

Chapter X

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Ancient educational institutions in the form of *agraharas*, *Shivapuris*, *brahmapuris*, *ghatikasthanas* and *mathas* existed in the State following traditional methods of teaching. *Mathas* were residential schools where the teacher and the taught lived together. *Agraharas* and *brahmapuris* were settlements of scholars and separate arrangements existed there to teach the three R's. *Ghatikasthanas* were meant for conferring degrees or certifying scholarships. Rich families engaged teachers to teach their children privately. There also grew institutions like *Koolimatha*, *Salimatha* or *Odisuvamatha* where a teacher ran a school either in his house or in a public place like a temple or a choultry and was paid in cash or kind during the harvesting season. Reading, writing and arithmetic were taught and much of the learning was through memorising or repeating the sentences or verses collectively. The cane played a major role in disciplining mischievous pupils including those who were slow of learning.

Vocational learning was mostly hereditary. A boy who was to pursue the career of an accountant or a government servant was sent to a shop or government office after he mastered the three R's. He was to be a probationer for long years. Government servants initiated their own young wards into their offices and were later absorbed into service. Administrative service was also hereditary before the advent of the British and for long even after. The offices of a *Shanbhag* (village accountant) is a case to remind the old practice.

The beginning of modern education could be traced to the establishment of the Free English School at Mysore in 1833 by the palace of Mysore (for the erstwhile Mysore area); of the two Marathi Vernacular schools at Dharwad and Hubli in 1826 by the Bombay Native School and School Book Society respectively (for the Belgaum area); of schools in Mangalore, Udupi and Bellary in 1838 (for the Madras Karnataka area); of the Dar ul Uloom at Gulbarga in 1853 by Sir Salarjung (for the Gulbarga area); of the two Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Madikeri and Virajpet and a Kannada School at Ponnampet by the Government in 1934 (for the Kodagu area). Christian Missionaries played a major role in starting schools and imparting English education during the 19th century. The Education Integration Advisory Committee constituted by the State Government in 1956 evolved a uniform system of education for the entire state. For the year 1999-2000, the rate of literacy among males was 67.25% and among females it was 44.34%. The total literacy rate was 56.04%. As per 2001 census, the literacy rate among males was 76.10% and that of females was 56.90% with a total literacy rate of 66.60% in the State.

The Kindergarten system of education or the pre-primary education that served as a stepping stone for primary education had become popular as early as 1900. Children who had learnt to speak were admitted to these schools without much consideration of their age. Pre-primary education was generally imparted in nursery schools attached to a few primary schools. In the erstwhile Mysore State it was done mostly by private agencies. In 1957 the government



Traditional Gurukula, Udupi



Madarasa, Bidar

constituted a committee to study the question of pre-primary education. As per the recommendations of the Committee, this education came to be imparted systematically in pre-primary schools. During 1979-80 there were 3,118 pre-primary schools in the state with 1,90,737 children in them. Under the Centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services, non-formal pre-school education is given to children below six years of age. For 1999-2000 in the 175 taluks of the state, 28,85,979 beneficiaries are covered. In order to encourage community support, a school adoption programme called "Dattu Yojane" has been introduced in government schools recently. The "Samudayadatta Shale" programme brings schools closer to the community.

In the present system of pre-primary education, children who have attained 3 years and ten months of age are eligible for admission to Lower Kindergarten (L.K.G.), so that by the time they complete their Upper Kindergarten (U.K.G.), having attained 5 years and 10 months of age, they become eligible for admission to the first standard. With a monitory gain in view, some schools admit children under 3.10 also and send them to a class called "Preparatory". Employed parents leave their kids during office hours in day-care centres called 'Creches' not under education department.

Primary education:

It was recommended to be an integrated course of seven years by the Education Integration Advisory Committee. The four years of primary and four years of Middle School education were combined to form an integrated course of eight years. A common syllabus was framed and introduced in a phased manner beginning with 1959-60, so that by 1962-63, all primary schools in the State had a uniform curriculum and syllabus. As per this revised syllabus, in addition to the inclusion of three languages as per the Three-Language Formula, Kannada was introduced as a compulsory subject from the third standard to the sixth for the non-Kannada pupils. While Health education formed a part of science syllabus, moral education was made compulsory and physical education syllabus was strengthened. This revised syllabus was implemented from 1974-75. During 1955-56 there were 22,803 primary schools (including Senior Primary and Basic Schools) with a total student strength of 19,17,258. By 1981-82, the total number of Primary Schools was 35,549 with a total enrolment of 51,73,621 children in them. They were taught by 1,17,686 teachers of whom 1,05,751 were trained and the rest, untrained. In the next decade, the number of schools was 40,345 with a total of 71,90,963 children who were taught by 1,35,609 teachers of whom 1,30,987 were trained. During 1993-94 there was a total of 41,684 schools, where a total of 77,56,598 children studied. The total number of teachers for the said year was 1,45,068 of whom 1,39,331 were trained.

The total number of Lower Primary schools for the year 1999-2000 was 24,042 which included 22,154 government, 378 aided and 1,519 unaided ones. For the same year, the total number of Higher Primary schools was 25,570 of which were 20,814 government, 2,058 aided and 2698 unaided schools. For the above said total of 49,612 schools, there was a total of 2,09,839 teachers of whom 1,73,120 were in government, 18,250 in aided and 18,467 in unaided schools. The total number of children in the said schools for the same year was 1,73,340. The enrolment rate from I to VII standards was 82.96%, the drop-out rate was 40.46%.

For the year 2003-04, there were a total of 26,394 (24,534 Government, 342 aided and 1518 Unaided) Junior Primary Schools and 24,869 (18,798 Government, 2224 aided and 3,847 Unaided) Senior Primary Schools in the state. In both the above categories of schools, a total of 2,54,824 (1,96,558 Government, 17,777 aided and 40,489 Unaided) teachers were working. There A total of 83,87,452 (43,53,176 boys and 40,34,276 girls) students were studying for the said year from standard one to seven. As on March 2006 there were 54529 primary schools providing lower and higher primary education to 78,03,008 pupil in the state. The total number of Primary schools in the state (both higher and lower) for the year 2006-07 was 56,348 and the total no.of children in them was 78,26,444.

Compulsory Primary Education: For 2003-04 an amount of 30.00 lakhs was allotted for the implementation of compulsory primary education and a total of 0.58 lakh students in the age group of six to 14 years were enrolled in schools.

Free education for girls: This scheme of free education for girls studying in government schools from standard one to seven was implemented during 2002-03. To improve admission to schools during 2003-04, a total of Rs. 290.00 lakh was spent on the refund of fee for girls studying in fifth, sixth and seventh standards. A total of 11.60 girls availed this benefit.

New Schools: For the benefit of those children living in the areas without schooling facilities, 390 new government primary schools were started and 530 Junior primary schools were upgraded as Senior primary schools, during 2003-04.

Free School bags: To encourage girls belonging to SC and ST categories studying from standards fifth to seventh, during the said year, 2.35 lakh bags were distributed at a cost Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

Free Text books: A total of 65.78 students were given free text books at a cost of Rs. 1530.00 lakhs for the said year.

Free Uniforms: For the supply of free Uniforms to Primary school children an amount of Rs. 3150.00 lakhs was spent and the number of beneficiaries was 66.84 students (34.45 boys and 32.39 girls) during 2003-04.

Free Mid-day meal programme : In order to encourage attendance in schools, to reduce the number of drop-outs, to contribute to the health of children suffering with mal-nutrition and to improve the capacity of learning among children, Mid-day meal programme that was begun on the 15th August 1995 for rural children and was extended to towns and cities also during 1997-98. This programme was named 'Akshara Daasoha' during 2003-04 and extended to the entire state. A total of 202 crore was allotted for this programme for in said year and the total number of beneficiaries was 50,27,497.

School Drop-Outs: The percentage of drop outs from standard one to five that was 8.90% during 2002-03, reduced to 8.39% for 2003-04. From standard Six to Seven also, it got reduced to 7.77% for 2003-04 that stood at 8.57% during 2002-03.

The Trimester Scheme

This scheme has been introduced in Primary and secondary schools for standards one to nine from 2004-05 with the objectives of making learning a continuous and meaningful process, throughout the academic year, to remove fear psychosis about examination, to put an end to the habit of testing by memory and to bring the education system closer to the average child. The academic year is divided into three unites as:

I Trimester -July, August, September.

II Trimester- October, November, December.

III Trimester -January, February, March.

Classroom teaching and evaluation will be done only for the said three months and grading system has been introduced instead of marks. Children carry one book that contains the syllabus for three months. The quarterly, mid-term and final examinations that were conducted now stand cancelled.

Operation Black Board (OBB)

The Centrally Sponsored Operation Black Board scheme was launched in the state from the academic year 1997-98 in a phased manner, providing for additional teachers in single teacher schools, teaching learning equipments and construction of additional class rooms. A total of 14,350 single teacher schools were provided with an additional teacher and 2,769 Lower Primary Schools with more than 100 pupils on rolls were given with a third teacher and a third class room. Under the extended OBB scheme 17,718 Primary Schools were given with an additional teacher's post each and Rs. 40,000 grant per school was released for teaching and learning equipments. During 1999-2000 a total of 1,086 LPS with more than 100 pupils on rolls were provided with a third teacher and 3,788 classrooms were constructed.

