Hon’ble Shri Balramji Das Tandon, Governor of Chhattisgarh releasing the Book “Chhattisgarh: Past, Present and Future” on the occasion of the Spiritual and Value Education Day, 13/3/2015.

Hon’ble Shri Balramji Das Tandon, Governor of Chhattisgarh receiving the first copy of the revised edition of "The Indian Universities Directory 2015 during CIU’s Function on 13/3/2015.
Hon'ble Smt. Mridula Sinha, Governor of Goa lighting the lamp on the auspicious occasion of the CIU's campaign “Clean Delhi” on the occasion of Makar Sankranti on 14th January 2015.

Hon’ble Prof. Om Prakash Kohli, Governor of Gujarat releasing the Book “Gujarat: Past, Present and Future” on the occasion of the International Human Solidarity Day on 20/12/2014.
Hon’ble Prof. Om Prakash Kohli, Governor of Gujarat releasing the Book “Gujarat : Past, Present and Future” on the occasion of the International Human Solidarity Day on 20/12/2014.

Hon’ble Justice P. Sathasivam, Governor of Kerala lighting the lamp on the auspicious occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Confederation of Indian Universities on 5 October 2014

Hon’ble Shri Ram Naik, Governor of Uttar Pradesh lighting the lamp on the auspicious occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Confederation of Indian Universities on 5 October 2014
Hon’ble Justice P. Sathasivam, Governor of Kerala and Hon’ble Shri Ram Naik, Governor of Uttar Pradesh releasing the Indian Universities Directory 2014 on 5th October 2014 at New Delhi.

Hon’ble Justice P. Sathasivam, Governor of Kerala and Hon’ble Shri Ram Naik, Governor of Uttar Pradesh presenting the first copy of the Directory to Sdr. S.P.S. Oberoi on 5th October 2014.
Hon’ble Smt. Mridula Sinha, Governor of Goa receiving the draft copy of the Book “Goa : Past, Present and Future” authored by Dr. P. R. Trivedi at Goa Raj Bhawan on 18th November 2014.

The Book titled “Narendra Modi : The Man India Needs” authored by Chancellor Dr. P. R. Trivedi, CIU President being released at Leh, Ladakh on 24 August 2014 by Hon’ble Shri Kiren Rijiju, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs.

The Book titled “Tribal Welfare and Development” authored by Chancellor Dr. P. R. Trivedi, CIU President being released at Leh, Ladakh on 24 August 2014 by Hon’ble Shri Jual Oram, Union Minister for Tribal Affairs.
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iii. Faculty of Fisheries Engineering
iv. Faculty of Fisheries Information and Social Sciences
v. Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition

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ii. School of Harvest and Post-Harvest Technology
iii. School of Fisheries Resources and Environment Management
iv. School of Fisheries Information and Social Sciences
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBBS</th>
<th>MS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Medicine</td>
<td>General Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paediatrics</td>
<td>Obstetrics &amp; Gynaecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Medicine</td>
<td>Orthopaedics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dermatology</td>
<td>ENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>Anatomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaesthesia</td>
<td>M.S. (Medical)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Medicine</td>
<td>B.S.C. (Medical Technology)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BDS</th>
<th>MDS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Prosthodontics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prosthodontics</td>
<td>Orthodontics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodontics</td>
<td>Conservative Dentistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservative Dentistry</td>
<td>Paedodontics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paedodontics</td>
<td>Periodontology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periodontology</td>
<td>Oral Medicine &amp; Radiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Medicine &amp; Radiology</td>
<td>Public Health Dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Dentistry</td>
<td>Oral Pathology &amp; Microbiology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- Tribal Farm Women Training Centre, Devgadhbaria
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- Agricultural Technology Information Centre, Anand
- Transfer of Technology Centre Anand, Amrej
- Centre for Communication Network, Anand
- Agro-Advisory Services, Anand
- Farm Technology Training Centre, Sanoli
- Pusha Vigyan Kendra (PVK), Lakhedra
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ICFAI Business School (IBS)
MBA | PGPM | Ph.D

IBS Campuses at: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Dehradun, Gurgaon, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune.

ICFAI Universities

UG Programs
B.Tech | BBA | BCA | LLB | B.Com
BHTM | B.Ed | BA (Hons) | B.Econ

PG Programs
MBA | MCA | M.Tech | MTA | LLM
MA (Eng) | MA (Pol.Sci)

Integrated Programs
BBA-LLB (Hons) | BBA-MBA
B.Com-MBA

ICFAI Universities at: Hyderabad, Tripura, Dehradun, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Jaipur, Himachal Pradesh (Baddi) and Raipur.

Flexible Learning Programs
• MBA (General)
• Executive MBA
• Master of Management Studies
• MBA Sectoral
  Pharma | Hospital Admin. | Telecom
• MBA (Finance)
• MBA (Marketing)
• MBA (HR)
• PGDFA
• Diploma Programs
  Finance & Management

Campuses: All the campuses are equipped with state-of-the-art facilities.
Hostels: Hyderabad and Tripura campuses provide hostel facilities to the students. While other campuses assist in off-campus accommodation.
Sports and Recreation Facilities: A wide range of indoor and outdoor games facilities are available at each campus.

Academic Infrastructure: All lecture theaters and classrooms are networked and fitted with audio visual tools to enhance the teaching-learning experience.
Case-based learning: A lot of emphasis is given to case-based methodology and practical learning which helps students to tackle the real-life situations.
Faculty Resources: The campus has a large and well qualified faculty pool comprising of mostly doctorates with rich industry experience.
Placements: Our alumni are working in over 300 companies worldwide.

For more information, please visit:
www.icfaiuniversity.in (for ICFAI Universities and Flexible Programs)
www.ibsindia.org (for ICFAI Business School)
# Karpagam University

**Faculty of Arts, Science and Humanities**

- Under Graduate Courses:
  - B.A. Tamil
  - B.A. English
  - B.Sc. Mathematics
  - B.Sc. Mathematics (CA)
  - B.Sc. Physics
  - B.Sc. Chemistry
  - B.Sc. Electronics and Communication Systems
  - B.Sc. Biochemistry
  - B.Sc. Microbiology
  - B.Sc. Biotechnology
  - B.Sc. Computer Science
  - BCA Computer Applications
  - B.Sc. Information Technology
  - B.Sc. Computer Technology
  - B.Com. Commerce
  - B.Com. (CA)
  - B.Com. (PA) Commerce with Professional Accounting
  - BBA Business Administration
  - BBA (CA)

- Post Graduate Courses:
  - M.A. Tamil
  - M.A. English
  - M.A. Hindi
  - M.Sc. Mathematics
  - M.Sc. Physics
  - M.Sc. Chemistry
  - M.Sc. Electronics and Communication Systems
  - M.Sc. Computer Science
  - M.Sc. Biochemistry
  - M.Sc. Microbiology
  - M.Sc. Biotechnology
  - M.Sc. Bioinformatics
  - M.Sc. Virology and Immunotechnology
  - M.Sc. Biodiversity and Conservation
  - M.Sc. Genomics
  - M.Sc. Nanophotonics
  - M.Sc. Nano Fabrication and Analysis
  - M.Com. Commerce
  - M.Com. (CA) Commerce with Computer Applications
  - MBA HR / Finance / Marketing / Systems / Financial Engineering
  - MCA Computer Applications

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**Faculty of Engineering (Approved by UGC - AICTE)**

- Under Graduate Courses:
  - B.E. Aerospace Engg.
  - B.E. Automobile Engg.
  - B.E. Civil Engg.
  - B.E. Computer Science and Engg.
  - B.E. Electronics and Communication Engg.
  - B.E. Electrical & Electronics Engg.
  - B.E. Mechanical Engg.
  - B.Tech. Biotechnology
  - B.Tech. Textile Technology (PT only)
  - Interdisciplinary Programmes
  - B.E. Fire and Safety Engg.
  - B.E. Bio Engg.

- Post Graduate Courses (FT & PT)
  - M.E. VLSI Design
  - M.E. Applied Electronics
  - M.E. Embedded Systems
  - M.E. Wireless Communication
  - M.E. Digital Forensics
  - M.E. Computer Aided Design
  - M.E. Computer Science and Engg.
  - M.Tech. Mobile Application Development
  - M.Tech. Storage and Cloud Computing
  - M.E. Power Electronics and Drives
  - M.E. Renewable Energy Engg. and Management
  - M.E. Power Systems Engg.
  - M.E. Structural Engg.
  - M.E. Construction Engg. & Management
  - M.E. Thermal Engg.
  - M.E. Control and Instrumentation Engg.
  - M.E. Communication Systems
  - M.E. Water Resources and Environmental Engg.
  - M.E. Engineering Design
  - M.E. Manufacturing Engg.
  - M.E. Robotics and Automation
  - M.E. Vehicle Electronics
  - M.E. Automobile Engg.
  - M.E. Aerospace Engg.
  - M.Tech. Biotechnology
  - M.Tech. Biomechanics
  - Interdisciplinary Programmes
  - M.E. Fire and Safety Engg.
  - M.E. Nanotechnology and Nanoelectronic Devices
  - M.E. Software Engineering
  - M.E. Non Destructive Testing
  - M.E. Information Technology
  - M.E. Information Security
  - M.E. Software Quality Engineering
  - M.E. Information Technology - Infrastructure Management Services

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For Further details contact:
Admissions Officer,
KARPAGAM UNIVERSITY
Eechanari Post, Coimbatore 641 021, INDIA

Phone: 0422-6453777, 6471113-5, 2980011-2980018;
Fax No: 0422 2980022, 2980023;
Mobile: 98422 83555, 98426 12862;
Email: info@karpagam.com
Web: www.karpagamuniversity.edu.in

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Jain Vishva Bharati Institute
(Deemed University)
LADNUN-341306, District Nagaur, Rajasthan, INDIA
Contact : +91-1581-226230, 224332, 226110, Fax : 227472
Email : jvbiladnun@gmail.com, registrar@jvbi.ac.in

• Deemed-to-be University by UGC, since 1991
• Re-accredited Grade ‘A’ by NAAC
• Category ‘A’ by MHRD
• ISO 9001:2008 Certified
• Recognized by UGC, DEB and NCTE
• Member of AIU & ACU

• UG, PG, M.Phil, Ph.D. & D.Lit. Programmes in Humanities, Arts, Social Science, Psychology, Commerce and Education
• World Class Elite and Eminent Faculties
• Education for Women Empowerment and Entrepreneurship
• Student Exchange Programme in Abroad
• Merit and Need based Scholarship Facility

• Blending of Excellence in Spirituality and Science
• ‘GURUKUL’ of Oriental, Linguistics, Indology and Philosophical Studies
• Promotion and Preservation of Ancient Indian Languages
• Innovative Curriculum and Research on Modern Social and Environmental Issues
• Practices of Yoga and Meditation

• Value-based Education
• 8000+ Students, and growing
• 150+ Acres Lush Green Campus with Enviable, Peaceful & Secure Environment
• Cloud Based E-learning System
• Classrooms with Live Video Conferencing with Subject Experts
• Transparent Online Admission and Result Procedure
• CCTV Surveillance System
• 24x7 Secured Wi-Fi Campus
• Separate Hostels for Men and Women

• International Congresses & Conferences for Nonviolent Actions
• Developing R&D Projects by NGOs/Government sponsoring Agencies
• Bhagwan Mahaveer International Center for Scientific Research and Social Innovative Studies
• Voluntary Services for Society with NSS
• Contribution in National Responsibilities with NCC
• Adventure Sports
• 24x7 Water and Power Supply

For more information please visit: www.jvbi.ac.in
## Undergraduate Programmes

**Humanities & Social Sciences**
- BA Communication & Media, English, Psychology
- BA English, Psychology, English
- BA Economics, Political Science, Sociology
- BA History, Economics, Political Science
- BA Performing Arts, English, Psychology
- BA Psychology, Sociology, Economics
- BA Psychology, Sociology, English
- BA Psychology (Hons)
- BA Theatre Studies, English, Psychology
- BA English (Hons) - History & Psychology
- BA Economics (Hons) - Psychology & Political Science
- BA Journalism (Hons) - Political Science & Economics
- BA English, History, Political Science & Economics
- BA Media Studies, Economics, Political Science
- BSc Psychology (Hons) - Computer Science & Bio-Chemistry

