Stakeholders Relationship

7.3.1 How does the institution involve all its stakeholders in planning, implementing and evaluating the academic programmes?

Many stakeholders have been made part of institutional governance by appointing them as the members of various committees including Board of Studies, Planning Board, Conservation of Heritage Buildings, Women Grievance Redressel Cell, and even they have been appointed as members of evaluating committee such as High Powered committee to evaluate the performance of each faculty.

7.3.2 How does the institution develop new programmes to create an overall climate conducive to learning?

It does develop new programmes by taking into account couple of factors: the demand for the new programmes in the larger market, the number of students who would opt for such a course, employability of the students and reach of the course or the programme both within India and elsewhere at the global level. This strategy has helped in the creation of conducive atmosphere for learning

7.3.3 What are the key factors that attract students and stakeholders resulting in stakeholder satisfaction?

The excellent atmosphere of learning and teaching, professionally qualified and competent and committed faculty, and receptive administration to address the issues quickly and judiciously have been attracting students and stakeholders resulting in stakeholder’s satisfaction.

The number of applications received for admission to the different Master degree and diploma programmes are increased more than 3 to 4 times the available seats. This reveals the stiff competition among the students to secure admission to the PG/Diploma programmes.

7.3.4 How does the institution elicit the cooperation from all stakeholders to ensure overall development of the students considering the curricular and co-curricular activities, research, community orientation the personal/spiritual development of the students?

University has been ensuring the cooperation of stakeholders by involving them in the governing bodies as members of different committees such as Board of Studies, High Power Committee, Internal Quality Assurance cell, Examination Reform Committee, Doctoral Committee. The stakeholders come from different fields including industries, civil society groups, private citizens, as well as research institutes.

7.3.5 How does the University anticipate public concerns with current and future programme offerings and operations?

It anticipates a very positive, supportive, encouraging, and sympathetic concern for the current as well as future programmes. It also anticipates a critical concern as it helps in bridging the gap as well as overcoming deficiency in the academic programmes. More than that it helps in overall growth of the university.

7.3.6 How does the institution promote social responsibilities and citizenship roles among the students? Does it have any exclusive program for the same?

University is promoting social responsibilities and citizenship by providing spaces for vibrant discourses among the students vis- a-vis the national issues such as democracy, human rights, constitutionalism , protecting and defending the rights of the citizens,

upholding the need to protect the sovereignty of the country and also the need to recognize the presence of socially disadvantaged groups. At the same time, it provides spaces for the establishment of large number of students civil society groups including community based peer groups. It has exclusive programmes such as student cultural events, Sports meet, Youth Festival. In addition it has given representation to students in the university statutory bodies viz., Academic Council.

7.3.7 What are the institutional efforts to bring in community orientation in its activities?

University is actively supporting the community oriented programmes of different departments and disciplines. These departments are resorting to community based works such as Rural Reconstruction, rural development programmes. Students are also involved in the celebration of Environmental day, greening of campus which helps in sensitizing the students on the issues of protecting environment for benefit of the community. Even students are involved in Youth Festival, Cultural festival etc. Students are also enlightened in social concern issues such as untouchability, social distancing. This has helped in the paradigm shift both at the university level and also at the grass root level.

NSS as an organization is involving students UG & programmes has an higher element of Community orientation for the large number of students who participate in this many Rural Development camps, Health camps, and Yoga and Spiritual camps.

7.3.8 How does the institution actively support and strengthen the neighborhood communities? How does the University identify community needs and determine areas of emphasis for organizational involvement and support? How do the faculty and students contribute in these activities?

Adopting villages or gram panchayats is one of the ways by which university tries to address the issues of neighborhood. While adopting the villages or Panchayats the major concern is to bring in paradigm shift in the social relations at the grass root level. Second strategy is that the university trains the panchayat members towards effective governance. Third way is to have extension lecture series in the neighborhood villages or hamlets

about the issues of environment, hygienic conditions, including focusing on the issues of gender equity, gender discrimination etc.

7.3.9 Describe how the institution determines student satisfaction, relative to academic benchmarks? Does the institution update the approach in view of the current and future educational needs and challenges?