Mobile Schools

To provide educational opportunities to slum children and drop-outs, Mobile School System was started on an experimental basis during 1999-2000 with the help of KSRTC. The objective of the system was to bring such children to the main stream of learning and to inculcate school going habit in them. During the said year, four Mobile Schools were started in four buses which were converted as classrooms, with a total expenditure of 5.15 lakhs, and about 180 children were benefited from the scheme.

For the year 2003-04, the number of mobile schools has been increased from four to eight at a cost of 10 lakhs under the 'Sarva Shikshan Abhiyaan' programme. A total of 454 children were studying in such schools for the year 2003-04.

Secondary Education

In the princely State of Mysore, the first Government High School was started in 1858 in Bangalore, affiliated to the University of Madras. Later, the Mission schools at Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan and the Maharaja's School in Mysore were taken over by the Government. The Secondary Education consisted of two stages-Middle School stage and High School stage. The District Boards started a number of High Schools after independence. In 1882 there were four High Schools in Belgaum area and two High Schools in Madras area. The A.V. School in Gulbarga was upgraded into a High School in 1875, and the Central School at Madikeri was raised to the status of a High School in 1879.

After Reorganisation, the term Secondary Education gained a different connotation. While in Old Mysore it applied to schools with a three-year course after the eighth standard, in Bombay Karnataka area schools had a four year course after Seventh Standard (also called Mulki schools). In Dakshina Kannada there were Elementary (till 5th Standard), Middle (till eighth standard) and High school till 11th standard. Similar was the case in the Hyderabad area. By the time of Reorganisation, there were 537 Secondary Schools in the State (including two Military schools) with a total strength of 1,25,645 students. A new curriculum was introduced for secondary education all over the state in 1960 and a uniformity in pattern, syllabi and examination was achieved by 1963. S.S.L.C. was uniformly made a course of ten-years duration with the eight, ninth and tenth being treated as High School classes.

The scheme of conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with the introduction of standard XI was implemented from 1964-65, upgrading 50 schools all over the state. This scheme of XI standard was drawn to a close after the I year P.U.C. was introduced which became a two year course in 1972.

During 1981-82, the total number of High Schools was 2,416 and the number of children rose to 7.22 lakh. The total number of teachers working in High Schools during 1981-82 for the whole state was 22,407. For the year 1993-94, a total of 5,732 High Schools existed in the State of which 1,488 were Government Institutions, 2,111 were aided by the government, 2,106 were unaided and 27 came under Local Bodies. There were in all 46,527 teachers in them whose number respectively for the above category of institutions was 12,972 (with 1,314 SC's and 361 STs), 21,392 (with 1,254 SC's and 441 STs), 11,941 (with 700 SC's and 218 STs) and 222 (with 220 SC's and 2 ST's).

The following are the details of High School students who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination for two years:- For the 1992 April Session, for a total of 5,06,998 (3,27,748 boys and 1,79,250 girls) who appeared, a total of 2,46,978 (1,51,287 boys and 95,691 girls) or 48.71% passed. For the October session of the same year, the number of students who took the examination was 1,52,264 (1,08,954 boys and 6,544 girls) or 12.68%.

During the 1993 April session, for a total of 4,09,141 candidates who took the examination under the new scheme, 2,52,109 were boys and 1,57,032 were girls. Among them, a total of 2,10,431 (1,22,655 boys and 87,776 girls) or 51.43% passed. Under the old scheme, for a total of 1,22,552 (89,817 boys and 32,735 girls), a total of 29,396 (20,141 boys and 9,255 girls) or 23.98% passed.

For the Supplementary examination conducted during 1993 October, the following were the details of candidates: New Scheme-total appeared was 97,702 (67,905 boys and 29,867 girls). Total passed was 15,002 (9,829 boys and 5,173 girls). The percentage of passes was 15.34. Old Scheme-Total appeared was 68,242 (51,522 boys and 16,720 girls). Total passed was 7,684 (5,524 boys and 2,160 girls). Total percentage of passes was 11.25.

During 1999-2000 the total number of High Schools rose to 8,248 in which were 2,547 governments, 2,649 aided and 3,059 unaided schools. The total number of teachers in them was 78,888 of whom were 3,005 in government, 29,869 in aided and 18,114 in unaided High Schools.

The total number of children in standard VIII was 6,88,662 (3,84,026 boys and 3,04,636 girls); in standard IX it was 6,19,065 (3,44,557 boys and 2,74,508 girls) and in standard X it was 4,63,608 (2,62,080 boys and 2,01,528 girls), in all totaling to 18,48,335. For the April 2000 SSLC Examination, a total of 3,76,314 students (2,03,896 boys and 1,72,418 girls) appeared and a total of 1,95,420 (1,08,166 boys and 87,254 girls) passed.

During 1999-2000, a total of 341 unaided High Schools were sanctioned. For the government High Schools started during 1998-99, one post of Head Master,

one post of group D employee and 434 posts of Asst. Masters were sanctioned. 500 posts of Hindi teachers were sanctioned by a the central government for them. During the same year 961 music, dance and drawing teachers were recruited.

There was a total of 9,750 high schools in the state during 2003-04 in which were 2,893 government and 2,627 aided high schools. A total of 20,61,229 children (11,02,812 boys and 9,58,417 girls) were studying in them. 117 new high school have been sanctioned for 27 districts them providing higher education. A total of 468 staff of all groups has been sanctioned for the said schools. During 2005-06 there were 9173 high schools providing education upto SSLC to 2156936 pupils in the state. The total no.of high schools in the state for the year 2006-07 was 10537 with a total student strength of 24,11,646.

SSLC Examination

For the April-2003 session, a total of 5,46,778 candidates (2,93,281 boys and 2,53,497 girls) appeared from different schools of whom a total of 3,06,040 (1,56,269 boys and 1,49,771 girls) passed.

Of the total of 11,316 private candidates (7,910 boys and 3,406 girls) 1,534 (920 boys and 614 girls) passed.

Of the total number of 1,82,784 (1,27,991 boys and 54,793 girls) repeaters, 38,466 (25,607 boys and 12,859 girls) passed.

Sanskrit Education

For the year 1999-2000 there were 264 aided and 123 unaided Sanskrit Pathashalas in the state, with three government, eight aided and nine unaided Sanskrit colleges imparting Sanskrit education.

For the year 2003-04 there were 370 Sanskrit Schools in the State in which 261 were aided. Teachers in them have been included in the Triple Benefit Scheme (TBF). A total of 569 Sanskrit teachers belonging to 261 schools have been given pension benefit by the government.

Hindi Education

A total of 91 Hindi Schools (80 schools with partial government grants, Six unaided and five run by voluntary organizations) were functioning in the state for the improvement of the National language, during 2003-04.

Music Education

There were 34 aided and 75 unaided special Music, Dance and Drama institutions in the state with a total of 1,762 students in them, for the said year.

Awards

During 1999-2000, 20 primary school and 10 High school teachers were honoured with state awards and nine primary school and four high school teachers were honoured with national awards.

Recruitment

A total of 1,168 probationary Headmasters for High Schools were recruited by the KPSC during 1999-2000.

Computerisation

With a view to computerise the activities of the education department, computers have been provided to BEO's and DDPI's of all districts. A total of 75 BEO's have been given with computers and a Computer Training Centre was opened at the office of the CPI, Bangalore to train the officials in computers. During 1999-2000, 11 officers and 219 officials have been trained,

Teachers' Education

In the erstwhile State of Mysore, steps were initiated as early as 1860 for the training of teachers with the establishment of a training school at Mysore. A Normal School was also started at Dharwad in 1867. It later became a post-matric training college. With the introduction of Hobli School System in erstwhile Mysore State, Normal Schools were established at all district headquarters (During the great famine of 1877, these schools were closed). One such school was established at Mysore in 1893 with Upper Secondary and Pundit courses. Two Normal Schools were opened in 1897 at Kolar and Tumkur followed by three more at Bangalore, Hassan and Chitradurga. The Wesleyan Mission started a private school at Tumkur. Teachers' training classes were started for women at Maharani's College, Mysore in 1888. The Zanana Normal School for Urdu Teachers was begun at Mysore in 1916. The first course for training Middle School men teachers was started in Mysore in 1913 and a similar one for women was started in 1928 at Maharani's Women Training College. By 1931-32, there were eleven training institutions in the State of which nine were government ones, one aided and the other, unaided. Of these eight were for men and three for women. These institutions imparted four kinds of training courses, viz., Undergraduate training course, Upper Secondary Training Course, Lower Secondary Training Course (all three of one year duration) and the revised Vernacular Training Course of two years' duration. The last three courses were revised in 1993 and a single course of Vernacular training extending over a period of three years was begun. It was reduced to two years duration in 1950 and was re-named as Teachers' Certificate Higher Course of one year duration. By 1956, there were seven TCH and Seven TCL institutions in the State with a strength of 2,431 men trainees and 983 women trainees. For the year 1999-2000, there were 136 TCH institutions with a strength of 9,982 trainees in them.