**Sciences**
- BCA
- BSc Biotechnology, Chemistry, Botany
- BSc Biotechnology, Chemistry, Zoology
- BSc Chemistry, Botany, Zoology
- BSc Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics
- BSc Physics, Mathematics, Electronics
- BSc Computer Science, Mathematics, Electronics
- BSc Computer Science, Mathematics, Statistics
- BSc Economics, Mathematics, Statistics

**Commerce & Management**
- BBA
- BBA (Finance & Accounting)
- BBA (Hons)
- BBA (Finance & International Business)
- MBA (Tourism & Travel Management)
- BCom (Finance & Accounting)
- BCom (Hons)
- BCom (Professional)
- BHM

**School of Education**
- BA
- BA LLB (Hons)
- BA LLB (Hons)

**Faculty of Engineering**
- BTech Automobile Engineering
- BTech Civil Engineering
- BTech Computer Science & Engineering
- BTech Electrical & Electronics Engineering
- BTech Electronics & Communication Engineering
- BTech Information Technology & Engineering
- BTech Mechanical Engineering

## Postgraduate Programmes

**Humanities & Social Sciences**
- MA English with Communication Studies
- MA Counselling & Spirituality
- MA Philosophy
- MA Sociology
- MA Applied Economics
- MA Theology
- MA Theology of Religious Life
- MA Media and Communication Studies
- MSc Psychology (Clinical)
- MSc Psychology (HRDM)
- MSc Psychology (Clinical & Community Practice)
- MSW HDW & Management

**Sciences**
- MCA
- MSc Computer Science and Applications
- MSc Computer science
- MSc Chemistry (Organic & Analytical)
- MSc Mathematics
- MSc Physics

**Commerce & Management**
- MBA
- MBA with MS Business (VCU)
- MBA (Financial Management)
- MBA (Tourism and Travel Management)
- PGDM with MBA (FHWS)
- MBA Leadership and Management
- MBA - Executive
- MBA - Actuarial Science
- MCom

## School of Education
- MA Education

## School of Law
- Master of Law (LLM) in Constitutional and Administrative Law (One Year)
- Master of Law (LLM) in Corporate and Commercial Law (One Year)
- Master of Law (LLM) in Intellectual Property and Trade Law (One Year)
- MA International Studies

## Faculty of Engineering
- MTech Communication Systems
- MTech Computer Science & Eng
- MTech Structural Engineering
- MTech Machine Design
- MTech Information Technology
- MTech Power Systems
National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) was conceptualized by Government of India on persistent demand of the food industry to have an Apex Organisation as a One Stop Solution Provider for the various problems of the sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Government of India, has set up this institute with an initial investment of about Rs. 500 crore (US $125 million). The Institute is spread over an area of 100 acre at prime location in close proximity of Delhi-Haryana border on NH-1 only 35 km from New Delhi Railway Station. NIFTEM has been recognized as a Deemed to be University under De-novo Category by Ministry of Human Resource Development under University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Courses offered at NIFTEM are duly approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

**ABOUT NIFTEM**

The Global Excellence in Food Technology

- State-of-the-art infrastructure and equipment
- 14 Teaching labs of international standards encompassing 7293.4 m² area
- Modern classrooms with interactive board, projection system and lecture recording facility
- Acclaimed Faculty with Global Exposure
- State-of-the-art, fully automated library, NIFTEM Knowledge Centre (NKC)
- Globally benchmarked curriculum
- Memorandum of Understanding with institute of world repute for mutual cooperation
- Experiential learning opportunity through industry internship
- Video conferencing facility for interaction with foreign teachers
- Innovation Fund for the students to nurture research ideas put forward by young minds

**WORLD CLASS EDUCATION IN FOOD TECHNOLOGY**

- A unique approach to propagate Food Processing Technologies and NIFTEM’s message to the least developed villages of India
- Connect the students to the Grass roots of the Country and contribute to nation building
- 37 villages adopted in 19 states across the country

**VILLAGE ADOPTION PROGRAMME (VAP)**

- Exposure to the best practices of the world
- Meritorious students of B. Tech. and M. Tech. are sent to the best universities abroad

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROGRAMME**

- 100% placement of first batch of M. Tech is achieved with MNCs and other best food processing industries.
- After allotment of industrial internship positions offered by different Food industries to all M. Tech students, 46 and 22 internship positions remained excess for batches of 2012-14 and 2013-15, respectively.

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN FOOD SECTOR**

Food Processing Sector is an important segment of the economy, constituting a share of around 9.0 to 10.0 percent of GDP in Agriculture and Manufacturing sector. The food processing sector had attracted a foreign direct investment (FDI) of 491.46 million US$ in 2012-13. Food Industry is going to be a major employer in the coming years. Some career opportunities could be:

- Food Process Engineer
- Food Ingredient Manager
- Food Regulatory Specialist
- Food Entrepreneur
- Food Fermentation Specialist
- Retail or Supply Chain Manager
- Food Microbiologist
- Product Development Specialist
- Sensory Scientist
- Food Analyst
- Quality Control Supervisor

**COURSES OFFERED**

NIFTEM offers following academic programmes at its Kundli campus:

- A. UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME
- B. FIVE POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

**Eligibility:** Four Years Bachelor’s Degree or Master’s degree in relevant discipline with minimum 60% marks in aggregate.

**Selection Process:** Based on valid GATE score, the remaining seats, if any, are filled by non GATE candidates on the basis of an Entrance Test and Interview conducted by NIFTEM.

**Number of seats:** 18 in each M. Tech, programme.

**Courses offered**

A. Under Graduate Programme

- Food Process Engineer
- Food Ingredient Manager
- Food Regulatory Specialist
- Food Entrepreneur
- Food Fermentation Specialist
- Retail or Supply Chain Manager
- Food Microbiologist
- Product Development Specialist
- Sensory Scientist
- Food Analyst
- Quality Control Supervisor

**Eligibility:** Candidates who passed Class 12th Exam with Physics, Mathematics and one of the subjects from Chemistry, Bio-technology, Computer Science, Biology.

**Candidates must be appearing in JEE (Main) 2015.**

**Number of seats:** 162

**B. Five Post Graduate Programmes**


**Eligibility:** Master Degree in a relevant discipline with at least 60% marks. Preference is given to NET/GATE qualified candidates.

**Number of seats:** A total of 20 seats for Indian Nationals in five areas as above. In each department, 2 additional seats for candidates holding JRF/SRF/Inspire fellowships and 2 other additional seats for B. Tech. / M. Tech. study who are selected through the Daniel procedure.

**Selection Process:** Through Research Entrance Test organized by NIFTEM at NIFTEM Campus, Kundli.

**Scholarship/Fellowship/Financial Assistance**

- Meritorious students of NIFTEM are provided with Tuition fee waiver and fixed monthly stipend in the form of NIFTEM Merit Scholarship and NIFTEM Merit-Cum-Merit Scholarship.
- Rs. 8000/- per month (to GATE qualified candidate)
- Ph. D.: The NET/GATE qualified candidates shall be provided with NIFTEM Ph. D. Fellowship (Rs. 16000, 18000 and 20000 per month in the first, second and third year, respectively). Those without NET/GATE shall be provided with NIFTEM Ph. D. scholarship (Rs. 12000 per month).
Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute University
(Declared U/S 3 of the UGC Act 1956)
Maduravoyal, Chennai - 95. Tamil Nadu, India.
AICTE - Approved
NAAC Accreditation Grade: B +
ADMISSIONS OPEN: 2015 - 2016

IET-UK Award
For its excellent contribution towards the IET Chennai Network
WCRC Award
Asia's Fastest Growing Private Education Institute
WADHWANI Entrepreneurship Week - India 2014
NEN Entrepreneurship Week - India 2014
Certificate of Achievement Award

B.Tech. / M.Tech. (FT & PT)
(B.Tech.
(Lateral Entry Scheme - For Above Courses)
B.Arch. / M.Arch.
B.Sc. / M.Sc. (FT & PT)
B.B.A. / M.B.A. (FT & PT)
B.C.A. / M.C.A. (FT & PT)

B.Com. / M.Com. (FT & PT)
B.Sc. / Diploma
Hotel Mgmt. & Catering Technology, Ph: 65281427
B.P.T. / M.P.T. | B.Ed.
B.Sc. / M.Sc. Nursing
M.Phil. / M.S. / Ph.D.
in all the above courses

THAIMOOGAMBIGAI DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
B.D.S. / M.D.S.

THAIMOOGAMBIGAI MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL
M.B.B.S.

ACS

We Thank Companies & Organizations for their drives at our Campus

- 11y Private University within City Limits
- 35 Years of Excellence in Education
- 201 State-of-the-Art Laboratories
- 21 Centers of Excellence in Core Disciplines
- 16 International University Tie-ups
- 10000 Seating Capacity Auditorium
- 11y University with Laser & Sedation Dentistry and Cosmetic Smile Designing
- 2000 Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff to serve students
- More than 200 Doctorates to guide the students
- 1000 Bedded Multispecialty own Hospital within City for Dental, Nursing & Physiotherapy Courses
- More than 12000 UG & PG Students Graduated
- 3 Crores and above - Founder - Chancellor’s and President’s Scholarship to Meritorious students
- 120 And more UG / PG programmes with Flexible Credit System
- 55 And other certification Programmes with MNC’s all over the world
- 100 Mbps Internet Connection with Wi-Fi Facilities

Application form can be obtained in person for Rs. 750/- (or) by crossed D.D. for Rs. 850/- drawn in favour of “Dr. M.G.R. Educational & Research Institute” payable at Chennai, with full address of the applicant.

Corporate Office:
No. 22, G.N. Chetty Road, T’ Nagar, Chennai - 600 017.
Dir.: (044) - 6455 2777 / 3777, 6544 7179

University Office:
Periyar E.V.R Salai (NH 4) Maduravoyal, Chennai - 600 095.
Dir: (044) - 6575 1111 / 2222 / 6452 2218 / 2378 2085
www.drmgrdu.ac.in
# Raksha Shakti University

(Established by Govt. of Gujarat and recognized by UGC)

## Courses offered by Raksha Shakti University

### Post Graduate Diploma in Prosecution
- **Seats:** 30
- **Duration:** 1 year (2 semesters)
- **Eligibility:** Law Graduate
- **Fees (4 Sem):** Rs. 21,000/- (50% Less for Girls)
- **Caution Money:** Rs. 2,000/- (Refundable)

### B.A. in Security Management
- **Seats:** 80 (40 Eng & 40 Guj Med)
- **Duration:** 3 years (6 semesters)
- **Eligibility:** 12th Pass in any stream
- **Fees (6 Sem):** Rs. 30,000/- (50% Less for Girls)
- **Caution Money:** Rs. 2,000/- (Refundable)

### M.A. in Police Administration
- **Seats:** 25
- **Duration:** 2 years (4 semesters)
- **Eligibility:** Graduate in any discipline
- **Fees (4 Sem):** Rs. 60,000/- (50% Less for Girls)
- **Caution Money:** Rs. 2,000/- (Refundable)

### Master in Applied Psychology (M.A./M.Sc.)
- **Seats:** 40
- **Duration:** 2 years (4 semesters)
- **Eligibility:** Graduate with Psychology having at least 50% Marks
- **Fees (4 Sem):** Rs. 1,20,000/- (50% Less for Girls)
- **Caution Money:** Rs. 2,000/- (Refundable)

### M.A. in Criminology
- **Seats:** 25
- **Duration:** 2 years (4 semesters)
- **Eligibility:** Graduate in any discipline
- **Fees (4 Sem):** Rs. 80,000/- (50% Less for Girls)
- **Caution Money:** Rs. 2,000/- (Refundable)

### M.Tech in Cyber Security
- **Seats:** 20
- **Duration:** 2 years (4 semesters)
- **Eligibility:** B.E./B.Tech. (CE /CS / IT / EC / IT, Electronics, M.Sc. (CS/IT), or MCA with 55% marks (G.S) on a 10 point scale)
- **Fees (4 Sem):** Rs. 1,00,000/- (50% Less for Girls)
- **Caution Money:** Rs. 2,000/- (Refundable)

*Please Refer Instructions for Eligibility Criteria available on University Website*

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### Special Features
- First University in India established by the State Government for Internal Security.
- Recognized by UGC u/s 2(F).
- Leadership and guidance are provided by experienced senior faculties, in-service personals and experts.
- Curriculum design keeping security sectors in view.
- The Campus is equipped with modern facilities like Gym, Yoga, Drill, Parade Ground, Band and Sports for Physical Training.
- Complete preparation for recruitment exam during the course.
- Students get overall development which helps them explore career opportunities in security sectors.