Students' satisfaction is understood in terms of inclusive participation of students in all the events of the university including the academic class works. University is relatively free from student disturbance. This is the best way of understanding students' satisfaction. Other criteria is to view the vibrancy of university campus with debates, discourses, events by the students. In fact university is constantly updating its approach so as to prepare the students for current and future challenges. This is done by updating syllabus, introducing new courses based on societal needs and also accessing students to new cutting edge knowledge system.

7.3.10 How does the institution build relationships?

1) To attract and retain students

The very reputation built by the University, as one of the best universities in Karnataka as well in India, helps in attracting the students in large numbers. This is the reason why thousands of students apply from different parts of India and from different parts of the world. In the latter case we have students coming from more than fifty countries. They include students from Nigeria, Iran, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Kazakistan, Yemen, Afghanistan etc. Even students from different parts of Karnataka and neighboring states apply. There are other reasons to attract and retain the students: (i) its standardized and updated syllabus, (ii) competitive spirit of the university to be on par with other universities at the global level, (iii) friendly and responsive nature of the university, (iv) meritorious teachers and support to intellectual development, (v) conducive atmosphere including infrastructure facility and (vi) the reach of the university both at the national and international level.

2) To enhance students performance and

To enhance students performance, the university provides special and intense coaching, train them in skill and language proficiency. It has also made provision for counseling. Towards this end it has opened up and established couple of centres including Centre for Proficiency Development

3) To meet their expectations of learning

To meet students' expectations of learning, University has provided best infrastructure facility. This includes subscription to e-journals. Students have been given unrestricted access to internet facility. A separate wing has been opened up in the Library for the purpose of internet access. Library is now equipped with latest books including journals. In total university has 8,00,000 number of books, Library is now subscribing to 252 journals. Some of the departments have opened up Documentation centres, which helps the students to refer the materials much easily.

Secondly, faculty provides the required information to the students. The interactive sessions in the class room have been made mandatory by introducing tutorial session a mandatory component of teaching, which has helped the students to clarify their doubts. Counseling is another method that helps the students for learning. Each faculty is expected to provide the reading materials to students before the commencement semester/session. The open elective system introduced in recent past has made the students to know different disciplines including trans-border disciplinary studies.

7.3.11 What is the institution's complaint management process? How does the institution ensure that these complaints are resolved promptly and effectively? How are complaints aggregated and analyzed for use in the improvement of the organization, and for better stakeholder- relationship and satisfaction?

It has evolved its own redressal cell. The complaints of the students are registered with the department Head and also with the University authorities. Any dispute regarding the award of internal assessment marks is resolved within the department. This is done by

giving the students to retake the exam or re-submit assignment. The disputes are variably resolved before the commencement of final exam.

Any harassment of girl students are referred to Women Harassment Complaint Enquiry Committee. An enquiry committee is constituted without prejudices to any parties. Its recommendations are implemented without the loss of time. In fact it aggregates the complaint and makes suggestions for the harmonious relations on the campus. There are other committees too. Malpractice committee is one of the committees which aggregate the issues of malpractices. It tries to arbitrate between the students and the university. It tries to resolve the issue within short time so that it will not affect the career of the students.

All these have helped in the growth of better relationship between stakeholders and the university. It has also helped the university to give new direction for solving grievances of the students.

For Re-accreditation:

Earlier Observations.

Point-by-point, peer committee has appreciated the healthy practices of the University submitted in 2005.

1) How are the Core Values of NAAC reflected in the various functions of the Institution?

It is reflected in the governance of the departments, and also in the different structures of the university. Its core values are also reflected in the increasing deliverables of the different programmes, new courses and also faculty. It is also reflected in the increasing academic and intellectual output; out-reach programmes, and academic excellence of the faculty.