For the year 1992-93, there was a total of 49 Pre-primary TTIs that comprised five government, one aided and 43 unaided institutions. There was a total of 1,365 trainees in them for the same year. They were taught by 86 Teacher-educators, 25 craft instructors, 12 music teachers, 11 physical education instructors and 29 part-timers, for the said year.

The total number of primary TTIs for 1992-93 was 126 of which, were 34 Government, 41 aided and 51 unaided ones. A total of 6,571 trainees for the I year and 13,186 trainees for the II year were trained in them. The total number of staff was 1,238 that included 636 teacher educators, 108 physical education teachers, 39 music teachers, 103 craft teachers and 147 part-timers for the said year.

During 1999-2000 from the 136 TCH and 28 pre-primary Teacher Teaching Centers, a total of 9,986 candidates appeared for the examination and 7,995 out of them or 78% passed.

Training of Graduate Teachers: Before 1914, there was no provision in the State for the training of graduate teachers. They had to go to the Teachers' College at Saidapet, Madras for L.T. course. A training course for graduate teachers was started in the Normal School, Mysore in 1914. The Mysore University which was started in 1916 introduced the B.T. degree in 1925. In 1947, a Teachers College with practising school was started by the Government in Mysore. The faculty of education was begun in the Mysore University in 1952 and in 1956 M.Ed course was also introduced. By the time of re-organisation of the state (1956) there were seven colleges of education in the state with a total of 616 students in all, that included 121 women. By 1968, the total number of colleges went up to 17, including the Regional College of Education, Mysore. The total number of colleges was 48 in 1982, affiliated to the different universities of the state and had a total student strength of 4,687 trainees.

During 1992-93, the total number of B.Ed. Colleges in the state was 64 of which, eight were Government institutions (that included The Regional College of Education, Mysore), 16 were aided institutions and 40 were unaided ones. The total number of trainees for the said year was 801 (540 men and 261 women) in Government institutions; 1,551 trainees (737 men and 814 women) in aided institutions; 4,172 trainees (2,611 men and 1,561 women) in unaided institutions. A total of 680 staff members including 64 Principals, 153 Readers, 387 Lecturers and 43 part-timers worked in these institutions for the said year. For the year 1996 there are 63 B.Ed. Colleges and 129 Teacher Training Institutions in the state with an intake capacity of 7,260 TCH and 6,400 B.Ed. seats. For 1997 the no. of B.Ed. colleges rose to 66 and teacher Training Institutes to 132. This number rose to 70 during 2003-04 and the total student strength was 6,900.

The total no. of B.Ed., colleges in the state for the year 2004-05 was 251 with a total of 13,428 (7,400-M, 4,028-F) students in them.

Details of D.Ed. Institutions and admissions for the academic years 2003-04 to 2008-09

Year	Total No. of candi- date applied	Government			Aided			Un-Aided			Total		
		No. of Institu- tions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candi- dates admitted	No. of Institu- tions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candi- dates admitted	No. of Institu- tions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candi- dates admitted	No. of Institu- tions	Total No. of Govt. seats	Total No. of candi- dates admitted
2003-04	39321	37	2170	2161	39	1496	1458	55	1431	1388	131	5097	5007
2004-05	44779	370	3270	3228	40	1692	1599	470	12206	9795	547	17168	14622
2005-06	71526	37	3270	3269	40	1768	1723	647	16608	12983	724	21646	17975
2006-07	45280	37	3270	3208	40	1693	1576	657	16950	12449	734	21913	17233
2007-08	40893	37	3270	3209	40	1713	1526	879	22900	15220	956	27883	19955
2008-09	36417	37	3270	3116	40	1716	1508	931	24211	14660	1008	29197	19284

Details of B.Ed. Institutions and Admissions for the academic years 2003-2004 to 2008-09

Year	Total No. of candidate applied	Government					Aided				
		Instituti-ions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats	Institutions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats		
2003-04	278702	7	700	697	3	22	1600	1582	18		
2004-05	34630	8	800	800	0	22	1600	1599	1		
2005-06	36647	8	800	799	1	22	1600	1598	2		
2006-07	30456	8	800	795	5	22	1600	1591	9		
2007-08	29200	8	800	789	11	22	1575	1546	29		
2008-09	27904	9	900	899	1	22	1575	1568	7		

Year	Total No. of candidate applied	Unaided					Total				
		Institutions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats	Institutions	Govt. seats	Filled Seats	Not Filled Seats		
2003-04		39	1947	1913	34	68	4247	4192	55		
2004-05		222	11028	10064	964	252	13428	12463	965		
2005-06		326	16225	14368	1857	356	18625	16765	1860		
2006-07		331	16475	13209	3266	361	18875	15595	3280		
2007-08		365	18365	13068	5297	395	20740	15403	5337		
2008-09		379	18895	11769	7126	410	21370	14236	7134		

Pre-University Education

The scheme of one year Pre-University education was introduced in the state in 1967 as a substitute for the old intermediate (which was a two year course after SSLC class). PUC was made into a two-year course in 1971-72, after the Board of Pre-University Education (presently called the Department of Pre-University Education) was established 1970. Schooling was reduced to 10 years (till SSLC). The two-year PUC is now being imparted in PU Colleges that are managed by Government and private bodies. The Composite PU Colleges, the Independent PU Colleges and the PUC in the First Grade Colleges-all these impart this course of education. Steps have been taken to separate PUC classes in First Grade Colleges and to attach them to the Department of PU Education.

For the year 1994-95, there was a total of 1,893 PU Colleges in the state of which, 220 (184 private and 36 Government) were attached to First Grade Colleges; 313 (295 private and 18 government) were Independent Colleges; 1,360 (838 private and 522 Government) were composite PU Colleges.

From all the above Institutions, a total of 3,58,225 students appeared for March '93 P.U.C examination of which 1,39,110 (38.83%) passed. For the April '94 session, for a total of 3,30,700 students, 1,24,462 (37.64%) and for the October session of the same year, for a total of 1,43,593 that appeared, 38,432 (26.76%) students passed.

During 1999-2000 the no. of PU colleges rose to 2,042 as against 1893 in 1994-95. The no. included 682 Govt. 718 private aided and 642 private unaided PU colleges, hi 1999-2000, a total of 3,17,687 students were in the I PU and 3,22,668 were in the II PU. The total no. of students who appeared for the 1999 April examination was 2,20,122 (1,26,027 boys and 94,095 girls) and the total no. of passes was 1,05,390 (51,948 boys and 53,442 girls). During 2005-06, 421882 students I PUC and 377816 students II PUC classes have studied in the 2554 PU colleges of the state. The total no.of pre-university colleges for the year 2006-07 was 3,027 with a student strength of 4,96,455 in the first year and 4,04,656 in the second year.

Revaluation of Answer Scripts and Issuance of Photo Copies

For the first time in the history of PU education, the revolutionary system of issuing photo copies of second PU valued answer scripts to students in four science subjects was introduced during 1997-98 and the same was extended to other subjects also in a phased manner.

New Colleges: To provide Pre-University education near the residence of students, private managements are permitted to begin new Pre-University

colleges. During 2003-04 permission is accorded to start 113 new Pre-University colleges with Science subject combination.

New Text books: Under the able guidance of educational experts, new texts have been brought out with revised syllabus keeping abreast the modern trend and approaches. They are already being taught during the academic year 2004-05.

Vocational Education:

During 2003-04, the total of 26,867 candidates who appeared for different subjects of the I year JOC, 20,009 passed and of the 18,773 second year candidates, 14,756 passed.

This P.U. course with science subjects qualifies a student to appear for the Common Entrance Test for medical and engineering degree courses. This test has been started from 1986. Till the end of 2006-07, a total of students have been selected for difference courses through CET.

Collegiate Education

The first ever institution of higher education in the entire Karnataka territory was the Second Grade College started by the Madras Government at Mangalore in 1869. The Government High School of Bangalore was upgraded into a College in 1870 and was named 'Central College' in 1875. The Mysore Maharaja's High School and the Shimoga Government High school prepared candidates for the F.A. examination of the Madras University in 1879. The Jesuits started St. Aloysius College at Mangalore in 1879 and the St. Joseph's College at Bangalore in 1882. The Maharaja's Second Grade College founded in 1864 at Mysore was upgraded into a First Grade College in 1902 and was affiliated to the Madras University. The Mysore University was established in 1916, and the First Engineering College was begun by this University in 1917 at Bangalore and a Medical College in 1924 at Bangalore. Subsequently it was shifted to Mysore in 1930. The Mysore Maharani's College, the only college for women in the state then, (1901) was upgraded into a First Grade College in 1920. Dharwad had The Karnatak College started in 1917 and Lingaraj College was started by the K.L.E. Society at Belgaum in 1933. The National College and The Basappa College were started by private agencies at Bangalore in 1945. By 1956, the erstwhile Mysore State had 14 First Grade Colleges, 14 intermediate colleges and 14 professional colleges.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education was established in 1960 to bring about uniformity in the administration of colleges of general education, By then, there was a total of 42 colleges of which 17 were Government and 25 were private, with a total of 27,338 students.