### In-Service Training Programmes
- Tourist Policing
- Computer Course on Police Applications
- Coastal Security Policing
- Preventive & Investigative Photography
- Crime Scene Management

### Research Programmes
RSU offers Ph.D programme in following areas:

1. Law
2. Criminology
3. Psychology
4. Forensic Science
5. Police Science
6. Police Administration
7. Internal Security & Management
8. Information Technology and Cyber Security

Eligibility: As Per RSU & UGC Norms.

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**Raksha Shakti University**

New Mental Corner, Meghaninagar, Ahmedabad - 380016 (Gujarat)

Phone: 079-22683761, 22683824, 22684222, Mobile: 90999 34162 Fax: 079-22683762

Website: www.rakshashaktiuniversity.edu.in
Email: registrar@rakshashaktiuniversity.edu.in

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KLE UNIVERSITY

constituent colleges

- College of Engineering
- College of Hotel Management
- College of Arts
- College of Nursing

students have passed out of

- MBBS
- BSc Nursing
- MSc Nursing

undergraduate:

- BSc Pharmacy
- BPharm

postgraduate:

- MD
- MS
- Diploma

Post-Doctoral:

- Nursing
- MSc

Certificate Programs:

- DM
- MCh
- PhD

Salient Features:

- Well-equipped laboratories
- Library with over 2000 books
- Sports facilities
- Medical college

Website: www.kleuniversity.edu.in
E-mail: info@kleuniversity.edu.in
Fax: +91-831-2433077
Tel: +91-831-2433077
The Global Open University Nagaland, headquartered at Dimapur with main campuses at Kohima and Wokha has been established by the Government of Nagaland under The Global Open University Nagaland Act 2006 for conducting vocational and job oriented programmes for the young boys and girls of the country in general and for the students from the State of Nagaland in particular. The Government of Nagaland declared this University as the State Open University by enacting another Legislation “The Global Open University Nagaland Amendment Act 2011”. The University has acquired more than 87 acres of land on the National Highway, Dimapur - Kohima Marg at different locations and has already developed the City Campus at Dimapur on the 6th Mile from where the full time, part time, open and distance education programmes are being offered. The following Schools and Departments have been established:

- School of Management and Administration
- School of Information Technology
- School of Applied Education
- School of Social Sciences
- School of Environmental Sciences
- School of Applied Psychology
- School of Disaster Management
- School of Hospitality Management
- School of Fashion Design
- School of Naturopathy and Yoga
- School of Alternative Dispute Resolution
- School of Community Collecing
- School of Urban Planning
- School of Building Technology
- School of Juridical Sciences
- School of Journalism and Mass Communication
- School of Fire Sciences and Safety
- School of Health and Mental Abilities
- School of Paramedical Sciences
- School of Applied Sciences

The University has launched more than 220 Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral Degrees besides 2100 skill oriented Certificate and Diploma level programmes under its National Community College of India.

The Global Open University Nagaland is dedicated to implement all programmes related to development as envisaged by our Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

T.N. Mannen, IAS (Retd.)
Chancellor

Dr. H.N. Dutta
Vice Chancellor

Dr. Imotensu Ao
Registrar / Director
GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
BMCC Road, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune 411004

OFFERS POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES IN ECONOMICS:

M.Sc. (ECONOMICS)
M.Sc. (FINANCIAL ECONOMICS)
M.Sc. (AGRIBUSINESS ECONOMICS)

M.Sc. (Economics): Program designed to develop a broad-based academic foundation in economic theory, quantitative techniques, emerging theories and empirical research, with professional prospects in the banking, finance and business analytics sectors, corporate organizations, government/non-government establishments, regulatory agencies, national and international development agencies.

M.Sc. (Financial Economics): The distinctive course establishes a link between economic theory, quantitative finance, financial markets and financial regulation. Offers challenging opportunities in the corporate/banking and insurance sectors, hedge funds, financial consultancy, etc.

M.Sc. (Agribusiness Economics): Comprising an Economics module, a Management module, and an Agribusiness module, the programme equips students with core economics principles as well as advanced quantitative techniques to analyze questions of business and policy. Prepares students for careers in agribusiness and related organizations.

Visit www.gipe.ac.in for further details.
ALWAYS AHEAD OF TIME

Leading the way from the front, Environmental scientist Prof Priya Ranjan Trivedi is seen cleaning the city on October 2, 1994 as part of his “Clean Delhi Campaign” and Cleanliness, Hygiene and Sanitation Education (CHASE) Project under the aegis of the Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment. Along with him in the picture is Minister of Environment, Government of Delhi, Shrib Singh Verma who too actively took part in this initiative by visiting many schools, colleges and universities.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

What sets visionaries and great leaders like PM Narendra Modi and Prof PR Trivedi apart from others is that they lead by example. The dynamic new PM of the country is giving top most priority to the issue of cleanliness and sanitation, and has been relentlessly involved in incredible developmental works for last many years. History was re-written when on the auspicious occasion of Mahatma Gandhi’s Birthday on 2nd October, 2014, Modi set an unprecedented benchmark by walking the talk by being the first PM to wield the broom.

Going back in time, about twenty years ago, the world renowned environmentalist scientist and institution builder Prof Trivedi launched the Clean Delhi Campaign as a part of his Clean up The Earth (CUTE) campaign on 2nd October, 1994, and inspired countless of distinguished personalities to wield the broom for cleaning their city.

As the President of Confederation of Indian Universities, Prof Trivedi takes immense pride in lauding the novel initiative undertaken by PM Modi for improving the sanitation conditions in the country. He is optimistic that this effort by PM Modi will pave the way for a new movement in the country.
The University of Kota was established at culturally rich heritage city Kota situated on the banks of holy river “Chambal” under the University of Kota Act, 2003 (Act No. 14 of 2003) that received assent of the Governor on May 30, 2001 and notified in Rajasthan Gazette vide No. E.2 (12)/Vidhi-2/2003 dated June 07, 2003. The University has been included in the list of the Universities maintained by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Notification No. F.9-23/2003 (CPP-I) dated February 23, 2004 and finally received 12 (B) status of the UGC vide Notification No. F.9-23/2003(CPP-I/PU) dated November 05, 2012.

At the time of establishment of the University, 37 affiliated colleges with only 81725 students were placed under the jurisdiction including six districts namely Kota, Bundi, Sawai, Madhopur, Karauli, Baran and Jhalawar of the University which increases to 176 along with 22993 students in the session 2013-14.

University of Kota is fast growing young University which is offering the following academic programmes:

- Ph.D. Programmes
- M.Phil. Programmes
- Undergraduate Programmes
- Postgraduate Programmes
- Integrated UG-PG Programmes
- PG Diploma Programmes

Ph.D. Programme
(According to UGC Regulations on Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree, Regulations 2009)

- Physics
- Chemistry
- Mathematics
- Zoology
- Botany
- Computer Science
- Home Science
- Library and Info Science
- ABST
- EAFM
- Management
- Economics
- Business Administration
- Education
- Law
- History
- English
- Hindi
- Sanskrit
- Music
- Urdu
- Drawing and Painting
- Public Administration
- Sociology

Details of Faculty Wise Programme Offered at University Campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.Sc. Chemistry (Specialisation in Organic and Analytical Chemistry)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Computer Application (MCA)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.Sc. Life Sciences</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Social Works (MSW)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.A. Development Studies</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.A. Heritage, Tourism and Museology</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.A. / M.Sc. Geography</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2 Yr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce and Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Business Administration (MBA)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of International Business (MIB)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Commerce (M.Com.) Accountz and Finance</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Physical Education (M.P.Ed.)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master of Law (LLM)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 Sem.</td>
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</table>
The Dr. K.N. Modi University, Newai (Tonk) Act, 2019 (Act no 8 of 2019) of State legislature of Rajasthan as a private University and approved by UGC under section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956. The University is a multi-discipline campus spread over 44 acres with an impressive infrastructure and stimulating environment. Offering programmes in Science, Engineering, Management, Law, Architecture and Agriculture etc.

Dr. K.N. Modi University is one among the 80 Institutions selected by MHRD’s (Govt of India) sponsored DEEE programme. Under this program the best faculty of IIT’s deliver Lectures/ Courses to students of DKNMU, which includes vocational augmentation courses.

At the World Education Summit 2014, DKNMU got jury award for “Use of Technology in Teaching”.

At the “Skill Development Summit” DKNMU was awarded for “Most Innovative Use of Technology” for its Seamless Learning Program.

University is also a member of Association of European Universities, International Accreditation Organization (IAO), Association of Common Wealth Universities (ACU) has MOU with Edel (India) Ltd. and National Entrepreneurship Network.

University is a member Institute of Engineers India Kolkata, Indian Society for Technical Education & Society of Automotive Engineers, India.

DKNMU has signed a MOU with Kent State University; European University; West coast University; Orkan University & European University, the purpose of this agreement is to establish co-operative relations specially to develop academic & cultural interchange through mutual assistance in areas of education & research.

The University has been foreunner of many of the innovative programs aimed at amplifying the soft skills and personalities of its students as also striving to ignite the spirit of accepting challenges to be the leaders of change in the Society.

Dr. K.N. Modi University has tied up with Mukthahara, an NGO for the NGO training of the students. Mukthahara has been working in the field of re-settlement of nomadic tribes in Rajasthan.

The University is among top rated private universities in Rajasthan & remains the most preferred University in CSAB/ JEE Spot Round Counseling among SMS category. The corporate network of Dr. K.N. Modi Foundation & its alumni have benefitted University students with excellent placements. The 73 years of experience in Education has contributed to success & progressive outlook of Dr. K.N. Modi University.

Prof. (Dr) Devendra Pathak
Vice Chancellor
BA (Hons), MA (Eco), MBA (Finance),
PQDSE CAIIIB.AMT (AIMA),
PhD (BU), PhD (USA)

COURSES OFFERED

- Diploma in Engg.
- B.Tech., M.Tech.
- B.Arch
- B.BA
- B.A
- B.A., LLB
- B.Sci (Agr)
- B.Com
- M.A
- LLB
- MCA
- B.Com
- M.Com
- LLM
- BCA

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Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University, Arunachal Pradesh, headquartered at Ziro in the Lower Subansiri District has been established through the State Legislature titled “Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University Act 2012 (Act 6 of 2012)” with a view to conducting vocational, job oriented and employment centric Certificate, Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Post Graduate Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Programmes in different emerging fields in general and in the areas of science, technological and medical / allied subjects in particular for ensuring proper tertiary / higher education among the young boys and girls belonging to all Districts of Arunachal Pradesh besides students from other States and Union Territories of the country. The University is empowered to award degrees as defined u/s 22 of the UGC Act 1956.
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It has 22 Post Graduate departments, 15 constituent colleges, 21 affiliated colleges, an autonomous college, one Medical college, one Dental college, 4 Engineering colleges and one Institution for Management Studies located in the districts of West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum and Seraikella-Khairawan. It has strength of about 80 thousand students enrolled in various courses. The University offers upgraded courses in undergraduate, Post Graduate and Ph.D Programme keeping in view the need of the hour to prepare its students to secure employment in a keenly competitive world.