Our Status Today

1. The University of Mysore, established in 1916 is the sixth oldest University in India and the first in Karnataka.
2. The University of Mysore is the Mother of four Universities, namely Bangalore University (1964), Mangalore University (1980), Kuvempu University (1987) and Karnataka state Open University (1996).
3. Great Scholars like Sarvapalli Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the former President of India, had served as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Mysore between 1918 and 1921. The scholars like K. T. Shah, A. R. Wadia, M. Hiriyanna, R. K. Mukherjee, J.C. Rollo, M.V. Gopala Swami, Rashtrakavi Kuvempu, and Padmabhushana Shri C. D. Narasimhaiah, all had been on the faculty of this University.
4. The University has produced renowned scientists – C.N.R. Rao, and V.S. Arunachalam, literary luminaries - Kuvempu, R.K. Narayan, C.D. Narasimhaiah, U.R. Ananthamurthy, and Gopalakrishna Adiga, gifted artists and acclaimed musicians - K.V. Subbanna, Pandit Taranath, cartoonist - R.K. Laxman, Industrial giant N.R. Narayana Murthy and many others in diversified fields.
5. The University's laurel is because of many distinguished awards conferred such as Jnanapeetha to Rashtra Kavi Kuvempu and U.R. Anantha Murthy, Padmabushan to C.D. Narasimaiah, Padmashree to D. Javare Gowda, M. Mahadevappa, J.K. Tareen and V. Prakash.
6. The silver line in the profile of the University is the annual convocation addresses delivered by the luminaries like Dr. Anne Besent, Sir, P.C. Ray, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir C.V. Raman, Pandit Amarnath Jha, Sir Bartram Stevens and Sir Lakshmana Swamy Mudaliar, Jhon Kenneth Galbraith, D.S. Kothari, and Dr. Zakir Hussain, Jayaprakash Narayan.
7. The elevated status of the University is because the great personalities such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, His Highness Jayachamaraja Wodeyar, Dr. S. Chandrashekar, Dr. Manmohan Singh who accepted to receive honorary doctorate from the University.
8. The extension lectures initiated by Prasaraanga of University of Mysore gave a new dimension to the University in reaching the common man, which was hailed as the *Mysore experiment* as early as 1934 in the International University conferences held at Oxford.

9. The University's concern to reach the society is reflected in evolving state level rural development projects, like '*Operation Bharani*'.
10. The University's commitment to the society is expressed in terms of grant of special provision to destitute children for admission to higher education.
11. The University's involvement in assuring the equity is echoed in establishing three PG centres at Hassan, Mandya and Chamarajanagar – catering to all the districts coming under the jurisdiction of the University.
12. The University Evening College provides opportunity for formal education to those who are deprived of higher education due to socio-economic conditions and those who are employed and are desirous of pursuing higher studies for better prospects.
13. The University Fine Arts College for Women is exclusively meant for educating the students in fine arts, perceiving the cultural, spiritual and emotional values of music and dance.
14. The University Prasaraṅga with its more than two thousand notable publications including text books, memoirs, multi volume English-Kannada dictionary and also cheaper edition of popular books to reach to a larger public has rendered yeomen service to the society.
15. Kannada Vishwakosha brought out in fourteen volumes by Kuvempu Institute of Kannada Studies on the lines of Encyclopedia Britannica is unique in its character.
16. Epigraphia Carnatica published in fourteen volumes containing valuable inscriptions that are the authentic references to the history and culture of erstwhile Mysore state and Kodagu is rich contribution by the University.
17. The University is known for promoting publications through five important periodicals viz., My Science, My Society, Prabuddha Karnataka, Manavika Karnataka and Vignana Karnataka.
18. Kannada Granthasuchi a descriptive bibliography of printed books in Kannada published in ten volumes by University Prasaraṅga provides illustrative information about thousands of Kannada titles.
19. The Oriental Research Institute (ORI), a prestigious centre containing 70,000 rare manuscripts of ancient literature in Palm leaves is the treasure house of indigenous knowledge of ancient time. The famous Kautilya's Arthashastra was found in 1908 by Vidwan Shyama Shastri in this treasure house.
20. The quantum of publication in Science and Technology by the University of Mysore has attracted recognition and an award of special grant of nine crore rupees by DST under the scheme

“Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE)” to strengthen the laboratory facilities and promote science research.