During 1994-95, there was a total of 679 degree colleges in the state. Among them were 136 Government Colleges, 267 Private Aided Colleges and 276 Un-aided Colleges. The total number of students in them for 1992-93 was - 4,81,920 (3,02,711 boys and 1,79,209 girls) and for 1993-94, the total was 4,36,128 with 2,70,536 boys and 1,65,592 girls.

Regional Offices of Collegiate Education were established at Bangalore, Dharwad and Mysore in 1980, Mangalore and Gulbarga in 1985 and Shimoga in 1996.

During 1999-2000 the total no. of degree colleges was 935 (151, government, 300 aided and 484 unaided). The total number of students in them was 4,23,565.

A total of 998 First Grade Colleges were functioning in the State during 2003-04 affiliated to the six universities that included the Government Law College, Kolar. Among the others were, 165 Government First Grade Colleges, 300 Private aided First Grade Colleges and 532 Private Unaided First Colleges. Regional Offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Gulbarga each under a Joint Director are in charge of their region and are controlled by the Commissioner of Collegiate Education, Bangalore.

For the said year, the number of students was 90,061 (51584 men and 38477 women) in Government First Grade Colleges and 166814 (84802 men and 82012 Women) in Private aided First Grade Colleges, besides 500 students (380 men and 120 women) were studying in the only Government Law College, Kolar. During 2005-06 of 1000 Degree colleges in the state there were 167 Government Degree Colleges (General) and one Government Law College; 765 private (General) and 67 law colleges were working in the State.

For the year 2006-07, the total no.of government and private aided degree colleges imparting B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., and BBM education was 482 and the total student strength was 3,43,472 (with 111095 in government and 232377 in private aided colleges)

The following table gives Districwise and University-wise details of Degree colleges (General Law)in the state during 2005-06.

SI	District	Govt. Colleges		Pvt. Colleges		unaided		Total No. of Colleges.
		General	Law	aided		General	Law	
				General	Law	General	Law	
1	Bangalore Urban	12	0	44	0	45	21	22
2	Bangalore (R)	07	0	04	0	08	00	19
3	Tumkur	12	0	08	0	21	02	43
4	Kolar	11	1	05	0	05	01	23
5	Mysore	09	0	13	01	21	03	47
6	Chamarajanagar	03	00	03	0	05	0	11
7	Mandya	07	0	07	0	09	02	25
8	Hassan	11	0	05	1	07	01	25
9	Shimoga	01	0	08	01	18	0	36
10	Chitradurga	07	0	07	0	19	2	35
11	Davanagere	03	0	10	0	16	1	31
12	Chikmagalur	07	06	04	0	04	1	16
13	Dakshina Kannada	07	0	19	0	18	4	491
14	Udupi	07	0	13	0	11	02	341
15	Kodagu	01	6	03	0	03	0	8
16	Dharwad	02	0	16	1	23	03	46
17	Gadag	04	0	09	0	09	01	24
18	Haveri	04	0	08	0	08	01	21
19	Uttara Kannada	04	0	13	02	07	02	28
20	Belgaum	03	0	28	0	32	05	69
21	Bijapur	02	0	12	0	12	1	29
22	Bagalkot			14	0	15	02	33
23	Gulbarga	10	0	14	02	25	0	51
24	Raichur	04	0	05	0	06	01	16
25	Koppala	04	0	03	0	02	0	09
26	Bellary	05	0	07	0	07	01	20
27	Bidar	01	0	10	0	19	02	30
	Total	167	01	292	08	473	59	1000

University Education

The Mysore University (1916) was the First University to be started in Karnataka. This was followed by the Karnatak University (1949), the Bangalore University (1964), the Mangalore University (1980), the Gulbarga University (1980) and the Kuvempu University (1987). The two Universities of Agricultural Sciences- the one at Bangalore (1965) and the other at Dharwad (1986), cater to the needs of students aspiring after specialisation in the different branches of agriculture. Recently in 1991 Kannada University at Hampi has also been started to promote the study of the Kannada language, art and culture. It has a art study centre at Badami too. The Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE) has been granted the status of a Deemed University from 1993. As on 2006 March there were 18 post graduate centres run by the different universities in the State.

There are other centres of higher learning like the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1911), Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (1972), the National Law School of India University, Bangalore (1987) and Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (1972).



Karnataka University, Dharwad

Districtwise and universitywise No.of degree colleges for the year 2006-07

Sl.No.	Name of the district	Govt. colleges		Private colleges				Total Pvt. General Colleges (5+7)	Total Pvt. Law colleges (6+8)	Total No.of Colleges
		General	Law	General	Aided Law	General	Unaided Law			
1	2	392	393	394	395	396*	397*	398	399	400
BANGALORE UNIVERSITY-REGIONAL OFFICE, BANGALORE										
1	Bangalore Urban	12	0	44	0			56	0	56
2	Bangalore Rural	8	0	4	0			12	0	12
3	Tumkur	12	0	8	0			20	0	20
4	Kolar	11	1	5	0			16	1	17
	Total	43	1	61	0			104	1	105
MYSORE UNIVERSITY-REGIONAL OFFICE, MYSORE										
5	Mysore	10	0	13	1			23	1	24
6	Chamarajanagar	3	0	3	0			6	0	6
7	Mandya	7	0	7	0			14	0	14
8	Hassan	15	0	5	1			20	1	21
	Total	35	0	28	2			63	2	65
KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY-REGIONAL OFFICE, SHIMOGA										
9	Shimoga	10	0	8	1			18	1	19
10	Chitradurga	7	0	7	0			14	0	14
11	Davanagere	4	0	10	0			14	0	14
12	Chickmagalur	7	0	4	0			11	0	11
	Total	28	0	29	1			57	1	58
MANGALORE UNIVERSITY - REGIONAL OFFICE, MANGALORE										
13	Dakshina Kananda	8	0	19	0			27	0	27
14	Udupi	9	0	13	0			22	0	22
15	Coorg	2	0	3	0			5	0	5
	Total	19	0	35	0			54	0	54

KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY – REGIONAL OFFICE, DHARWAD										
16	Dharwad	4	0	16	1			20	1	21
17	Gadag	6	0	9	0			15	0	15
18	Haveri	5	0	8	0			13	0	13
19	Uttara Kannada	4	0	13	1			17	1	18
20	Belgaum	5	0	27	1			32	1	33
21	Bijapur	2	0	14	0			16	0	16
22	Bagalkot	5	0	12	0			17	0	17
	Total	31	0	99	3			130	3	133
GULBARGA UNIVERSITY – REGIONAL OFFICE, GULBARGA										
23	Gulbarga	10	0	14	2			24	2	26
24	Raichur	5	0	5	0			10	0	10
25	Koppal	4	0	3	0			7	0	7
26	Bellary	6	0	7	0			13	0	13
27	Bidar	1	0	10	0			11	0	11
	Total	26	0	39	2			65	2	67
	Grand total	182	1	129	8	0	0	473	9	482

* Information not available

Deemed Universities: At the request of the private education institutions, the Central human resources ministry, after thorough survey and inspection accord sanction for Deemed Universities. As a result besides the above mentioned Universities, there are 4 such deemed universities duly recognized by the Central human resource ministry situated in places like Belgaum, Kolar, Manipal,. Recently six more institutions (two from South Kanara and one each from Mysore Tumkur, Bijapur are likely to be given the deemed university status. In this regard 14 other reputed institutions like Dharmasthala Manjunathaeshwara Education Trust. PES Mandya, are expecting approval from the Central Government. The total no.of universities in the state for the year 2006-07 was 18 with location as follows; Bangalore -6, Belgaum, Bijapur; Mysore-2, Shimoga, Tumkur; Dharwar – 2 and Dakshina Kannada, Udupi – one each, Bellary and Gulbarga – one each.

Women's University, Bijapur.

With the aim of providing post graduate education for women, an exclusive university was begin at Bijapur for them during August 2003 with six departments viz., Kannada, English, Sociology, Economics, Women's studies and Education. During 2007-08, the departments of Management studies, Pharmaceutical and Bio-chemistry, Electronics, Computer Science, Library and Information Science, Journalism and Mass communication, MSW and MPED have been introduced The total no. of students from all the above departments for the year 2007-08 was 300. the total staff was 41 with 2 professors, 13 readers, and 26 lecturers. A total of 124 non-teaching staff, employed on a contract basis which is renewed every eight months are working in the University.

The University is functioning in the District circuit house since inception for want of accommodation. The government has granted 286 acres of land on the Athani road for construction of its own building.

Gulbarga University

Gulbarga University was formerly a post graduation centre of Karnataka University. In 1980 The Government of Karnataka enacted a law and gave it the status of a university. Its jurisdiction extends to the five districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal Districts of Hyderabad Karnataka. The main campus is located 10 km away from the Gulbarga city. The university has more than 37 teaching departments and 4 research centres. The university has a qualified staff of more than 200 members and around 1000 technical and non-technical staff members. The university also has several affiliated colleges and comprises the following faculties;

- . Department of Computer Science
- . Faculty of Science & Technology

- . Faculty of Arts
- . Faculty of Social Sciences
- . Faculty of Law
- . Faculty of Education
- . Faculty of Commerce and Management
- . Department of Mathematics
- . Faculty of Management

The Indira Gandhi National Open University

This University was established by an Act of the parliament in 1985 with two academic programmes – Diploma in Management and Diploma in Distance Education with a strength of 4528 students all over the country. To-day it serves the educational needs of nearly 1-8 million students in India and 32 other countries through the 21 schools of study and 58 regional centres.