The mission of the University is to make higher education a reality in tribal region. Our vision is to spread the light of knowledge not merely for economic self-reliance but also for intellectual, moral and spiritual upliftment of students in their quest for a sense of completeness and fulfillment in life.
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OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

U.G. PROGRAMMES
B.TECH: AERO / AUTO / CSE / EEE / EIE / MECH / ECE / CIVIL / IT

PG. PROGRAMMES
M.TECH - INNOVATIVE INDUSTRY STREAM
• Automobile & Tractor Engineering (TAFE)
• Automobile Engineering (CIIRT)
(Vehicle Engg. & Transport Mgmt.)
• Automotive Electronics & Embedded Systems (ARAI)
• Automotive Mechatronics (GARC)
• CSE-High Performance Computing Solution (CDAC)
• ECE-VLSI & Embedded System Design (CDAC)
• Internal Combustion Engines (ARAI)
• Measurements & Control (FCRI)
• AERO-Unmanned Aerial Vehicle-UAV (ECSI)
• Network Engineering (ECSI)
(IT-Infrastructure & Cloud Computing)

M.TECH - ACADEMIC STREAM
• CAD / CAM
• CSE
• IC Engines
• Embedded System Technologies
• IT
• Machine Design
• VLSI Design
• Metallurgy
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E-mail: admission@vel-tech.org, admission@veltechuniv.edu.in, veltech@vsnl.com
Website: www.veltechuniv.edu.in, www.vel-tech.org

Ref No: 8152014
Sdr. S.P. Singh Oberoi
Pledged to the service of mankind till eternity

While many top business honchos indulge in philanthropy as a part of their customary CSR activities, Dubai based Indian businessman Sdr. S.P. Singh Oberoi has been passionately devoting a great deal of time towards various sorts of altruistic acts as it has been an indispensable part of his life. Through his international Charitable Trust named “Sarbat Da Bhala” which means “May everyone be blessed”, he has been involved in various humanitarian missions since the last three decades.

He shot to fame when he gave the blood money for saving the lives of 17 Indian youths that had been handed the death sentence by a Sharjah civil court for murdering a Pakistan based man some years ago.

For his Samaritan acts, he is often referred to as the “Divine Emissary” by his friends, well wishers and admirers. Needless to say, his only religion is humanity and redeeming those in suffering.

Albeit he had a humble beginning when he set afoot in Dubai, it was his vision and sheer hard struggle that saw him set up the Apex Group of Companies. As the Chairman of the famous business group of Dubai, he has accomplished many milestones in his career, and has been felicitated for his outstanding achievements at various forums all over the world.

However what really sets him apart from others is that he has unremittingly managed to maintain a harmony between philanthropy and his professional duties despite having an extremely hectic schedule for the last many years.

As a matter of fact, there have been days when he has had to delegate his business duties to his team members due to his prior commitments for humanitarian missions. His close aids inform that they have lost count of the occasions when business took a backseat. Money is the last thing on Oberoi’s mind as what really matters to him is being an instrument for bringing a smile on the faces of the despondent, the destitute, and the economically oppressed beings.

As luck would have it, the ambit of Oberoi’s altruism is quite wide, and not limited to few areas. It has indubitably been his magnanimity and open minded policy that he has been to impact the lives of countless people in suffering and distress all around the world in the last three decades.
People feel secure when Oberoi’s around as they know that their grievances and problems will get addressed with his support.

After having launched Sarbat Da Bhala (SDB) offices in all districts of Punjab, Sarsa in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir (Baramulla and Srinagar), 12 offices in Europe, Asia, USA and Canada, Oberoi inspired his brother Kanwarjeet Singh Kocchar to launch the Delhi Chapter of his International Charitable Institution.

By end of 2014, Oberoi has plans to launch 25 worldwide as well as 40 Indian offices of Sarbat Da Bhala (SDB).

SDB has in the last many years of its existence played a momentous role in rehabilitating the old and the sick, the widows, economically weaker sections of the society, the orphans and the handicapped.

There have been times when Oberoi has had to fly twice a week for ensuring the swift expediting of public welfare works, and he’s done all that ardently and sportingly.

His inspiring presence makes all the difference in the world, and numerous projects that were either moving at a snail’s pace, or had some other issues, got going when he intervened. Oberoi is all set to give the education sector a new dimension through the Delhi Chapter of Sarbat Da Bhala, and it includes giving due pertinence to the issue of sanitation and toilets for the corporation managed schools.

Sharing his special plans for the Delhi Chapter, Oberoi says, “We wish to devote and dedicate a major portion of our time and efforts in the year 2015 towards improvising the educational sector. However, it would be imprudent if we proceed in our mission without paying heed to the burning issue of schools lacking in basic sanitation facilities such as toilets. There are countless of city as well as rural based schools that either have dysfunctional toilets, or have scanty number of toilets compared to the total strength of the student population of the school. We are in the process of identifying different schools that have a decrepit sanitation system, or just don’t have toilets at all for students. We are roping in a team of experts who will undertake revamping the toilets and other sanitation amenities in different schools all over the city.

We have joined hands with Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment (IIEE) that have been in the forefront since the past four decades been crusading for the cause of protecting the environment and improving the sanitation facilities in city and rural based corporation managed schools. As part of our newly launched ‘MOTT’ campaign which connotes ‘Millions of Toilets in India and my friend Prof Trivedi’s “Cleanliness, Hygiene and Sanitation Education” (CHASE)
Project under the aegis of the IIIEE, we wish to make a marked difference to the lives of young children especially girls enrolled in schools with a crumbled infrastructure. Through the concept of MOTI and CHASE, we will also be encouraging the prestigious schools of Delhi to adopt atleast one or two schools lacking the basic sanitation facilities. We would collaborate with the MPs of the seven different constituencies of the capital city as well as the Mayors of the three city based municipal corporations to see that we are jointly able to do something substantial by May 2015. We will also be motivating corporate houses and small medium entrepreneurs to do their bit towards improving the sordid sanitation picture of the corporation schools. We take pride that when it comes to shouldering the responsibility, or leading from the front, we just don’t hesitate. For that matter, we are ready to show the way by wielding the broom, for inspiring our dear brothers and sisters for participating in this noble cause.

If our dynamic Prime Minister can do it, why can’t millions of others pledge themselves for transforming Delhi into a clean and beautiful city. What sets charismatic leaders like PM Narendra Modi and Prof PR Trivedi apart from others is that they lead by example. It is heartening to see the PM Modi giving top most priority to the issue of cleanliness and sanitation.

History was re-written when on the auspicious occasion of Mahatma Gandhi’s Birthday on 2nd October, 2014, Modi set an unprecedented benchmark by walking the talk by being the first PM to wield the broom.

During my childhood, we often participated in cleanliness drives wherein children along with elders voluntarily took to cleaning their surroundings and the adjoining streets. Sardonically, with passage of time, this spirit started waning as citizens thought that cleaning was only the prerogative of the safai karamcharis and no one else.

Sarbat Da Bhala volunteers took active role in cleaning the capital city on 2nd October, 2014 along with Prof Trivedi, a world renowned educationist and an institution builder who had incidentally launched the Clean Delhi Campaign as a part of his Clean up The Earth (CUTE) campaign twenty years ago on 2nd October, 1994.

The initiative was a grand success as we were able to inspire myriads of distinguished personalities for cleaning their city.

Although the newly sworn Modi government has miles to go, the Indian PM in particular, deserves plaudits for having made a thumping beginning by according top level priority to the germane issue of providing toilets for public convenience. Taking a leaf out of the PM books, Sarbat Da Bhala Delhi Chapter too has set a realistic target of one year for ensuring that the girl’s schools are equipped with toilets in this period.

While critics or the naysayers might say that it is incumbent on the part of the government of the day to provide basic amenities to the student commune in the government schools, and not anyone else, I for one, staunchly believe that citizens have a definitive role to play in the ensuring the progress and development of the nation. People’s Power has been the secret behind the success of any prosperous nation, and we should all bear this in mind if we nurture a desire to transform India into a developed nation.

As there are numerous challenges lying ahead, it is time for citizens to play some substantial
role or the other, besides their day to day occupational activities, in the development of the nation.

By doing so, the citizens would not only become actual Bhagidars in the development of their locality, city, and nation as a whole, but also ensure the swift execution of the long impending developmental works.

The era of blaming the authorities and the government is passe! Merely having a wait, watch and criticize policy too won’t suffice, and in fact, would only have a detrimental effect!! “When the going gets tough, the tough gets going” goes the ageless adage. Implying that in grave matters such as providing basic sanitation facilities and playing grounds to the children, the intelligentsia too should not refrain from playing their role, and thus becoming vehicles for driving plans into action mode.

The Delhi Chapter of Sarbat Da Bhala is all set to launch a massive campaign to make the city clean. We will be organizing cleanliness campaigns through community participation to ensure an environment free of solid waste, by creating garbage disposal systems and biogas plants. This will help in making citizens conscious about maintaining high-standards for their respective areas, and inspire them to refrain from reckless littering.

As the Managing Trustee of Sarbat Da Bhala, I have pledged both my time and expertise for the larger than life cause of issues such as guaranteeing basic sanitation amenities like toilets and playing grounds to the citizens. It is time to take the Bhagidari movement to be next level. Citizens have to turn into activists in the crusade for correcting the lacunas in the existing system. The need of the hour is to engage the services of the likeminded beings in the developmental works so as to ensure the basic possible amenities like toilets to the tender members of our society-our children. Petty politics needs to be kept at bay, and the sheer focus has to be on the swift implementation of the rudimentary tasks. Like we do no obligation by casting our vote during elections, we would not be obliging anyone, by playing our role in the actual development process. Since lot of things need to be set in order in our house, it becomes imperative for all of us to take a pledge that we will henceforth, devote quality time and efforts towards our nation, and the city we reside in. Let me assure that once the desired results start coming in, the credit of the development would go to the citizens first, and then anyone else. If the brains behind the ALS Ice bucket challenge could make it such a global phenomenon on the social media, why can’t passionate beings make ‘Mission Toilets and Playing Grounds’ a mass movement, and consequently, a reality. It would make great sense if the citizens and the distinguished personalities of our motherland pose for a photo ops next to a ‘Toilet’ which has been built or revamped, as a result of their assiduous efforts, or for that matter, have their ‘selfies’ clicked on a ‘playing ground’ that has been made available to the rightful custodians-the citizens due to their painstaking efforts. It is appalling to see countless of citizens being deprived of the basic sanitation amenities which is why we must collectively congregate on one medium to unleash a long lasting solution in this regard.”

Both I and Prof Trivedi are all geared up to meet the top ranked politicians, government representatives, and the civic authorities for formalizing the final strategy, and will be submitting a comprehensive ‘Plan of Action Model’ in this context.

Though the government is working out a modality for the corporates to contribute towards building new toilets, or revamping the decrepit ones, both I and Prof Trivedi believe that it is the work on ‘ground zero’ which will eventually yield the results.”
Dr RK Tuli, a global pioneer in the field of holistic medicine, is confident that the initiative undertaken by SP Singh Oberoi and Prof Trivedi will go a long way in setting an unprecedented benchmark in the Bhagidari between the citizens and the government. I am optimistic that the new Union Health Minister would incorporate their pragmatic plans, and accordingly offer them all the backend support. The combined efforts of the government officials and volunteers like Prof Trivedi can do wonders in bringing about a paradigm shift in the existing sanitation amenities in the city based municipal corporation schools, and those in the rural areas. How can you expect the child to fare well in the academics if they are being deprived of the basic hygiene facilities in their schools? If the toilet-student ratio of a school is disproportional, the students are bound to feel uneasy, and this will subsequently have an adverse bearing on their concentration and the performance levels. Thus foremost of all, the schools must be equipped with fully functional toilets, proportionate to the student population of the school. All the other factors can thereafter be addressed. Kudos to Oberoi and Prof Trivedi for this incredible initiative.”

Equally endearing has been the issue of girl child empowerment for Oberoi who reckons that the best way to realize this mission would not only be by providing them primary and secondary education, but also by ensuring them vocation and skill based education so as to ensure jobs for them once they have successfully completed their education. He has relentlessly expressed his opinion on various public forums about the grave need for making girls financially independent so as to prevent them from being oppressed by any section of the society at any stage of their lives. In tandem with the leading health specialists from different fields, he wishes to launch free health camps for girls and women in different parts of the city.

As for the present day educational system, Oberoi feels that there are many lacunas that need to be addressed.

Oberoi dons many hats namely, a successful entrepreneur, doting husband and a father, philanthropist, and above all a ‘harbinger of excellence’ who is relentless in his pursuit of scaling new peaks.