21. Current Science has ranked the University as one of the top 20 universities in India *vis-à-vis* scientific and research activities.
22. The total number of Doctorates awarded in the University, during the last fifteen years, is around 5000. During the last five years, over 2,099 students have been awarded PhDs. More than 2000 candidates, including 379 from abroad, are engaged, at present, in research programmes leading to doctoral degrees.
23. There are 24 MoUs with reputed overseas institutions and 17 MoUs with national level institutions for offering joint programmes including R & D works.
24. To promote research the University has recognized 37 Research Centres which include, the reputed Institutions like Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Bangalore, Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Central Sericultural Research and Technology Institute (CSRTI), Central Silk Board, Anthropological Survey of India, Central Food and Technology Research Institute (CFTRI), All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL), National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL), National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Centre for manufacturing research and technology utilization (CMRTU), Birla Institute of Management and Technology, National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute and South Asia Institute of Advanced Christian Studies.
25. The University of Mysore has, at present, Five National Research Facilities. Another 5 new National Research facilities are getting established in the fields of Nano-technology, Material Science, Participatory Governance, Teaching-Learning Resource Creation, Bio-molecules, under the UPE scheme of UGC.
26. The University has obtained a huge funding for its Biotechnology research through DANIDA projects. This unit has the track record with R & D contributions and patents.
27. The University has instituted 20 Research Fellowships to promote research leading to Ph.D. and it provides 25 research fellowships every year for SC/ST students to pursue research leading to doctoral degree.
28. The University has instituted Post Doctoral Fellowships with a corpus amount of Rs. 30 Lakh to promote young researchers to continue their independent research.
29. The University is providing 125 endowment scholarships to its students to encourage excellence in

higher education.

30. At present, 176 research fellowships are awarded to research scholars through various funding schemes.
31. The University has established an independent Directorate of Research to facilitate a single window service to all research scholars.
32. The University provides start-up grants, ranging between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 to newly recruited faculties for initiating research.
33. There are 13 SAP Departments and 4 DST- FIST supported Departments, which are carrying out research in selected thrust areas on campus, in addition to 220 major research projects carried out by the Principal Investigators. Three UGC Innovative Programmes are on-going in the University at present.
34. The legacy of maintaining high standard in academy and research is being carried forward by creating the bench strength to shoulder the responsibility in spite of exit of senior teachers due to superannuation.
35. The University is a leader in promoting interdisciplinary participation in various academic ventures since beginning. The Institute of Development Studies, Centre for Information Science and Technology, Department of Studies in Food Science and Nutrition, Environmental Science, Biochemistry, Sericulture and Biotechnology, to mention a few.
36. The total number of courses including UG courses has gone beyond 250. Many of the programmes have been from the past 50 years and then have gone through up-gradation process continuously. Currently, the University offers 15 Undergraduate programmes with several combinations, 83 Post Graduate program, 21 Post Graduate Diplomas and 27 diploma programs. Besides these, 19 sponsored Add-on courses and M. Phil. in 28 disciplines are being offered. All the courses are under semester system. To keep pace with the global trends courses like Information Management, Information Technology, Geoinformatics, Bioinformatics, E-Commerce, Biotechnology, Intellectual Property Rights, Human Development and Human Values have been introduced.
37. The University of Mysore attracts a large number of Overseas students, particularly to the institutions and to the Departments in Manasagangotri campus, Mysore. At present, there are 1413 foreign students including Ph.D. scholars pursuing their studies in the University. The

University has an exclusive hostel for these students. The University's Centre for Foreign students, provides a single window service to all foreign students.

38. The oldest colleges of India - Maharaja's College (1833) and Yuvaraja's College (1928) are the constituent Colleges of the University. Maharani's College (1919), Sarada Vilas College (1945), St. Philomena's College(1946), and Government Science and Government Arts Colleges in Hassan (1946) are affiliated colleges of the University.
39. The University celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1966-67, Diamond Jubilee in 1976-77 and Platinum Jubilee in 1991-93. During every such occasion, many Endowment Chairs were created, Endowment lectures, national and international level conferences were conducted, open house exhibitions, sports meets were held, and new academic programs were developed and launched.
40. The University of Mysore is one of the few Universities in India, which has started the Department of Computer Science with DRDO's support and also the Computer centre in its first phase established by the UGC. The Department of studies in Computer Science had received grant for innovative program in Cognition and Recognition. The Department houses two M.Tech. programs, one M.S program of three years with an option to exit at the end of two years with the award of M.Sc. degree and MCA program. The Department also offers M.Sc. Tech by research.
41. One of the earliest Academic Staff College (Est.1986) in India is established in the University of Mysore. This (ASC) has been rated as the Second Best College by UGC in 1999 and also subsequently assessed by NAAC in 2012. The ASC has trained about 17000 teachers and other participants, during the last two decades.
42. The University of Mysore is one of the very few Universities, in India, which has established the Audio-Visual Research Centre (presently named as Educational Multimedia research centre - EMMRC), fully supported by the UGC under Non-plan. This centre is actively involved in the MHRDs National Mission for Education- ICT project of developing E-content modules for higher education in India. This centre is making educational video documentaries for telecasting through Gyan Darshan Channel of UGC. This is one of the centres in India which has the Virtual Education Studio with specialized hardware, software and capacity building facilities.
43. The centre for Information Science and Technology (CIST), is the first career oriented training unit started by the University of Mysore. This is an ISO-9001-2000 certified man-power