One such regional centre established in 1987 is functioning at Bangalore controlling its 58 study centres located in Karnataka and Goa. There are 21 multi-programme learner support centres and 58 programme specific learner support centres in Karnataka and Goa. IGNOU employs multi media like print, audio and video to impart regardless of their age, place of stay or status.

Medical Education

The erstwhile State of Mysore started the Medical School in Bangalore in 1917. It was under the control of a senior surgeon of the Medical Department. A training of four years duration prepared candidates for the Licentiate in Medical Practice (LMP) course. The first Medical College preparing students for the MBBS Course was begun in 1929 at Bangalore. These two institutions were run for the next six years with a common teaching staff. But the Medical College was shifted to Mysore in 1930 and the school remained in Bangalore and was subsequently closed in 1956. The Mysore Medical College was expanded in 1940.

The Bangalore Medical College was formed in 1954. Later the Kasturba Medical College at Manipal and the Karnataka Medical College at Hubli were started in 1953 and 1956 respectively. By 1980, there were in all 12 Medical colleges in the state, out of which four were Government and eight were private. The Government Medical College, Bellary (1961) has been granted autonomous status in 1995. The All-India Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences at Bangalore offers P.G. Courses in M.D.(Pay.Md-) and M.Ch(Neuro-Surgery). The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing located at Mysore makes use of non-

clinical facilities in the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology at Mysore Medical College as well as clinical facilities in the Departments of ENT and Neurology at the Mysore K.R. Hospital.

For the year 1993-94 there were 19 Medical Colleges of which four were Government institutions. The number of Dental Colleges was 41, of which one was a Government institution. A total of 61 Pharmacy colleges including the Government College of Pharmacy at Bangalore and the 11 Nursing Colleges including the Government Nursing College, at Bangalore were working in the state. In addition to them, there are Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Medical Colleges which have been offering degrees in the respective fields of medicine. There are 16 colleges of Ayurvedic medicine in the state of which the College of Indian Medicine, Mysore (1908) and the Jayachamarajendra College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore (1967) are run by the government. Thirteen colleges are run by private managements of which those at Belgaum, Bijapur, Hubli, Udupi and Dharmasthala are among the earliest. There are three Homeopathic Colleges in the State offering L.C.E.H. and G.C.E. degrees. The only Unani College of Medicine (1975) is located at Bangalore and offers B.U.M.S. Degree of Five and a half years duration.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

To ensure systematic instruction, teaching, training and researches in modern medicine and the Indian System of Medicine, the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine, and bringing all colleges imparting such systems of medicine, under one administration the government thought it appropriate to establish one exclusive university for the entire state and there was born the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences at Bangalore on 1st June 1996. It is carved out of the six universities of the state having colleges imparting medical education. The university is headed by the health education secretary Government of Karnataka, who is the Chancellor with the minister for medical education as the pro-Chancellor. The full time officer is the Vice-Chancellor assisted by a Registrar to look after the administration. There is an exclusive Registrar to look into the examination and results. A Finance Officer deals with all the financial matters of the university. But the government audits the accounts annually.

A uniform syllabus for the entire state courses is framed to achieve the said academic progress. There is a research committee comprising experts to develop the research policy and research projects. With its computerization of entire administration and examination systems, the university has catered to the academic needs of all its students without delay. To provide further convenience to its students, two regional centres are established by the university at Belgaum and Gulbarga. For the year 2006-07, it had a total of 65 colleges under its purview all over the state with a total student strength of about two lakh and a teaching faculty of over 20,000 men and women.

For the year 2006-07 there were 36 allopathic colleges with 4355 students, 68 colleges of Indian system of medicine with 12,766 students 43 Dental colleges with 2860 students in the state under the university.

The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIMB)

The IIMB Bangalore was established in 1973 by the Govt.of India. Presently it is recognized internationally as one of the most competitive, top 100 B schools, in the world. The institute is well known for excellence in research and scholarship of Global character, values and diversity. It's perspective on economic and social issues in India is highly regarded which is demonstrated by the quality research and output from its faculty and research centres. The IIMB has the following disciplines at its Bangalore centre.

- Centre for Public Policy
- Centre for Capital Market Education Research
- Centre for Corporate Governance and Citizenship
- Centre for Distance Education
- Centre for Development of Cases and Teaching Aids
- Centre for Enterprise Resource Planning
- Centre for Insurance Research and Education
- Centre for Software and Information Technology Management
- Centre for Supply Chain Management
- N.G. Raghavan Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning

A special programme of one year called Executive Post Graduate Programme in Management (E-PGP) is also exclusively conducted by the IIMB

The Institute is located in a sprawling compound spread over 100 acres of lush woods, flora and fauna.

Indian Institute of Science

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) is a Indian-Government designated, premier (top-tier), research institution of higher learning located in Bengaluru, India. It was established in 1909. According to the journal Current Science (1) IISc currently ranks first in India in terms of research output and quality of faculty (citation and impact factor). It also ranks first among Indian universities (and South Asian universities) in the "Academic ranking of world universities" conducted by the SJTU, China (2)

The Institute spends the highest amount on research among all universities in India. Admissions to IISc are highly competitive, consistently admitting only the top 1 percentage of those attempting the Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineers (GATE).

The land and other facilities for the institution were pitched in from Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, the Maharaja of Mysore and Tata himself. While the Maharaja donated 372 acres (1.5 Km) of land free of cost, Jamsetji Tata gave several buildings and landed properties towards the creation of IISc.(7) Since then, the Government of Karnataka gifted lands during the Golden Jubilee and Platinum Jubilee of the Institute making the Current land holding of the Institute 443 acres.

The constitution of the Institution was approved by the Viceroy Lord Minto, and the necessary Vesting Order was signed on 27 May 1909. Early in 1911, the Maharaja of Mysore laid the foundation stone of the Institution and on 24 July, the first batch of students were admitted in the Departments of General and Applied Chemistry under Norman Rudolf and Electro-Technology under Alferd Hay. Within two months, the Department of Organic Chemistry was opened. With the establishment of the University Grants Commission in 1956, the Institute came under its purview as a Deemed University.

At the time of the inception of IISc in 1909, Morris Travers, William Ramsay's co-worker in the discovery of the noble gases, became its first Director. For Travers this was a natural continuation of his work on the Institute, since he had played a role in its founding. Often called Tata Institute, IISc has made many significant contributions primarily because of certain uniqueness in its character. It is neither a National laboratory, which concentrates solely on research and applied works, nor a conventional university, which concerns itself mainly with teaching. However, the Institute is concerned with research in frontier areas and education in current technologically important areas.

The Institute was the first to introduce (i) Masters programs in engineering; (ii) more recently, the Integrated Ph.D. Programs in Biological, Chemical, Physical and Mathematical Sciences for science graduates; (iii) the new IISc Young Fellowship program for the first 20 rank holders at the +2 level; and (iv) IISc Young Engineering Fellowship program for merited III year B.E., B.Tech. students.

The campus houses more than 40 departments, six canteens (cafeterias), a gymkhana (gym), three dining messes (halls), one multi cuisine family restaurant, nine men's and five women's hostels (dormitories), an air strip, a library, two shopping centres, a massage parlour, a beauty parlour and residence areas for faculties and other staff members.

The library was established in 1911 and it is one of the first three departments started in the Institute (the other two are Departments of General and Applied Chemistry and Electro-technology). It is regarded as one of the best scientific and technical libraries in India. Apart from the main library, the Institute also has independent departmental libraries. The library moved into the present premises in January 1965, built out of grants provided by University Grants

Commission (UGC) in commemoration of the golden jubilee celebrations of the Institute in 1959. IN 1995, the library was renamed as J.R.D.Tata Memorial Library.

The Computer Centre, established in 1970 as a central computing facility, became Supercomputer Education and Research Centre (SERC) in 1990 to provide of computing facility to the faculty of higher order and students of the Institute. SERC is created and fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to commemorate the platinum jubilee of the Institute.

Admission into IISc is highly competitive. Usually only the top one percent candidates qualifying the GATE examination are able to clear the cut-off for M.E. M.Tech admissions. Depending on the department and the number of students, the cut-off can get much higher. Admission to research programmes of the Institute, both PhD and M.Sc(Engg), is based on career analysis and (possibly) multiple rounds of technical interviews in the campus. Candidates are called for interview based on the entrance test of the Institute or any other test recognized by the Institute (which depends on the choice of department and specialization). For course oriented degrees - M.E. and M.Tech. - the admission is through the GATE examination conducted every year. For Master of Business Administration (M.B.A) which has a ceiling strength of only 25 seats across India, the admission is through the Joint Management Entrance Test (JMET) examination, conducted jointly by IISc and IITs. .In addition, a group discussion and personal interview are also conducted to select the candidates. Recently its centenary celebratrons was conducted succesfully in 2009.