In a ‘no holds barred’ tete a tete with journalist Bipin Sharma, SP Singh Oberoi, Chairman, Apex Group of Companies shares some interesting facts and insights about his philanthropic activities and projects that he has been associated with, since the last three decades:

**SP Singh Oberoi:**

When it comes to philanthropy or altruism, there should be no caste, creed or religious barrier. I take pride to inform that in the last three decades or so, my charitable organization has been absolutely fair in offering their services and timely help irrespective of the nature of one’s problem, or for that matter, irrespective of one’s caste, creed or religion.
As the founder of Sarbat Da Bhala, I have myself been physically present on numerous occasions to ensure that our help goes to the deserving and the genuinely needy ones. Be it the rehabilitation of widows, the destitute and the orphans, or the handicapped, we leave no stone unturned in providing timely help and support to those in suffering and agony. We have organized and arranged more than 19,000 marriages of Sikh, Hindu and Muslim girls. As regards education for Special Children, we constructed a School for Special Needs Children (mentally challenged) near Patiala that caters to around 200 students. A hostel has been constructed for 100 special needs students. We have formulated a structure where 25 teachers will get awarded with a Diploma qualification for special needs children every year, while 33 teachers will get awarded with a B.Ed for special needs children affiliated with the Punjabi University Patiala. Hostel accommodation for 300 deaf and dumb boys and girls students is there on the one acre land purchased by Sarbat Da Bhala Trust Patiala. Additionally, we have sponsored more than 1200 students for their Higher Education such as Medical, Engineering, Teaching, Civil Services, Doctorate, B.Tech, M.Tech etc. We have also sponsored about 400 students for their Primary Education. The SDB budget of 2014 is to sponsor 1500 students. SDB has adopted 40 Nepali orphan children, and is presently constructing a special Centre for about 100 children in Kathmandu, Nepal. It plans to take care of their education, lodging and boarding. SDB has been providing monthly financial support to 2500 children from slum areas, and taking care of their education as well as the major meals.

Sarbat Da Bhala Charitable Trust provides monthly financial assistance to nearly 256 prominent NGOs who are actively involved in the service of mankind. Notable among them being:

- The Delhi Society for the Welfare of Special Children
- Navjivini School of Special Education Patiala
- The Deaf & Blind School, Village Saifadipur, Patiala
- Society for Welfare of Handicapped, Patiala
- Nasha Chhadao Kender, Patiala
- District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC) at Sangrur & Patiala
- Breast Cancer Trust, Chandigarh
- Pingalwara Charitable Society, Amritsar
- Central Khalsa Orphanage, Amritsar
- Sakuntala Girls Senior Secondary School for abandoned children, Patiala
- Nirdosh School for the Mentally Retarded, Ludhiana
- Saathi Special Child Centre, Dubai, U.A.E.
- Old Age Home Kathmandu Nepal
- Nepal Gatka Federation, Kathmandu Nepal
- Mahant Thapa Thali Kathmandu Nepal
- Mahant Guru Nanak Math Gurudwara Kathmandu Nepal
- Cancer Roko Organisation, England
- Bhai Ghaniya Cancer Roko Society Faridkot
- Patiala Thalassemia Children Welfare Ass.

Our Trust has also been providing Infrastructure and Financial support to social organizations and individuals:-

- The Trust has launched “SARBAT DA BHALA AWAAS YOJNA” for poor homeless people.
- Given financial help to about 240 families for repairing their houses & for the construction of the new houses in the villages of Punjab.
• Constructed 7 new flats for Sikligar families at Bahadurgarh, Patiala.
• 10 New flats are under construction.
• Donated to Lions’ Cancer Care Society Hospital Kochi, Kerala for construction of one floor of the hospital & installation of elevator
• Sponsored all students of Kusht Rog Ashram, Patiala & Kusht Rog Ashram Kaithal Karnal for their higher education & renovated houses of 80 families.
• Providing monthly pension to old ladies & widows, around 1200 ladies are getting the benefit. SDB budget of 2014 is to help around 5000 needy ladies.
• Computer centres opened for free computer education for girls.
• Opened Gurmat Sangeet College in Amritsar, providing free education with monthly stipend to students. The college started on 13th April, 2013 with 25 students.
• Donated Boxing Rings and RO Systems with Water Coolers at Village Hassanpur and Patiala, where 300 boxers are getting the benefits of ring. Taking care of their dietary needs and sponsored Boxing coach from Italy for their special training. Many of them won Gold and Silver medals at National and State level tournaments.
• On 5th Sept’13, SDB Donated Funeral Hearse van in Talwara Township, Hoshiarpur and nine more will be donated in Punjab and Haryana.
• Constructed common Room for Girls in Girls Hostel Mahindra College Patiala & Govt. Polytechnic College for Girls Patiala.
• Donated 15 Water Coolers with RO Systems at various public places and school.
• New Toilet Block at Govt. Elementary School, Yadvindera Colony, Patiala.
• Shed in Punjab Police Welfare Association office, Patiala.
• Renovated Sunny Oberoi Art Auditorium in Punjabi University
• Soon Sunny Oberoi Bal Bhawan and Istri Bhawan in Patiala construction work is going to start.
• Donated 150 Bed with Mattress and complete bedding, Furniture of Common Room and Dining room to Saket Rehabilitation Centre Patiala.
• Sunny Oberoi Science and Commerce Block in Village Bhankar Patiala.
• Constructing a Creche cum School for 100 underprivileged children and sponsoring for their free education with refreshment in Sunny Oberoi Park Patiala.
• Donated 3 Nos. School Van in Pingalwara, Sangrur, Vani School for H.I Patiala.

SDB Charitable Trust has also been organising free Medical Camps, notable among them being:
• Organized 15 blood donation camps in Dubai with the help of Dubai Health Authorities at and collected about 2,000 blood units.
• Promised to Dubai Health Authorities to donate 1,200 blood units per year.
• Free eye operations, Free Glasses, lens implants and cataract surgery of 2500 needy patients has been done in 25 camps. Estimated 8000 operations are to be performed by the end of 2014. Estimated 250 camps are slated to be organised by end of 2014 in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal and J & K.

As far as the Projects in the pipeline go, they are:

Sarbat Da Bhala Trust had purchased a land measuring 20 acres at Sirhind Road, Patiala where following projects are slated to be launched:
• To establish an Old Age Home having capacity to house 500 impeccable people
• Destitute Centre for abandoned children
• A vocational school for poor students for free education up to 10+2 stream
• A Technical Training Institute to develop skilled professionals for their entrepreneurship as carpenter, mason, plumber, steel fixer, electrician & IT
• A Charitable Hospital with 24 hours ambulance facility
• One School & Hostel for Deaf & Blind Students
• One School & Hostel for Mentally Retarded Children
• A Sikh Museum & Library
• Classical Sangeet Academy
• International Gatka Research & Training Academy
• 10 Crèches in Punjab & Haryana Jails
• 100 Computer Centres for Girls in Punjab
• 200 no. Tailoring & Embroidery centres in villages
• Special Care Units for Thalassemia, Chemotherapy & Burned Patients.
• Opening Tailoring & Embroidery centres in Punjab Jails for women prisoners
• Planning to adopt elementary schools of district Sangrur, Punjab under the Punjab Govt. Scheme

SDB Charitable Trust is currently working on a project in Punjab where we plan to build homes for elderly cancer patients. 100 acre land has already been purchased for 100 Huts with all basic facilities where elderly cancer patients neglected by their own children can spend their last days of their life in care.

We are working on a University of special needs for the handicapped, deaf and dumb, MR, blind, orphan students and for senior citizens.

Besides, we are planning an Old Age Home in all district of Punjab, capacity of 60 beds alongside a Skilled training centre in all district of Punjab.

As for the Sarbat Da Bhala Jammu & Kashmir Project, SDB launched its office in Srinagar and Rs 50 lakhs budget has already been approved for the following works for the welfare in Kashmir:

1) 200 Marriages of needy ones of all caste.
2) 200 Free eye operations, lens implants and cataract surgery
3) SDB will provide a pension to 400 old age women and widow ladies.
4) Higher education to 10 needy students
5) Free education to 500 students (SDB will take care of their School fees, Uniform and books expenses)
6) Pocket money to Orphan students.
7) 10 Computer centre for free computer education
8) 10no. Stitching and Embroidery centre
9) Financial support to 10 NGO's who are working selfless for the society
10) Arranging Teachers to teach Punjabi Language in the villages of Kashmir.

Living up to their reputation of being good Samaritans, Sarbat Da Bhala sent huge relief materials that included Blankets, Sweaters, jackets, water, eating goods and medicines with a Doctor’s team to the aid of Flood Ravaged victims of Kashmir. SDB Srinagar team is preparing a list of damaged houses, so that they could plan their strategy for rebuilding or repairing them (as the need be), or providing them financial assistance.
Sarbat Da Bhala Charitable Trust (Regd.)

Sdr. S.P. SINGH OBEROI
Managing Trustee

www.spsinghoberoi.com
www.spsinghoberoisarbatdabhala.com

WE CONGRATULATE PRIME MINISTER HON’BLE NARENDRA MODI FOR HIS EFFORTS.
Kanwarjeet Singh Kochhar, the indefatigable newly chosen president of the Delhi Chapter of Sarbat Da Bhala remarks, “The office bearers of the Delhi Chapter might hail from different backgrounds, but compassion for humanity is what unifies all of us. Our only mission is to make a sincere efforts to the pertinent issues concerning the society. Nothing beats the euphoria when our team of likeminded beings in Sarbat Da Bhala are able to become the source of joy and happiness for those in pain and suffering. My life acquired an altogether new dimension ever since I decided to dedicate myself to the service of the under privileged strata of society. My inspiration has been my elder brother SP Singh Oberoi who has motivated me to devote myself towards philanthropy. Our Trust has plans to adopt few poor villages, and turn things around for them.

While we may have accomplished few milestones, there are still miles to go as myriads of problems still remain unresolved. Our torchbearer is SP Singh Oberoi, whose altruistic acts of charity and nobility have always been low profile as a policy, but they have effectively managed to strike a resonance with the distraught ones. He is a true divine emissary who has etched his names in the books of history on the basis of his extraordinary accomplishments. Much akin to the scanty drop of water, that either has the option of falling on a leaf of lotus or getting lost in big lake, he has shone like a pearl because he has always been the master of his destiny. He has dedicated a lifetime to social welfare works. The world is his oyster.