development centre catering to the needs of Industries. It has developed very unique ICT related courses which are currently being offered by many other institutions.

44. The University has established Centre for Proficiency Development and Placement Services established recently provides skill based training to students and assists them in facilitating placement.
45. The University is spending a tune of about Rs. 1.4 crore towards the development of SC/ST and minority candidates.
46. The Folklore and Archaeological Museum containing more than 6500 artifacts depicting the history culture and tradition of old Mysore and southern part of Karnataka is one of the biggest and unique museum.
47. The geological museum established in 1960 contains rare minerals, crystals, ores, rocks, fossils, corals and core samples from different parts of the globe. The museum houses oldest rocks in the world collected from the B.R. Hills of Karnataka.
48. The University of Mysore is known for its architecturally significant mansions, and heritage buildings. They blend with Indo-Saracenic and European-Classical style. Some of these heritage buildings are: Maharaja's College (1889), Oriental Research Institute (1891), Maharaja's College Hostel (1900), Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion (1905), Archeology and Epigraphy Building (1906), Union Building (1920) in Gordon Park, Yuvaraja's College (1927), Crawford hall (1947), and Leela Vihar Mansion (1960).
49. The University of Mysore has established National Centre for History of Science during 10th plan, a unit supported by the UGC.
50. One of the alumni namely Dr. B.N. Bahadur has extended financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.5 crore to construct an independent building to house Department of Management Science.
51. The department-level alumni associations are continuously contributing for enrichment of academic growth and infrastructure development.
52. The Ford foundation has extended financial assistance to construct an independent building to house International School of Information Management.
53. Many philanthropists have contributed to institute 476 gold medals and cash prizes.
54. There are 14 Endowment chairs instituted by various philanthropists, government, and banking sector.

55. The Government of Karnataka has recently contributed Rs. 1 crore for establishing Sri Basaveshwara Research and Extension Centre.
56. Collective contributions from individuals and agencies have resulted in constructing an independent building to house the Department of Studies in Jainology and Prakrit.
57. Yuvaraja's College has recently been elevated to the status of an Autonomous College.
58. UGC has recognised Yuvaraja's College as "College with Potential for Excellence" .
59. In recent years, new courses have been started in emerging areas such as Biotechnology, Microbiology, Electronics, Genetics, Electronic Media, GIS for Sustainable Development, Information Technology, Information Management, Computer Cognition Technology, Financial Analysis and Management, and Tourism Administration.
60. The University has introduced Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS). The Continuous Assessment and Grading Pattern (CAGP) is implemented to evaluate the learners.
61. More than 80 open elective courses are offered by various departments for trans-discipline learning.
62. The University of Mysore has adopted the mechanism for evaluating the self-appraisal reports of teaching faculty with API scores brought out by UGC.
63. The University obtains Student's feedback and analyzes them for immediate compliance.
64. The University has carried out Academic and Administrative Audits periodically right from the first NAAC assessment of 1998-99.
65. The ratio of male to female students in all courses including UG is almost 1:1.
66. The University campus has a lake called Kukkarahalli Lake which spreads over 261 acres with a water bed of 104 acres and a sanctuary for 413 migrating species of birds. The bund constructed around the lake measuring 3.7 km walking trail for people of all ages.
67. The Asian Development Bank has supported the University with financial assistance for the Kukarahalli Lake Restoration which was used to create a serene atmosphere to Mysore in general and to the campus of University of Mysore in particular.
68. The University Cricket Stadium is one of the recognised Cricket grounds developed by Karnataka State Cricket Association. The Ranaji Trophy Final tournament was held in 2010.
69. The University's swimming pool in recent year has acclaimed national status.
70. The Tennis grounds of the campus are the well-maintained and utilized by host of organization and general public.