Technical Education

The imparting of technical education as a part of curriculum made its beginning in the latter part of the 19th century, when the first technical institute, the School of Engineering was established in 1862 at Bangalore, affiliated to the Madras University. Rao Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar established a technical institution in the Civil and Military Station at Bangalore in 1873 where students were prepared for lower services of the P.W.D. The Industrial School, Dharwad was established in 1873. An Industrial School at Hassan and another at Mysore were established in 1889 and 1892 respectively. The one started at Bidar in 1905 taught Bidri work. The Mechanical Engineering School was started in Bangalore in 1913. These schools were later brought under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. In addition to the two major Industrial Schools viz., The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore and the Weaving Institute of Bangalore, there were Government Industrial Schools at Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chikballapur, Dodbhallapur, Sagar and Nelamangala. The Zanana Home Industrial Institute, Channapatna was the only grant-in-aid institute

imparting industrial training for women. At the time of integration, there were 14 industrial Schools in the erstwhile Mysore area. The Mysore Government constituted a Council of Technical Education and a Syllabus Board in 1952. The D.P.I, was appointed Ex-Officio Director of Technical Education in Mysore. The State Board of Technical Examination also came into being in 1952 and awarded Diploma from 1953-1954.



Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Engineering Degree Colleges: The first Engineering degree College was started by the Mysore Government in 1917 at Bangalore. After 1946, three more colleges were started - one by Government and two by private agencies. By the time of Integration of the State, there were totally five engineering colleges (two government and three private) in the State. They were, the Government Engineering College, Bangalore, Govt.BDT Engineering College Davanagere, BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore, National Institute of Engineering, Mysore and BVS College of Engineering, Hubli (all private). By 1993-94 there was a total of 47 Engineering Colleges in the State of which four were Government institutions, nine were aided and the rest unaided. The large number of professional institutions in Karnataka attracts students not only from the several parts of India but also from foreign countries.

In 1999, The Visveshwaraiah Technological University was established at Belgaum. For the academic year 1999-2000 there were 77 government aided and private Engineering Colleges and 185 government aided and private Polytechnics, six Government Junior Technical Schools, and three degree level

aided Fine Arts colleges under the purview of the Department of Technical Education. During the said academic year six private Engineering Colleges in various places of the state and one Government Polytechnic exclusively for women at Gulbarga were started.

During 1996-97 government started polytechnics at Koppal, Soraba, Kushtagi, Bagepalli and SKSJT Eve. Institute at Bangalore. The intake capacity in all engineering colleges is a total of 24,354 per year : Polytechnics - total 32,212; Junior Technical Schools total - 360 and Fine Arts colleges total 160.

During 1999-2000, eight government and aided Polytechnics were given autonomous status, 12 Engineering Colleges and 10 Polytechnics have been selected as "Centres of Excellence".

For the year 2003-04, there were 308 technical education institutes of different kinds in the state. Among them were 112 degree colleges (06 Government, 11 aided and 95 private); 187 Polytechnics (38 Government, 44 aided and 105 Private); 06 Junior Technical schools (all government) and three Art Schools (all aided), all governed by the Vishveshwaraiah Technical University. During 2006-07 there were a total of 122 Engineering colleges in the state with a total student strength of 41,853. The total no.of polytechnics was 179 with a student strength of 32,937.

Community Polytechnic Scheme

With a view to provide technical expertise to rural masses under direct financial assistance from the Central Government, Community Polytechnics were started and for 2003-04, 75 Such Polytechnics were functioning in the state. The benefit of the above scheme can be availed by those who discontinue their studies and the rural uneducated youth.

Two Polytechnics were exclusively started by the government for women- one at Gulbarga during 1999-2000 and the other at Ramanagaram during 2001-02.

Central Food Technological Research Institute

CFTRI Mysore is one of the 40 national research laboratories set up under the aegis of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) India on 21 October 1950.

The following departments function at the Institute.

Biochemistry and Nutrition

- . Fermentation Technologies and Bio-engineering
- . Flour Milling, Baking and Confectionery Technologies
- . Food Engineering

- . Food Microbiology
- . Food Packaging Technology
- . Food Protectants and Infestation Control
- . Food Safety and Analytical Quality Control Laboratories.
- . Food Science and Technology Information Services (FQSTIS)
 - Fruit and Vegetable Technology
- . Grain Science and Technology
- . Human Resource Development
- . Lipid Science and Traditional Foods
- . Meat, Fish and Poultry Technology
- . Plant Cell Biotechnology
- . Plantation Products, Spices and Flavour Technology
- . Proteis Chemistry and Technology
- . Sensory Science.

After 50 years of tryst with India's food destiny, CFTRI today stands out among the largest and most diversified technology laboratories in the world. From an institution that started with just 3 persons, it has now evolved into a solid pool of talent and knowledge, with over 300 scientists, technologists and engineers, and over 400 technicians, skilled workers and support staff on its payroll. Its multi-disciplinary spread (across 16 R & D departments) covers almost every field of scientific investigation connected with food and their relationship to humans, including the cutting edge area of food biotechnology.

Legal Education

The first Law College in Karnataka was started at Belgaum in 1939 by the Karnataka Law Society, a private body and the name of the college was Raja Lakmangauda Law College. There were four Law Colleges in the state at the time of reorganisation-two in Mysore area and two in Belgaum area with a total strength of 758 that included two women. The course was of two years duration, leading to the B.L.Degree of the Mysore University and the L.L.B Degree of the Karnataka University. The latter also conducted examination for the Master Degree in law (LLM). By 1968, the number of colleges went upto 13 with the region-wise break-up as, eight in Mysore, three in Belgaum (including the University law College of Dharwad), one each in Mangalore and Gulbarga. The total enrolment in all the above colleges was 4,080, including 147 women. By 1981-82, there was a total of 32 Law Colleges in the State including the two University Law Colleges-one at Bangalore and the other at Dharwad. The rest

were managed by private agencies, where classes were conducted either in the morning or in the evening to facilitate employed students.

The Law course which was to be previously taken up after graduation was changed and the Bar Council of India proposed a drastic change bringing legal education at par with the other professional courses. It was made a five year course to be taken up after the +2 course, common to students all over the country. However the old system still prevails in a majority of the law colleges. The National School of Law University is a prestigious institute in Bangalore, established in 1988.

For the year 1999-2000 the number of Law colleges was 68 with 23,302 students in them (including the two University Law colleges). As on 2006 there were (one government law college and 67 private) 68 law colleges engaged in imparting legal education in the state, besides the two universities law colleges at Mysore and Dharwad.

Libraries

For the year 2003-04, a total of 3,680 different kinds of libraries were catering to the needs of the readers. They were, State Central Library- one Indira Priyadarshini childrens Library-two; Technical Public Library- One; District central Libraries-27; City Central Libraries-19; Mobile Libraries-15; Branch Libraries-404; Service Centres-60; Reading Rooms-36; Gram Panchayata Libraries-3029; Book distribution Centres-65 and aided libraries-21. There was a total of 1334 allotted posts of different categories of staff of which 1050 were filled. The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 2059.00 lakh. As on 2006 there were 5325 libraries located in 29 districts (including the gramapanchayat, branch and mobile services) 269 urban libraries (including the town libraries branch library and mobile libraries) in the state.

The total no.of libraries in the state for the year 2006-07 was 5683 which included 5372 district and 311 urban libraries. The figure also included village panchayat, Branch and mobile libraries in it.

SPORTS

Karnataka holds an important place in the sports map of India to-day. Through the paintings of pre-historic period we learn that sports and games were the favourite pastime of people in those days. Records and evidences are available to us from the Kadamba times. Gambling and Dice were among the means of recreation. Manasollasa, a 12th century Sanskrit encyclopaedia gives a long list of games like playing at the swing, at sands, and in groves, boat race, dice, animal fights etc. Several indigenous games played by boys and girls in groups, became popular. They included *Kalla-police*, *Kott-Koli*, *Topiyaata*, Cat and Rat, Run for Supper, Sun and Shadow, *Upparapatte*, *Kannamuchchale* (hide and seek), *Kunte-Bille.*, *Gultorio*, *Kabaddi*, *Marakoti*,

Bugariyaata, *Haavvchelu*, Chinni-dondu, horserace, sackrace, potato race and the like. Indoor games included *Gajjuga*, *Chess*, *Ganjipa* (a kind of card game), *Alagulimane*. *Swargarohana* (snake and ladder), Chess etc. Krishnaraja Wodeyar III had written a book on the game of chess.

Of late, Physical Education is being imparted on scientific principles. Several institutions like Yogasana centres, Sevalal, Scouts and Guides and the NCC also train children in physical exercise. Department of Education, Directorate of Youth Services and Sports, Director of Physical Education, attached to each University and several Voluntary Youth Organizations are also engaged in sports activities. The Netaji National Institute of Sports (at Bangalore) and Nehru Yuva Kendras located in almost all district headquarters are provided with grants both by the State and the Central Government for the streamlining of the sports sector. The Department of Public Instruction in Karnataka has included Physical Education in the curricula of schools. After reorganization, uniform rules were framed regarding the curriculum, staff and time-table for Physical Education. The "National Fitness Corps" (NFC) came into being in 1965, applicable to children in the age group of nine to 16, as per which, a new comprehensive syllabus was formed. Thus Physical Education became a co-curricular syllabus. The NFC instructors were absorbed in the Department of Youth Services in 1976. A post of Superintendent of Physical Education was created to assist the D.P.I, in Karnataka. Later, a post of Divisional Superintendent of Physical Education was also created for each of the revenue divisions, attached to the J.D.P.I. At the University level, the Department is headed by the Director of Physical Education with several Assistant Directors to help him.