Be it the ever so pertinent issue of girl child, women empowerment, or giving monthly support to NGOs, Oberoi has been at the helm playing a sheet anchor role in helping people in distress. From delivering motivational and comforting speeches to distributing blankets, food items, books and clothes among the destitute, forlorn old folks, blind kids and orphan girls, he has been a hero for all such hapless beings thanks to his humanitarian gestures from time to time. I take this opportunity to pray for his well being and long life. Kudos to him all the way!!”
AKS UNIVERSITY
Sherganj, Panna Road
Satna – 485001, Madhya Pradesh
Toll Free: 1800-2700776, Fax: 07672-407776
Admission Cell: +91 8889237776, 8889207776, 9981164776
Satna City Office : 07672-411776, 403776
Email: admission@aksuniversity.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Ashok Kumar
Registrar : Er. Anant Kumar Soni

AKS University, Satna, Madhya Pradesh has been established by Government of Madhya Pradesh by Act No.44 of 2011 of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. The University is dedicated to perform in a unique manner to achieve academic excellence in a creative way by using innovative ideas to produce perfect human resources and to act as center for 'Amicable Knowledge Solution'. AKS University Satna is recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC), a statutory body of the Government of India under 2(f) of UGC Act. As per law, Universities do not require AICTE approval. Only institutions which are affiliated to Universities require approval. As AKS University is a Bonafide University established by a State Act and duly recognised by UGC, hence it does not require AICTE approval. This standing of law is established by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Bharathidasan University vs. AICTE. The University is dedicated to perform in a unique manner to achieve academic excellence in a creative way by using innovative ideas to produce perfect human resources and to act as center for 'Amicable Knowledge Solution'. AKS University at Satna [M.P.] promoted by the eminent Rajiv Gandhi Group of Institutions and value-driven professionals with an enviable track-record of molding almost 12000 students over last 17 years, is guided by the principle of Think Global and Act Local. The curriculum, course offerings, and the Centers of Excellence at the AKS University are all aimed at knowledge-creation & skill-development, for the regional industry like Cement and cable, and for managing abundant regional natural resources like water, agriculture, Environment, Mines. This "Industry-Centric" approach of AKS University will give the students assured opportunities for internship & practical training and knowledge-sharing sessions from industry professionals, and will give the faculty members ample research-and-consultancy opportunities. AKS University's teaching is based on 60-20-20 Teaching Model, so that 60% teaching would be done by eminent & highly qualified in-house faculty drawn from world-leading institutes like Harvard, IITs; 20% teaching would be done by Adjunct faculty form leading institutes form the country & abroad, and balance 20% will be taught by practicing Industry professionals. Leveraging ICT innovatively, Adjunct faculty and industry professionals would teach through Webinars, besides live lectures. The University's structure and philosophy is based upon a 75:15:10 Employment Model whereby 75% of the graduating students would take up jobs in companies, 15% would become Employer-Entrepreneurs; and balance 10% would go into research activity. Besides teaching, internships and industry-projects, well-equipped research-labs and incubator cells are a key feature of AKS University.
Alakh Prakash Goyal (APG) Shimla University has been established under the provisions of Alakh Prakash Goyal Shimla University Establishment and Regulation Act 2012 of the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

A.P. Goyal Charitable Trust, the promoters of APG Shimla University is a nonprofit charitable organization that aims to mobilize world class education and generate resources for supporting mass quality education for all kind of masses and public by Shri Pramod Goyal, a respected business man as well as a social worker. APGCT has been also carrying out various social and welfare activities in education, health and welfare sector.

The Trustees have created adequate linkages, assurance and support from a large number of leading business houses to ensure the essential ingredients for the promotion of quality education, i.e. adequate financial resources, educational and managerial support and availability of quality faculty besides providing assurance of quality placements.

The University has been established in the name of APG (Alakh Prakash Goyal) Shimla University. The University befitting its status as the University is offering professional degrees, diploma and certificates courses.

APG (Alakh Prakash Goyal) Shimla University aspires to be the paragon of the comprehensive educational institution of the new century by fusing together a holistic teaching philosophy with innovative course content. The students thrive, develop, and grow at APG (Alakh Prakash Goyal) Shimla because of our confidence and belief in the value of the unique holistic philosophy; the nonpareil quality and scope of the courses; the pre-eminence of the faculty; commitment to fostering a diverse, flexible, and collaborative culture; and the cutting-edge facilities and infrastructure ensconced in the pristine environs of the campus.

The mission of the APG (Alakh Prakash Goyal) Shimla University is to contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence with a core value of freedom from discrimination. We believe in the encouragement of questioning spirit and depth provision of an extensive range of academic subjects with close relationship between teaching, scholarship and research.
Vice Chancellor : Col. Dr. G. Thiruvasagam
Registrar : Dr. P. Saravanan

AMET (Deemed University) is located on the beautiful shore of Bay of Bengal at Kanathur, just an hour’s drive from Chennai city. It utilizes a semester-based academic calendar and is a state of the art establishment totally dedicated to the dissemination of knowledge and training to cadets and students. AMET is established as a private maritime institute through Smt. Pattammal Educational and Charitable Trust with just 14 cadets in 1993. AMET has, through its uncompromising strides of excellence and ambitious zeal to serve the students and nation, transformed into the first university for maritime education in India under AMET Trust. (AMET) was granted the deemed to be University status by the UGC on 21st August 2007 under the “de-novo” category with maritime education as emerging field with great potential. Now the strength is touching upon a proud 3539 students enrolled in different intensively maritime and marine related UG and PG programmes. AMET Providing competitive advantage in gaining employment by offering innovative programmes in emerging areas and for further academic pursuits.

AMET offers a wide range of courses approved by Directorate General of Shipping and University Grants Commision, including vocational certificates at many levels, bachelor degrees and diplomas; as well as postgraduate certificates and degrees, including doctorates. Now, AMET-trained Seamen navigate proudly all over the world spreading its popularity and quality training made possible through the following academic and professional strengths: Graduates from our School of Marine Engineering, School of Nautical Science, School of Electrical Engineering, School of Offshore Engineering, School of Naval Architecture and AMET Business School occupy important positions in industry houses throughout the world. In providing Quality Assurance, AMET has obtained Certification to ISO 9001: 2000 Standards from Det Norske Veritas, Norway.

AMET University aims to further enhance the maritime education and aspires to be a leading Maritime University with international standards by providing the best infrastructure in terms of class rooms with modern teaching aids, well equipped workshops for practical training, marine workshop for hands on training on marine auxiliaries, Ship in Campus, well furnished hostels, canteen facilities, indoor & outdoor games, swimming pool, medical facilities & an overall congenial atmosphere for learning by the students.
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (APAU) was established on June 12, 1964 at Hyderabad. The University was formally inaugurated on March 20, 1965 by Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Another significant milestone was the inauguration of the building programme of the University by Late Smt Indira Gandhi, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on June 23, 1966. The University was renamed as Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University on November 7th 1996 in honour and memory of an outstanding Parliamentarian Acharya N.G. Ranga, who rendered remarkable selfless service for the cause of farmers and is regarded as an outstanding educationist, kisan leader and freedom fighter. The importance of the application of Science and Technology for Agricultural development was realized as early as in the beginning of century. Among the several commissions appointed for suggesting steps to streamline agriculture development, the Royal Commission (1926) emphasized the need for a strong research base for agricultural development. Subsequently, the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission (1949) on University Education led to the establishment of Rural Universities for the overall development of agriculture and rural life in the country. Later, the Government of India constituted the First Joint Indo-American Team (1955) that studied the status and future needs of agricultural education in the country. In accordance with provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act, 1963, some of the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Science were transferred from the Universities to which they had been affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University during June, 1964. These are: Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, Hyderabad (established in 1961, affiliated to Osmania University), Agricultural College, Bapatala (established in 1945, affiliated to Andhra University), Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College, Tirupati (established in 1961, affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University) and Andhra Veterinary College, Tirupati (established in 1961, also affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University). In addition, 41 Agricultural Research Stations, functioning under the Department of Agriculture and four Research Stations of the animal Husbandry Department were transferred to the University in July, 1966 and May, 1967, respectively. The University was formally inaugurated on March 20, 1965 by late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Another significant milestone was the inauguration of the University's building programme by Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on June 23, 1966.
The name, Nagarjuna University is quite significant in that the great Buddhist preceptor and Philosopher Acharya Nagarjuna founded a University on the banks of river Krishna some centuries ago and made it a great centre of learning, attracting a large number of teachers and students from distant parts of the world. The University was established by Act 43 of 1976 of A.P. State Legislature and Governed by Act 4 of 1991 covering 6 Universities of the State. The present Acharya Nagarjuna University is not very far from the haloed spot, as it derives its moral and intellectual sustenance from Acharya Nagarjuna in which context the University has been renamed Acharya Nagarjuna University through the A.P. Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004, promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The aspirations of the southern coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh to pursue Post-Graduate education nearer their homes resulted in the establishment of Acharya Nagarjuna University. In 1976, Andhra University started a Post-Graduate Centre in Nallapadu, Guntur Dt., Andhra Pradesh, as an Extension Center to cater to the needs of higher education of the people of this region. It is in the fitness of things that a University should grow from this Center to fulfill the desire of the people of this belt. Accordingly, Nagarjuna University came into being in August 1976.

Acharya Nagarjuna University has completed three decades of its existence. It was inaugurated on 11th September, 1976 by the former President of India, Sri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed. There have been many problems, difficulties and teething problems in its onward march. In the course of the last 30 years, the University has successfully overcome most of the initial problems and is moving forward with determination, enthusiasm and hope. From the corridors of a local polytechnic college in Nallapadu to the imposing buildings in Nagarjuna nagar, the road was very long. Sacrifice, service and commitment marked the growth of Acharya Nagarjuna University.

Acharya Nagarjuna University, an affiliating University, started with only 10 post-graduate courses in the University College. Since then, it has achieved tremendous progress through quantitative expansion and qualitative improvements on various academic fronts. This has been possible by the efforts of its dedicated faculty, an efficient team of supporting staff and high quality student input. The Acharya Nagarjuna University at present offers post-graduate education in 47 courses (39 on the University campus, 4 at University PG Campus at Nuzvid and 5 at University PG Campus at Ongole) besides Post-graduate courses in affiliated colleges.
Established under the provisions of The Adamas University Act, 2014 (West Bengal Act IV of 2014) and aimed to be a Centre of Excellence and to impart world class education in several disciplines like Engineering & Technology (ME, EE, CE, ECE, CSE), Business Administration, Education, Law, Humanities (English, Bengali, History, Political Science, Sociology), Sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Geography, Bio Chemistry, Applied Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Genetics), Commerce, and Computer Application, and sponsored by Sachis Kiron Roy Memorial Trust (RICE Group) - The founder of Adamas Institute of Technology (Barasat), Admas International School (B.T.Road, Dunlop, Belgharia), Adamas Institute of Teacher Education (Barasat), Adamas World School (Barasat), Adamas Higher Secondary Model School (Barasat), Adamas University is all set to launch the need based programmes for the young boys and girls from all over the country. The provisions of the Adamas University Act, 2014 have come into effect from 11\textsuperscript{th} April 2014 in terms of the notification issued by the Government of West Bengal. This is another venture of the promoters of the RICE Group which has been rendering Yemen's service for the youths of West Bengal.

Adamas University has been established with the vision of providing high quality all round education to students to grow them as professionally competent and academically knowledgeable world citizens. The University acts as a centre of excellence to draw students from the country and abroad. High quality relevant research will be the hallmark for the University. The students would be trained in such a way as to make them ready and capable for employment and also for entrepreneurship in different sectors like Government, Industry, Social and Services Sectors. Efforts will be made to collaborate with the Industries and Educational Institutions of repute within the country and abroad by way of Collaborative Projects, Collaborative Research, Faculty and Student Exchange programs. The role of RICE Group in shaping the destiny of large number of youths of West Bengal will also be a contributing factor for shaping the students of The Adamas University.

The University will begin with several Faculties namely, Faculty of Engineering, Technology & Science, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Faculty of Law, Management & Commerce and Faculty of Education to name a few. The system of education will be flexible, multidisciplinary and useful for the society. Gradually the University will grow to accommodate areas like Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, Fine & Visual Arts and different branches of Medical Sciences. The pedagogy will be state-of-the-art, interactive and whole time.
Adesh University, Bathinda, the flagship academic and research endeavor of Adesh Foundation, a pioneer in health care, medical and technical education came into existence in the State of Punjab in July 2012 by Act No. 6 of 2012 of Government of Punjab, notified under Punjab Government Gazette (Extraordinary) dated July 10, 2012 under Punjab Private Universities policy 2010. The parent body, the Adesh Foundation was established in 1995 vide Registration No. 618 of 1995-1996 (Registered under Societies' Registration Act XXI, 1860) in Sri Muktsar Sahib, an underdeveloped area of Southern Punjab, with aim and objectives of serving humanity in the sphere of health care as well as medical, paramedical and technical education.