71. The athletic grounds of the University are fully utilized by the students of local colleges and general public.
72. The University has two multi Gym facilities.
73. The University has introduced incentives to outstanding sports person, these include University blazer and cash award of Rs. 7,500/- for winners and runners of All India Inter-University Tournaments.
74. To maintain high level of ethical values, the University has established Anti-sexual Harassment Cell, Anti-ragging Cell, and Human Rights Cell.
75. The University has two health centres with necessary facilities such as pathological laboratory, ECG facility, minor operation theatre, five beds each for male and female in-patient wards for regular check-ups and to conduct minor surgical procedures.
76. The University also has recognized corporate hospitals in and around Mysore for major health treatment.
77. The University has a Plant Clinic which helps farmers to understand the nature of diseases in crops and helps to overcome the problems in their farmlands.
78. The University has established Vermi-compost unit for converting the wastes on campus into manures.
79. The University Industry Interaction Centre established to strengthen the University–Industry partnership.
80. The University has introduced earn-while-you-learn scheme to help to needy students and also to inculcate work culture amongst them.
81. The examination automation process introduced is user friendly for both institutions and examiners.
82. The University has 13 modern seminar halls and 9 major auditoria with excellent audio-video facilities. In addition, the University has established 40 modern class-rooms with projection facilities, one in each department.
83. The University campus is converted into Wi-Fi campus with more than 1500 terminals located in different departments.
84. The Central Library of the University has huge collection of 7,00,000 documents.
85. The University Library has established a Digital Information Resource Centre with 180 computers, and provides remote access to over 7,000 online journals and 40,000 e-books.

86. The Career Information Portal initiated recently by the University Library has received great appreciation from the users.
87. An independent information centre for visually challenged equipped with computers and other modern gadgets is being established in the Library.
88. The Employees Co-operative Society, Employees Credit Co-operative Society and Employees Housing Co-operative Society established by University employees have implemented many excellent projects benefiting a large number of employees and their families.
89. The University has a provision to invite distinguished scholars as visiting professors to guide the junior faculty. At present, there are 12 distinguished visiting professors serving in different departments.
90. The University has Twinning and Joint Degree Programs with overseas universities. The University also offers “Study India” program for students from abroad.
91. The Principal Investigators and Department chairpersons have been provided with financial autonomy for implementing their project related activities.
92. The University has regularly organizing national and international conferences/seminars/symposia/workshops on emerging areas including Zonal Vice-Chancellors’ Conference.
93. The University has always promoted co-curricular activities and hence organizes variety of co-cultural programs festival at state and national level South Zone Inter-University Youth Festival.
94. The University School of Design is a very Unique centre offering the courses approved by the National Council of Architects and National Council of Design.
95. The pride of the University is in contributing 52 Vice-chancellors to many Central and State Universities in India. Out of these, about 12 Vice-chancellors are presently the sitting Vice-Chancellor in the forefront universities.
96. In recognition of the contribution made by the University of Mysore in the field of higher education and research, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India accorded the status of ‘Institution of Excellence’ in 2008, and sanctioned a special grant Rs.100 crores for creating a Centre of Excellence in ‘Biodiversity, Bio-prospecting and Sustainable Development’ and to further strengthen the infrastructural facilities in the University.
97. In 2009, the Government of Karnataka, on the recommendation of the Karnataka Knowledge Commission, considered the University of Mysore as an ‘Innovative University’.

98. The University Grants Commission in 2011 recognised the University of Mysore as “University with Potential for Excellence (UPE)” with a grant of Rs. 50 crores.
99. The UGC has awarded Rs. 4.73 crores to the University of Mysore to establish a Centre of Excellence in Nano-Technology under the scheme “Centre of Potential for Excellence in a Particular Area (CPEPA)”.
100. The University has provided laptops to 400 faculty members to promote use of IT in teaching and research.