A separate College of Physical Education was started by the Government in Bangalore in 1959, where D.P.Ed. Course for graduates was offered. In 1967, CP.Ed. course was also introduced for matriculates. In 1972, when the M.P.Ed, course was introduced, C.P.Ed, was abolished. The College was taken over by the Bangalore University in 1976. Similarly the Physical Education College (1972) run by the University of Mysore and two colleges of Physical education under the Karnatak University also offered B.P.Ed, course. In addition to this, many private colleges prepare students for C.P.Ed, course in the State. The prominent among them being, the YMCA Bangalore, College of Physical Education Mallihalli, Municipal College of Physical Education, Chikkaballapur, Hemavathi College of Physical Education, Shravanabelagola and the PE Colleges in Anchihalli (Tumkur dt.) and Bethamangala (Kolar Dt). Several associations in different sports events have been encouraging all games and conduct tournaments, inviting players from all over the country. There are several recreation clubs all over the state that cater to the employed masses to spend their evenings joyfully. Generally all factories have such clubs. Traditional gymnasia called *garadimane* existed in villages where wrestling and Malkhamb

training was imparted. During the national movement, Vyayamashalas came to be founded in all important centres like Dharwad, Bellary, Kottur, Bangalore, Bantwal and other places. Dr. Hardikar's Hindustani Seva Dal played a special role by encouraging sports and physical exercises.

Wrestling has been a favourite sport from the ancient times. 'Garadimane' can be seen in all towns and big villages even to-day as mentioned already. The rulers of Mysore themselves were good wrestlers. They even conducted wrestling competitions. Wrestling bouts were common during Dasara in Vijayanagara times and Dasara sports were an annual feature in Mysore during the days of royalty and even to-day.

The State can boast of a host of athletes and players in different track and field events, athletics and other popular games. Here is a list of some notable ones till 1982 (given in brackets are the games they represent):- Amjad Khan (football), Allen Schofield (Hockey), Ananth K.R.(Mountaineering), Angel Mary (Athletics), Anil Kumar (Basket ball), Anisha Prasad (Swimming - Women), Anthony (Foot ball), Appaiah (Hockey), Aravind Savor (Billiards), Aswathaiyah (Volley-ball), Brijesh" Patel, Kirmani SMH, Roger Binny, G.R. Vishwanath, Chandrasekar B.S. (All Cricket), Chitra Gangadharan (Football-Women), Deshmuthu.C. (Hockey), Dev Prasad (Cycling), Elviro Britto (Hockey-Women), Gabriel (Athletics), Ganesh.M.P.(Hockey), Gopalappa.P.(Kabaddi), Govinda.B.P.(Hockey), Harischandra Hejmadi (Body-building), Indira Srinivasamurthy (Ball Badminton-Women), Jayappa (Power lifting), Jugtha Kahai (Cycling), Kabad Jayanth (table tennis), Kasturi Rangan (Cricket), Kenneth Powel (Athletics), Kench.R. (Cycling), Khurshed.RIrani (Cycling-Women), Krishna Gowda.H.N.(Kabaddi), Krishnan Kutti (Mountaineering), Lakkappa.T.V.(Weight lifting), Laxmi.V.Karant (Table tennis for Women), Mac Britto (Hockey-Women), Manjunath Hegde (Body building), Nirmala Uthaiyah (Athletics-women), Ponnappa .PC.(Athletics), Prakash Padukone (Shuttle), Prasanna E.A.S. (Cricket), Ravindran.R.(Chess), Ravindranath (Karate), Ravi Prakash (Yogasana), Swetha Devaiah (Basket ball-women), Shailendra.D.N.(chess), Shyla K.N.and Shantha Ramamurthy (Ball badminton-Women), Sridharan. R. (Chess), Subbanna.M. (Kabaddi), Vasudevaraju (Yogasana), and so on. Shantha Rangaswamy had been the captain of national ladies Cricket team for long. The ladies badminton team from Karnataka held championship for several years.

Of late, the Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government of Karnataka, has been providing facilities to athletes and sportsmen and women to pursue their interest in sports. A Youth Service Officer is in charge of each district and is responsible for the progress of sports activities in his district. Athletes and sportsmen from all over Karnataka have been given all encouragement to participate in national and international events. In the National Women's Sports Meet held at Bhopal in 1993, the following ladies participated: 1) Athletics - V.A.Sumana (100 mts), Shanti Clever (400 mts),

Mariamamma (1500 mts), Gowramma (4 x 100 relay), Shital Patil (Long jump), G.R.Rekha (High jump). B. Padmavathi (Discuss Throw), Sharin Belliyappa (Javelin throw), Shanti Oliver (4 x 400 relay) and Levina Lobo (4 x 400 relay); 2) Kabaddi - Jamuna Mayamma, Sumithra, Kavitha, Jalajakshi, N.C. Savitha, S.K.Umachagi, C.R.Hadpad and N.Kavita; 3) Badminton- Sharmila, Deepa Ganapathi and Deepa Bokil; 4) Volley ball - Jayamala, Farida, Kalpana, Chandrakala; 5) Handball -Indumati, Veenadevi, Sahana, Renu, Rukmini, Shobha, Kanthi, Vanaja Kalappa, Nutan, Sujata, Indira, poornima, Anita, Veena Naidu and N.Jayashri; 6) Swimming - Vaishali, Rohini, Shanthi, Sagari, Rajani, Seema, Sangeetha, Srikrupa, Priyadarshini; 7) Hockey -Padmini, Anuradha, Padmavathi, Tarana, Sujatha, Pratima, Varalaxmi, Rina, Savitha, Renu, Rukmini, Shobha, Kanti, Vanaja Kalappa, Nutan and Suja; 8) Basket ball - Shanthi, Meena, Chandrakala, Radhika, Jamuna, Santa, Sylvia, Vinita, Sumangala, Nagarekha and Geeta S.N; 9) Gymnastics - Kavitha Ranganath, Vinkitha Rana, Suma Rani, Chaitra and Jayalaxmi; 10) Kho-Kho - S. Shamala, Chetana, Shanta, Asha, Bharathi, Rajashree, M.R. Patil, Maya, Chandrakala, Radha and Pushpavathi.

Arjun Awardees from Karnataka

The List of Arjuna Awardees

1. Keneth L. Powell – Athletics – 1965
2. Elvera Britto – Ladies Hockey – 1965
3. V.G. Peter – Hockey – 1966
4. Usha Sundarraj – Table Tennis – 1966
5. E.A.S. Prasanna – Cricket – 1968
6. Shoba Murthy – Badminton – 1971
7. Prakash Padukone – Badminton – 1972
8. Jayamma Srinivasan – Ball Badminton – 1972
9. B.S. Chandrashekhar – Cricket – 1972
10. M.P. Ganesh – Hockey – 1973
11. B.P. Govinda – Hockey – 1975
12. Shantha Rangaswamy – Ladies Cricket – 1975
13. G.R. Viswanath – Cricket – 1977-78
14. Angel Mary Joseph – Athletics – 1978-79
15. C.C. Machaiah – Boxing – 1978-79
16. Arvind Savoor – Snooker – 1978-79
17. S.M.H. Kermani – Cricket – 1980-81

18. S. Prakash – Kho-Kho- 1983-84
19. Vandana Rao – Athletics – 1987
20. D.V. Prasad – Chess – 1987
21. Ashwini Nachappa – Athletics – 1988
22. Kallegowda – Athletics Handicapped – 1997
23. Anil Kumble – Cricket – 1995
24. A.B. Subbaiah – Hockey – 1997
25. Malathi Holla – Athletics – 1997
26. Rahul Dravid – Cricket – 1998
27. Mahadev M. – Athletics – 1998
28. Ashish Ballal – Hockey – 1999
29. S.D. Eshan – Athletics – 1999
30. Shobha Narayan – Kho-Kho- 1999
31. Satish Rai – Weightlifting – 1999
32. Ranjini Ramanujam – Badminton Handicapped – 1999
33. Venkataramanappa - Athletics Handicapped – 2000
34. Nisha Millet – Swimming – 2000
35. C. Honnappa – Kabaddi – 2001
36. Abhijith – Swimming – 2001
37. Jawagal Srinath – Cricket –
38. Reeth Abraham – Athletics – 2000
39. G. Manoharan – Boxing – 2000
40. Amaladas – Boxing – 2000
41. Venkatesh Prasad – Cricket – 2000
42. B.C. Ramesh – Kabaddi – 2001
43. Shankar Iyer – Handicapped – 2001
44. T. Ramesh – Athletics – 2002
45. Yshodhara (Expired) – Power lifting – 1992
46. Pankaj Advani, Snooker Billiards – 2003
47. J.J. Shoba – Athletics -2004
48. Helen Mary – Hockey – 2004

The Department of Youth Services and Sports

The department has taken up measures on scientific lines for the improvement of sports in the state with a special emphasis of sportsmen and athletes, giving them the amenities they require.