Adesh Foundation started its journey in the field of professional education and health care with the establishment of Adesh Institute of Engineering and Technology, Faridkot in the year 1996, to deliver various undergraduate and postgraduate level programmes in the field of technical education. The Foundation established its second degree level institution in the sacred memory of martyrs of Sri Muktsar Sahib under the name Bhai Maha Singh College of Engineering, Muktsar in the year 2002. The foundation established a Medical College at Bathinda under the name and style as Adesh Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Bathinda. This premier medical institution of Northern India with an annual intake capacity of 150 students in MBBS course is duly recognized by Medical council of India/Govt of India. The foundation further established College of Nursing, AIMSR, Bathinda and College of Physiotherapy, AIMSR, Bathinda in the year 2005. College of Pharmacy, AIMSR, Bathinda was established in the year 2006, while Adesh Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, Bathinda was established in the year 2007 to impart training in the field of Pharmacy. All these colleges are recognized/approved by respective regulatory councils / authorities. Adesh Institute of Dental Sciences & Research, Bathinda was established in year 2008 to impart training in dental sciences, with the annual intake of 100 seats in BDS. The dental college is recognized by Dental Council of India/Government of India. The Adesh Foundation has made a rapid progress and growth since its inception by introducing innovative and professional courses in medical sciences, allied health sciences, management and technical education. As the Foundation was identified as having potential of conducting and introducing programmes of research and innovations, a University by the name and style as Adesh University was established under its fold in year 2012.
Adikavi Nannaya University, established in March 2006 through the Government of Andhra Pradesh Act No. 28 of 2006 at Rajahmundry, is a unique addition to the existing Universities in India. Named after Adikavi of Telugu literature Nannayabhatta, the eleventh century poet laureate who initiated a freeway authentic translation of the great epic Mahabharata from Sanskrit to Telugu, the University aims to combine the pristine glory and the contemporary demands of educational excellence.

In the new millennium when the paradigm has shifted to making India a Knowledge society, Adikavi Nannaya University strives to be an active contributor to the ever-expanding field of knowledge. University attends to the educational needs of both the Godavari Districts and very soon all the Post Graduate and Degree Colleges in these Districts are going to get affiliated to this University. The ardent hope is that the fledgling University of today will soon become a crowning jewel among the Indian and global Universities.

Adikavi Nannaya University vision has a dream of achieving excellence in the near future and becoming a forerunner of designing and initiating novel programmes that are relevant to the demands of the Godavari Districts. In its year of inauguration during 2006, the University initiated a potentially job oriented program in Geo-informatics, the first of its kind in Andhra Pradesh and one of the few in the country. In the second phase, keeping in view of the Govt.’s policy of encouraging 5 year integrated courses, the University designed and offered a new course in Mathematics and Computing, with the objective of providing trained programmes to I.T Industry. The University realizes that, besides being institutions of Human Resource Development, the University should be an active research center involved in solving the problems of the industry and occupations around and particularly the Godavari Districts. A new University must be able to foresee the thrust areas for future research and tailor its curriculum aimed at generating trained manpower to be involved in such a research. Any plan of action cannot overlook the fact that the Godavari Districts constitute a modern laboratory, wherein millions of tons of sediments and organic matter is regularly transported to the sea paving the way for formation of rich hydrocarbon reservoirs of the future. The Krishna – Godavari basin has proved itself to be a rich source of natural gas. The ONGC has its office in Rajahmundry, and several gas based industries and power plants are being planned in Andhra Pradesh.
Ahmedabad University (AU) was established in July 2009. It is promoted by Ahmedabad Education Society (AES), a Society established in 1935 which is one of the best education societies in western India. It is a self-financed, non-affiliating State Private University established under Section 3(1) of the Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009.

Vide its letter dated 28th July 2010 F.No. 8-13/2010(CPP-I/PU), the University Grants Commission has notified that Ahmedabad University has been established by an Act (No. 8 of 2009) of State Legislature of Gujarat as a State Private University and is empowered to award degree as specified by the UGC under section 22 of the UGC Act 1956.

To be a temple of higher learning engaged in gathering, generating, storing and disseminating knowledge relevant to the societal needs, offering multi-disciplinary programs to students emphasizing their all round development

Ahmedabad University aims to develop competent, sensitive individuals grounded in sound ethical values. It seeks to:

- Help students realize their full potential in a field of their choice
- Launch students on a journey of self learning and development
- Prepare value-driven leaders
- Encourage research and the open exploration of intellectual enterprise
- Foster an environment that encourages critical thinking and an inclusive community
- Stimulate discussion and debate
- Create an awareness and encourage development of a personalized programme of physical fitness
- Make students socially responsible
- Contribute to the development of society in all its facets – political, economic, social, cultural and ethical
Established in 1985, AISECT has established itself as India’s largest education, skill development, services and e-governance network, which is changing the face of semi-urban and rural India. With 12,000 centres across 27 States and 3 Union Territories, as well as several higher education institutions, AISECT has transformed the lives of millions of people at the grass root level.

An ISO 9001:2008 certified organization, AISECT has carved its own unique value proposition and is untiringly reaching out to the remotest corners of the country for the dissemination of its products and services. Recognized in a World Bank-IIM (A) Joint Report as “the most sustainable and scalable form of IT penetration & popularization in India, AISECT’s sustained efforts have been recognized by ‘World Bank’, ‘IMA’, ‘World Economic Forum’, ‘NASSCOM’, ‘World HRD Congress’ and a host of other national and international bodies.

AISECT’S endeavors includes the creation of a unique multipurpose centre model, offering a wide array of university certified vocational courses through six major academies, partnering with the Central & State Governments for numerous skill development and capacity building initiatives, the recent partnership with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to provide skill based training to over 1.3 million people in the next 10 years, establishment of several higher education institutions including Dr. C.V Raman University in Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh).

AISECT University in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and SCOPE Group of Institutions in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), e-governance innovations as India’s leading Service Centre Agency (SCA) for the prestigious Common Service Centre (CSC) Project, offering business correspondence services for 26 nationalized banks through its financial inclusion initiatives, creation of innovative digital platforms like AISECTOnline.com and RojgarMantra.com along with breakthroughs in the K12 segment with Eduvantage PRO, a low cost interactive multimedia education tool.
Alagappa University reaccredited with 'A' Grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is located at Karaikudi in Tamil Nadu and is accessible from Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Airports within two hours. The 440 acre green and lush campus houses all the academic activities. This University has emerged from the galaxy of institutions initially founded by the great philanthropist and educationist Dr. RM. Alagappa Chettiar.

Alagappa University was brought into existence by a Special Act of the Government of Tamil Nadu in May 1985 with the objective of fostering research, development and dissemination of knowledge in various branches of learning. Alagappa University is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India. The University has 23 Departments, 6 Centres and 2 Constituent Colleges on its campus. 31 Affiliated Colleges located in the Districts of Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram are part of the University.

The University offers education through Regular, Week-end, Distance and Collaborative modes. The Distance Education Directorate offers a variety of programmes to the student community spread across the country and in selected foreign countries. Through all the modes of education, the University caters to the needs of the student community of around 1,25,000.

As a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), as well as the member of the Association of Common Wealth Universities (ACU), it has rewarding relations with other academic institutions, research laboratories and industrial establishments that promise a spectacular feature.

The University is having international Collaborations with Universities / Institutions of Higher Learning in countries like China, Malaysia, West Indies, U.S.A. and South Korea. New innovative programmes have been designed and offered at the University. Many exchange programmes attract the attention of the teachers and students from abroad.

The University's motto is "Excellence in Action" and the University keeps before it the vision of excellence in all spheres of its action.
Al-Falah University (AFU) at Faridabad, Haryana, is established by State Legislative Assembly of Haryana under “A university by Act of Legislative Assembly of Haryana, The Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Act 2014” on the 4th March 2014.

Al-Falah University is an endeavor of Al-Falah Charitable Trust, in keeping up with its tradition of fostering professional education, training and guidance. Spread over 56 acres of lush greenery, Al-Falah University offers world-class education to students from India and other countries by providing a learning experience designed to develop intellectual abilities as well as good social, moral and ethical values.

The university is committed to providing a rigorous academic environment to equip students with knowledge, skills, insights, attitudes and practical experience in order to enable them to become discerning citizens. The emphasis by the university is placed on nurturing talent by providing need-based education to create a resource pool for developing cutting edge technologies for the benefit of the country. We believe that this pool of immense talent would enrich the national fabric and shall act as a driving force for transforming India into a great nation. Our curricula and teaching methods are rigorous, innovative and distinctly oriented towards competitiveness, keeping an eye on global environment of business, industry and academia. A distinct feature of our academic programme is the focus on the industrial needs of the country. The students at Al-Falah University are exposed to an optimal blend of analytical and practical knowledge, enriched by industrially-oriented training and project work. The university emphasizes on overall development of the students to cope with the fast changing technology. Consistent with this vision, Al-Falah University has been imparting quality education and has successfully developed over the years into a premier institution creating well-trained pool of professionals in all spheres of study.

The campus of the university is inspiring for our young minds. It has often been rated as one of the most beautiful campuses in India. It resembles a large, self-contained village with lecture theatres, seminar rooms, accommodation, cafeterias, canteens, shops and sports facilities, libraries and laboratories. The most remarkable feature of the campus is the seamless interconnection of nature and the built environment. There are a number of lush green gardens, water fountains and sidewalks which provide an ideal environment on the campus for study and leisure.
Aliah University started its glorious journey from the 2008-09 academic session with great potential and immense opportunities. It is hoped that this university, harmonizing tradition and modernity, will emerge as a unique institution of higher studies and research. As per Aliah University Act 2007, Section 3 (3), it has been conferred the status of a minority educational institution. Aliah University is an autonomous university under the Department of Minority Affairs and Madrasah Education, Government of West Bengal. It is hoped that along with the people of any race, creed, caste or class, this University will play a crucial and leading role in the advancement of higher education for socially and educationally backward classes belonging to the Minorities. Aliah University has with it the rich heritage of the 229-year old educational and cultural institution, Mohammedan College of Calcutta, popularly known as Madrasah-i-Aliah or Calcutta Madrasah, the first educational institution set up in India in 1780 by Warren Hastings, the then Governor General of India. Thus, one of the oldest centres of higher learning and culture, the institution is steeped in history. Many eminent scholars were associated with this institution as administrators, principals, teachers as well as students. Calcutta Madrasah was upgraded to Calcutta Madrasah College and then to Aliah University by the Government of West Bengal through Aliah University Act XXVII of 2007 passed in West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Calcutta Madrasah was established chiefly for the study of the Arabic and Persian languages and Muslim Law so that the sons of the Muslim gentry can perform the duties as officers for running the revenue administration and judiciary. The Naib Nizam was instructed to recruit the students of the Madrasah as vacancies occurred in the Fauzdari Courts, on production of certificates of efficiency. However, within a decade Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Islamic Theology, Oriental Studies, Natural Philosophy, Geological Studies, Law, Logic, Rhetoric, Grammar, and Oratory were added on the list of prescribed subjects for study. In 1821, the Annual Examination of the Madrasah was held in the presence of many respectable officials and gentlemen of Calcutta. This was the first public examination held in British India. A medical class, headed by Dr Breton, Professor of Medicine, was started at this Madrasah in 1826 for the first time in British India. Dr Breton was authorized to purchase a skeleton and collect medical books. An anatomical work published by John Taylor was arranged to be translated into Arabic. The medical class continued here till the establishment of Calcutta Medical College in 1836. However, the students of the Madrasah were allowed to study medicine at Calcutta Medical College. This speaks for the high standard of education at the Madrash in those days.
The University grew out of the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the great Muslim reformer and statesman, who in the aftermath of the Indian War of Independence of 1857 felt that it was important for Muslims to gain education and become involved in the public life and government services in India. Raja Jai Kishan helped Sir Syed in establishing the university. The British decision to replace the use of Persian in 1842 for government employment and as the language of Courts of Law caused deep anxiety among Muslims of the sub-continent. Sir Syed saw a need for Muslims to acquire proficiency in the English language and Western sciences if the community were to maintain its social and political clout, particularly in Northern India. He began to prepare foundation for the formation of a Muslim University by starting schools at Moradabad (1858) and Ghazipur (1863). His purpose for the establishment of the Scientific Society in 1864, in Aligarh was to translate Western works into Indian languages as a prelude to prepare the community to accept Western education and to inculcate scientific temperament among the Muslims. The intense desire to ameliorate the social conditions of Indian Muslims led Sir Syed to publish the periodical, 'Tehzibul Akhlaq' in 1870. In 1877, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England. His objective was to build a college in tune with the British education system but without compromising its Islamic values. Sir Syed's son, Syed Mahmood, who was an alumnus of Cambridge prepared a proposal for an independent university to the "Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee" upon his return from England in 1872. This proposal was adopted and subsequently modified. Syed Mahmood continued to work along with his father in founding the college. It was one of the first purely residential educational institutions set up either by the government or the public in India. Over the years it gave rise to a new educated class of Indian Muslims who were active in the political system of the British Raj. When viceroy to India Lord Curzon visited the college in 1901, he praised the work which was carried on and called it of "sovereign importance". The college was originally affiliated with the University of Calcutta and subsequently got affiliated with the university of Allahabad in 1885. Near the turn of the century, the college began publishing its own magazine, The Aligarian, and established a Law School. It was also around this time that a movement began to have it develop into a university. To achieve this goal, expansions were made and more academic programs added to the curriculum of the college. A school for girls was established in 1907. By 1920 the college was transformed into the Aligarh Muslim University. Sir Syed breathed his last on March 27, 1898 and was buried in the premises of the university mosque in the Sir Syed Hall, Aligarh Muslim University.
Creating a country imbued with a scientific culture was Jawaharlal Nehru's dream, and immediately after independence he prepared a grand design to achieve it. Among the temples of modern India which he designed, was a centre of excellence in the medical sciences. Nehru's dream was that such a centre would set the pace for medical education and research in Southeast Asia, and in this he had the wholehearted support of his Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

