



Establishment of Mysore University – A Historical move towards Educational Progression

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Abstract

Mysore University was established in 1916 as a premier institution to spread educational values across the princely state of Mysore. The University was modeled on the Government of India in a resolution on Indian educational policy issued in 1913. Mysore was the seventh University to be established in India and the very first in a princely State. Earlier the educational institutions were affiliated to University of Madras. There were several administrative impediments with regards to exams, enrollment & result declaration. This lacuna was filled by establishment of a separate university in Mysore. This paper spotlights the important legislative support extended to strengthen this university.

Key words: Mysore University, educational progression, Individuality of educational reforms, governmental legislations,

Introduction

Mysore was the seventh University to be established in India and the very first in a princely State. Earlier the educational institutions were affiliated to University of Madras. (University of Mysore Official website 2014). There were several administrative impediments with regards to exams, enrollment & result declaration. This necessitated several political deliberations towards higher education. This also enabled the public opinion towards a strong demand for a separate university. (University of Mysore Official website 2014). A series of legislation were passed to formulate this university into a world renowned educational center.

Objectives of study

1. To trace the procedural aspects of university formation

2. To trace the initial legal frame work process of university administration

Methodology

This research paper has been prepared through the articles published in University annual books & secondary sources

The government of India resolution on Indian educational policy: The Government of India in a resolution on Indian educational policy issued in 1913 declared that not only there was the need for more Universities in India but also the need for a better university organization. (University of Mysore Official website 2014). The Government of India resolved that , while it may not be possible to dispense with the affiliating type of university, it is necessary to restrict the area over which the affiliating universities have control by securing a separate university for each leading province and by creating



new compact local teaching and residential universities in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency(University of Mysore Official website 2014).

Initial Patrons- M. Vishweshwaraya, the Dewan of Mysore and His Highness the Yuvaraja Sir Kanteerava Narasaraja Wodeyar , the pro-chancellor of the university, were instrumental in nourishing this university with initial patronage .

The Initial Steps towards Educational Progression

earlier there were two colleges in the state ,the Central Collage in Bangalore and the Maharaja's collage in Mysore. These had both been affiliated to the University of Madras. Both these colleges necessitated higher education the state ,public opinion in Mysore became strong that a separate university should be established in Mysore with these two collages as the nuclei. To give shape to this idea, two educational experts were deputed abroad. C. R. Reddy toured the united states ,Japan and the Philippines; Mr. Thomas Deham toured Australia .Both these exports submitted very valuable reports after their return from abroad.

Legal consultation with educational experts

A scheme for establishing a University in Mysore was prepared in consultation with the educational exports of the Government of India ,in particular with Mr. sharp who was then the educational Adviser to the Government of India .

Educational bill of Mysore legislative council-

Overcoming the hurdles, a bill to establish and incorporate a university was introduced in the Mysore Legislative Council in June 1916.It was passed unanimously on July 17, 1916 .It received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on July 22, 1916.

Mysore university regulation 1916

1916,the University of Mysore came in to existence by the promulgation with immediate effect, of the Mysore University Regulation 1916 (Regulation V of 1916) through an extraordinary issue of the Mysore Gazette. Mysore University made a humble beginning with only two faculties, Arts and Science and only two federated collages ,one in Bangalore devoted to Science and the other in Mysore devoted to Humanities. The engineering faculty was added in 1917 with the establishment of the University College of Engineering in Bangalore. The Medical faculty was added in 1924 with the establishment of the Medical college in Bangalore , which was shifted to Mysore in 1930. (Narasimha rao, B. Panduranga (2013). Evolving Corporate Education Strategies for Developing Countries: The Role of Universities. IGI Global printers).

Amended university regulation of 1933

A Bill to amend the University Regulation of 1916 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on January 6,1933. (Itihaasa darshana volumes 2010-2011-2012).The Amended Act published as Act III of 1933.With this ,another authority of the University, viz., the Academic council was constituted and



this body which was responsible for the academic organization of the University. It also paved the way for the enlargement of the Senate to make it more representative of popular interests. (Itihaasa darshana volumes 2010-2011-2012).

Amendment to the karnataka state universities Act, 1976

The University of Mysore which had an academic jurisdiction of south Kanara, Coorg (joined during 1956) was bifurcated with the ushering in of Mangalore University during 1980, and with the Amendment to the Karnataka state Universities Act, 1976, notified by the Government of Karnataka (as Karnataka Act, No. 25 of 1987) in the Karnataka Gazette (Extra ordinary) dated June 29, 1987. (Itihaasa darshana volumes 2010-2011-2012). The Mysore University Act, 1956 was superseded by the promulgation of Karnataka state Universities Act, 1976 thus bringing all Universities in Karnataka under one act. (Karnataka Act, No. 25 of 1987)

Erudite Scholars : Many erudite scholars adorned this at of learning – Mr. H.V. Nanjundayya, Dr. Brajendranath seal, N.S. Subba Rao, Dr. K.V. Puttapa, Sardar K.M. Panikkar, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Shri R.K. Narayan, etc

The financial assistance:

The slender resource of the University has made the university to look towards support from Government of Karnataka and the University Grants Commission (UGC) for sufficient Grants. (Suryanatha Kamat- A Concise History Of Karnataka Jupiter Publications 2012).

The emblem

The motto of the University, as envisaged in its emblem is, "Nothing is Equal to Knowledge" and the second line I Always Uphold the Truth summarizes the vision, moral fabric and idealism of the Founders and of the University. The University emblem is adapted from the Royal Emblem of Mysore. (The University of Mysore Annual report 2013). It depicts the bird Gandabherunda flanked on either side by the lion-elephant Sharabha (mythical creature believed to be stronger than the lion and the elephant, and upholder of righteousness), surmounted by a lion. (The University of Mysore Annual report 2013).

The Present Jurisdiction

The present territorial jurisdiction of University of Mysore comprise the districts of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan. Today the University has 42 Postgraduate Departments at the Main Campus, Manasagangotri, 2 Postgraduate Centres, viz., Tubinakere, Mandya, Hema Gangotri, Hassan with 5 Post -graduate Departments each and one Satellite Centre at Chamarajanagara with 3 Postgraduate Departments. It is providing higher education to about 85 lakhs students, of which over 10,000 are Post- graduates. (The University of Mysore Annual report 2013). There have been several challenges of educational expansion later which was addressed by the University with the determined efforts of the Dewans & administrators. Dewans such as Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan Kantheraje Urs, Albion Banerjee supported the march of this university towards academic excellence. There were regular expansion, research activities, funding & allocation works. (Suryanatha Kamat- A Concise History Of Karnataka Jupiter Publications 2012).



Conclusion

The University of Mysore has completed 100 years. The university had enjoyed great patronage from Wodeyar rulers & presently UGC. University is certainly considered as a five star University, It is accredited with A + level gradation & is considered as an Institution of Excellency . The march towards academic excellence marks the landmark in the history of education in Mysore state.

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