Under the Central Scheme (2005-06) to construct or improve stadia in different district HQ, the youth services department sanctioned a total of 13.70 crores to the following districts – Bagalkot – Rs. 25,00,000, Davanagere – Rs. 1,79,00,000; Haveri – Rs. 2,85,00,000; Udupi Rs. 1,91,00,000; Gadag-Betgeri Rs. 2,40,00,000; Koppal Rs. 1,30,00,000 and Chamarajnagar – Rs. 3,20,00,000

It has also been providing a lot of impetus to the sports field by giving away prestigious awards like the Ekalavya, Arjuna and Drona awards to sportsmen and women in different sports and games. A list of such awardees and their specialized games is given below ;

Men and Women Ekalavya Awardees from Karnataka (1994)

Athletics: Arjun Devaiah and Sylvia Pias; Ball Badminton: V.Dhruva and P.Asha; Basket Ball: Rajkumaran and Rekha Mallik; Body building: Manjunath; Billiards and Snooker: B.V. Srinivasa Murthy; Cricket: Anil Kumble; Hockey: K.S.Uthaiiah; Judo: Mirza Najib Aga and M.N.Triveni; Kho-Kho: Channabasavaiah and T.H.Veena; Kabaddi: B.Gopal; Lawn Tennis: P.Srinath and Arathi Ponnappa, Power Lifting: Satish Kumar; Swimming: J. Abhijit and Sajni Shetty; Table Tennis: G.K. Vishwanath and S. Poorna Rao; Weight Lifting: Shyamala Shetty; Volley Ball: Amit Roy Chowdary and T. Padmaja; and Women Cricket - V.Kalpna Shyamala Shetty holds the world record in weight lifting (women) for the present.

In the 12th Asian Sports Meet held at Hiroshima in 1994, the following Sportmen from Karnataka participated: Munivenkatappa (Kabaddi, Gold), Sylvia Pias (4 x 400 Relay, Gold), Varsha Shamarao Padki (Weight /lifting), Sabu Varki (Hockey), Ravi Naikar (Hockey), Sumita Thakur (Judo), Satish Rai (WeightLifting), E.B. Shaila (Sprinter) and N. Laxmi (Weight Lifting). Jude Filix headed the Indian Hockey Team in the said meet.

The following were the Ekalavya Awardees in different games and events for 1995: cricket - B.K. Venkatesh Prasad and K.S. Pramila Bhatt (1995); C.K. Harish, H.G. Apsara, Mahadev and K. Malathi Holla (1995); Ball Badminton - Puttaraju (1995); Hockey - Vinoda Chinnappa and K.M. Neelamma (1995); Body Building - T. Bhaskar (1995); Gymnastics -Shailesh (1995); Weight Lifting - K.V. Sridhar Gowda and Kumari (1995) Table Tennis -Bona Thomas John (1995) Lawn Tennis - V. Arathi (1995); Kho-Kho T.S. Siddalinga and N. Shobha (1995); Chess - Khalil Ur Rehman (1995); Swimming - Hakimuddin and Abhinaya Shetty- (1995); Judo - Aganel Siddi (1995); Taekwondo - A. Satish

Kumar (1995); Wrestling - M.R. Patil (1995); Roller Skating - K. Srikantha Rao and Kavitha Poovaiah (1995); Volley ball - T.B. Ravindra (1995) and Handball - S. Amal Raj (1995). The National Games were held in Bangalore, between the 31st May 1997 and the 11th June 1997. The participants from Karnataka emerged as overall champions.

LIST OR EKALAVYA AWARDEES -2002

1. Smt. Jaicy Thomas - Athletics
2. Sri N. Shiva Prakash - Badminton
3. Kum. M.F. Savitha - Basketball
4. Sri. Doddanarasaiah Ganesh - Cricket
5. Kum Savita Aneppanavar - Cycling
6. Sri. P. Lakshmikantha - Fencing
7. Kum. B.H. Sumarani - Gymnastics
8. Sri Bharath Kumar Chetri - Hockey
9. Sri H.K. Srinivasmurthy - Kabaddi
10. Sri Ramesha - Kho-Kho
11. Sri P.Kumaraswamy - Physically Handicapped
12. Kum. Archana Bhushan - Swimming
13. Kum. G. Malini - Taekwondo
14. Sri. G. Nagaraj - Wrestling
15. Sri Mahesh Bhoopathi - Lawn Tennis

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES- 2003

1. Sri Clifford Joseph Joshua - Athlites
2. Sri. B. Aravind Bhat - Badminton
3. Sri. Sunil Bandacharya Joshi - Cricket
4. Kum. Gangu G. Biradar - Cycling
5. Kum. C. Rumini - Fencing
6. Sri Sundeep Michael - Hockey
7. Smt. I. Helen Mary - Hockey
8. Sri Vishakanta - Kabaddi
9. Sri K.N. Vinod - Kho-Kho
10. Sri T. Seetharam - Physically Handicapped
11. Sri Rehan Poncha - Swimming
12. Sri G. Ravishankar - Table Tennis
13. Kum. C. Ravishankar - Taekwondo
14. Kum. Sneha Shampur - Triathlon
15. Kum. Shaila S. Thomas - Volleyball
16. Sri Basavaraj N. Murgod - Basketball

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES - 2004

1. Sri Vilas Neelgund - Athletics
2. Sri Anup Sridhar - Badminton
3. Kum. Sonam Deep Kau - Basketball
4. Sri Chandrashekar - Ball Badminton
5. Sri Sriram Sarja - Chess
6. Sri Shiddalingappa - Equestrian
7. Kum. Lairenmyum - Weight lifting
8. Sri N.S. Manju - Football
9. Kum. B.S. Archana - Wall Climbing
10. Kum. S.S. Nilan, Hockey
11. Sri H. Boniface Prabhu - Physically Handicapped
12. Kum. Reshma Millet - Swimming
13. Kum. Ambica Iyengar - Swimming
14. Sri Pankaj Advani - Billiard and Snooker
15. Kum. Mamatha Maben - Women Cricket
16. Kum. N. Geetha - Power Lifting

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES - 2005

1. Sri Parameshwara - Athletics
2. Sri Sanjay Raj - Basketball
3. Sri Sujith Bijjhali Somasuner - Cricket
4. Sri Shashidhar Singh B - Fencing
5. Sri S. Venkatesh - Football
6. Sri V.S. Vinaya - Hockey
7. Smt. Tejeswini Bai - Kabaddi
8. Sri Tulasidas R. - Kho-Kho
9. Smt U. Sudha Prabhu - Power Lifting
10. Sri Aniketh A.D'Souza - Swimming
11. Smt. Pooja R. Alva - Swimming
12. Sri Mohammed Imran - Taekwondo
13. Sri. Rohan Machanda Bopanna - Lawn Tennis
14. Sri K.Y. Venkatesh - Physically disabled
15. Sri M.N. Vikarm - Volleyball
16. Sri R. Prasad Kumar - Body building

LIST OF EKALAVYA AWARDEES - 2006

1. Sri Nagaraj - Athletics
2. Sri Rohan C Catelino - Badminton
3. Smt. Chitra Magimairaj - Billiards

4. Smt. Neelamma M. Malligwad - Cycling
5. Smt. Harshika Basappa - Equestrian
6. Sri Sumeeth Sainath Naidu - Fencing
7. Sri Igance Tirkey - Hockey
8. Sri H.S. Pillappa - Kabaddi
9. Sri Eranna R - Kho-Kho
10. B.J. Meghana - Netball
11. Sri Anand C.K. Shashidar - Rifle Shooting
12. Smt. Tejaswini V. - Swamming
13. Ashok S.S. - Volleyball
14. Surjeet Singh - Physically Disabled
15. Sandeep G. Maidan - Weight lifting
16. Sudarshan B. - Ball Badminton

The List of Dronacharya Awardees

Aravind Savour – Billiards – 2004

The following were the State Youth Award winners for 1999-2000 K. J. Suresh, Shankar, D.C. Manje Gowda, S. Balaji, Probodhachandra Hejamadi, O.N. Siddaiah, T.R. Venkatesh, Ganesh Anantha Booramane, Imthiaz Syed Mesthri and V. Chandramma. For the same year Nisarga Youth Club and Spoorti Artistes Association got the Youth Award given to Associations. The cricketer of international repute Anile Kumble, was conferred with 'Padmashree' award during 2005 January.

Common Entrance Examination for Selection to B.Ed. and D.Ed. Courses.

The Department of Education has evolved transparent systems of selection of candidates to the B.Ed. and D.Ed. courses. Basic Degree in Science or Arts being a must for the former and a pass in PUC for the latter, a candidate has to score a minimum of 50% marks in the entrance examination which will be held at all district headquarters of the state. Since Optical Mark Reader (OMR) sheets are used as question paper cum answer booklets and are scanned for evaluation, the system becomes all the more authentic. For the academic year 2008-09, there were a total of 397 B.Ed. Colleges in the state of whom were nine government, 22 aided and 366 unaided institutions. Likewise the total no.of D.Ed. institutions was 968 of which 37 were government, 40 were aided and 891 were unaided. The comparative details of B.Ed. institutions and admissions for academic years 2003-04 to 2008-09 are given in the following tables;