The health survey and development committee, chaired by Sir Joseph Bhore, an Indian Civil Servant, had in 1946 already recommended the establishment of a national medical centre which would concentrate on meeting the need for highly qualified manpower to look after the nation’s expanding health care activities. The dreams of Nehru and Amrit Kaur and the recommendations of the Bhore Committee converged to create a proposal which found favor with the government of New Zealand. A generous grant from New Zealand under the Colombo Plan made it possible to lay the foundation stone of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in 1952. The AIIMS was finally created in 1956, as an autonomous institution through an Act of Parliament, to serve as a nucleus for nurturing excellence in all aspect of health care. All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was established as an institution of national importance by an Act of Parliament with the objects to develop patterns of teaching in Undergraduate and Post-graduate Medical Education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of Medical Education in India; to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity; and to attain self-sufficiency in Post-graduate Medical Education.

The Institute has comprehensive facilities for teaching, research and patient-care. As provided in the Act, AIIMS conducts teaching programs in medical and para-medical courses both at undergraduate and postgraduate levels and awards its own degrees. Teaching and research are conducted in 42 disciplines. In the field of medical research AIIMS is the lead, having more than 600 research publications by its faculty and researchers in a year. AIIMS also runs a College of Nursing and trains students for B.Sc.(Hons.) Nursing post-certificate degrees. Twenty-five clinical departments including four super specialty centers manage practically all types of disease conditions with support from pre- and Para-clinical departments. However, burn cases, dog-bite cases and patients suffering from infectious diseases are not entertained in the AIIMS Hospital. AIIMS also manages a 60-beded hospital in the Comprehensive Rural Health Centre at Ballabgarh in Haryana and provides health cover to about 2.5 lakh population through the Centre for Community Medicine.
Vice Chancellor: Dr. D. Ayyappa  
Registrar: Shri Sivakumar Mathada

Alliance University is a private University established in Karnataka State by Act No.34 of year 2010 and is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi.

Alliance University is a renowned university of higher learning located on an extensive state-of-the-art campus in Bangalore offering a variety of degree courses. The University has baccalaureate concentrations, postgraduate offerings, doctoral degree programs and several professional certificate programs.

Alliance University aspires to be among the best universities in the world by the year 2025 through a series of strategically crafted moves, precisely calibrated action plans and an unwavering commitment to the pursuit of excellence.

While its oldest professional school—Alliance School of Business—is consistently ranked among the top ten private business schools in India by various ranking agencies, the University having already established Alliance College of Engineering and Design; Alliance School of Law; and Alliance Ascent College, is in the process of establishing many other prominent academic units, viz., Alliance College of Arts and Humanities; Alliance College of Science; Alliance College of Medicine and Dentistry; Alliance College of Education and Human Services; Alliance School of Health Sciences; and Alliance College of Media and Communications.

The ambience and serenity of a world-class infrastructure housed in a 'green' campus; faculty who have proven themselves in their respective fields by providing an excellent blend of rigor and relevance in their teaching; staff who are ever ready to reach out; robust industry interactions; research aimed at solving problems of the real world; a plethora of international collaborative arrangements; outreach activities that touch the lives of a wide cross section of society; and an exemplary track record in career counseling and placement facilitation—all combine to provide a rare synergy that transcends artificial barriers and enables students to follow their hearts with passion and confidence.
Amity University, Haryana (AUH) has been established by the Haryana Act 10 of 2010 by Government of Haryana.

AUH is a private university established by the Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF), New Delhi which is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and was established with the view to promote professional, industry-oriented education in the state of Haryana.

The Amity University Haryana has a beautiful campus located on 110 acres of land on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway just outside of Gurgaon near Delhi. The University will impart modern, practical and research-based courses which will lead to the development of manpower which is employable and ready for industry. This in turn will drive the socio-economic upliftment of the region. Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF- an Umbrella organization of all Amity Institutions).

RBEF was established in 1986. Presently, more than 1,00,000 Students study in 240 programs across 30 Amity campuses spread over 1000 Acres of land with more than 5.1 million sq. ft. of built-up area. More than 4000 faculty and staff members are dedicated to making Amity institutions world class and include leaders such as 12 former vice chancellors of renowned universities including Roorkee University, the former vice chairman of the AICTE, 12 former Generals of the Indian Army, IAS and IPS officers, renowned scientists, former CEOs of PSUs and of course many brilliant academicians.

Amity imparts education in almost all areas including management, engineering, biotechnology, law, communication, insurance, nanotechnology, behavioral science, fine arts etc. The Amity Business School and the Amity Institute of Biotechnology have both been ranked No.1 in the country among private institutes. The Amity Institute of Telecommunication and Technology Management has also been ranked among the top in the country and The Amity School of Engineering has been ranked No. 1 in terms of placements. Amity provides industry oriented professional courses and is at the cutting edge of innovation. The first Masters program in nanotechnology was started by Amity. Amity was also the first in the country to start a program in cyber law and the first to launch an insurance institute. This industry-oriented approach has ensured that Amity has 100% placements.
Amity University Madhya Pradesh is established by the Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF), New Delhi which is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and was established with the view to promote professional, industry-oriented education in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Amity University Madhya Pradesh located on 100 acres of land opposite Gwalior Airport, will impart modern, practical and research-based courses which will lead to the development of manpower which is employable and ready for industry. This in turn will drive the socio-economic upliftment of the region.

Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF) is an umbrella organization of all Amity Institutions.

RBEF was established in 1986. Presently, more than 1,00,000 Students study in 240 programs across 30 Amity campuses spread over 1000 Acres of land with more than 5.1 million sq. ft. of built-up area.

More than 4000 faculty and staff members are dedicated to making Amity institutions world class and include leaders such as 12 former vice chancellors of renowned universities including Roorkee University, the former vice chairman of the AICTE, 12 former Generals of the Indian Army, IAS and IPS officers, renowned scientists, former CEOs of PSUs and of course many brilliant academicians.

Amity imparts education in almost all areas including management, engineering, biotechnology, law, communication, insurance, nanotechnology, behavioral science, fine arts etc. The Amity Business School and the Amity Institute of Biotechnology have both been ranked No.1 in the country among private institutes. The Amity Institute of Telecommunication and Technology Management has also been ranked among the top in the country and The Amity School of Engineering has been ranked No. 1 in terms of placements. Amity provides industry oriented professional courses and is at the cutting edge of innovation. The first Masters program in nanotechnology was started by Amity. Amity was also the first in the country to start a program in cyber law and the first to launch an insurance institute. This industry-oriented approach has ensured that Amity has 100% placements.
Chancellor: Aseem Chauhan

Amity University Mumbai has been established under Maharashtra Government Act of 2014 of Government of Maharashtra and is recognized as per Section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956.

This is a division of the leading education group of India, set up with a vision to contribute to nation-building through education, where currently 100,000+ students are pursuing 250 programmes across campuses in India and abroad.

Amity University Mumbai (Panvel) is yet another landmark project by Amity to revolutionize the Indian higher education Sector by providing globally benchmarked, research and employment oriented education. The following are the salient features:

- Sprawling green campus with globally benchmarked facilities comparable to Ivy league Universities.
- Industry-oriented academic programmes with flexible credit system, combining technical education with liberal arts.

The promoters of the University are RBEF, established in 1986. Presently, more than 1,00,000 Students study in 240 programs across 30 Amity campuses spread over 1000 Acres of land with more than 5.1 million sq. ft. of built-up area. More than 4000 faculty and staff members are dedicated to making Amity institutions world class and include leaders such as 12 former vice chancellors of renowned universities including Roorkee University, the former vice chairman of the AICTE, 12 former Generals of the Indian Army, IAS and IPS officers, renowned scientists, former CEOs of PSUs and of course many brilliant academicians. Amity imparts education in almost all areas including management, engineering, biotechnology, law, communication, insurance, nanotechnology, behavioral science, fine arts etc.

The Amity Business School and the Amity Institute of Biotechnology have both been ranked No.1 in the country among private institutes. The Amity Institute of Telecommunication and Technology Management has also been ranked among the top in the country and The Amity School of Engineering has been ranked No. 1 in terms of placements. Amity provides industry oriented professional courses and is at the cutting edge of innovation.
Amity University, Rajasthan (AUR) has been established by the Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur Act, 2008. AUR is a private university established by the Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF), New Delhi which is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and was established with the view to promote professional, industry-oriented education in the state of Rajasthan.

The Amity University Rajasthan has a beautiful campus located on 152 acres of land on the Delhi-Jaipur Highway just outside of Jaipur towards Delhi. The University will impart modern, practical and research-based courses which will lead to the development of manpower which is employable and ready for industry. This in turn will drive the socio-economic upliftment of the region. Ritnand Balved Education Foundation is an Umbrella organization of all amity Institutions. RBEF was established in 1986. Presently, more than 1,00,000 Students study in 240 programs across 30 Amity campuses spread over 1000 Acres of land with more than 5.1 million sq. ft. of built-up area. More than 4000 faculty and staff members are dedicated to making Amity institutions world class and include leaders such as 5 former vice chancellors of renowned universities including Roorkee University, the former vice chairman of the AICTE, 12 former Generals of the Indian Army, IAS and IPS officers, renowned scientists, former CEOs of PSUs and of course many brilliant academicians.

Amity imparts education in almost all areas including management, engineering, biotechnology, law, communication, insurance, nanotechnology, behavioral science, fine arts etc. The Amity Business School and the Amity Institute of Biotechnology have both been ranked No.1 in the country among private institutes. The Amity Institute of Telecommunication and Technology Management has also been ranked among the top in the country and The Amity School of Engineering has been ranked No. 1 in terms of placements.

Amity provides industry oriented professional courses and is at the cutting edge of innovation. The first Masters program in nanotechnology was started by Amity. Amity was also the first in the country to start a program in cyber law and the first to launch an insurance institute. This industry-oriented approach has ensured that Amity has 100% placements.
Amity Universities are fully Government Recognised: Recognised by University Grants Commission (UGC). Amity Universities and the Degrees awarded by them are recognized by the UGC. Amity University is a full fledged university and not a deemed university. Amity University Uttar Pradesh Act has been notified by Govt. Notification No. 403/VII-V-I-I (Ka) I. Amity University is listed in the official website of Government of Uttar Pradesh http://upgov.nic.in Amity University Rajasthan Act has been notified by Govt. Notification No. F.2 (10) VIDHI/2 At Amity we benchmark only against the best institutions around the world. Our faculty and senior team travel all over the globe to learn and imbibe the best practices so that we can give a solid foundation for learning. As part of this endeavour, we have air-conditioned amphitheatre style classrooms that provide the most conducive atmosphere for dynamic and focused discussions, while the libraries at our campus are equipped with over 1,00,000 books, periodicals, national and international journals, CD-ROMS, covering all aspects of academic studies and research material. The hi-tech labs act as ideal training grounds for budding professionals that allow students to experiment and bring to practice what they have learnt in theory.

The promoters of the University are RBEF, established in 1986. Presently, more than 1,00,000 Students study in 240 programs across 30 Amity campuses spread over 1000 Acres of land with more than 5.1 million sq. ft. of built-up area. More than 4000 faculty and staff members are dedicated to making Amity institutions world class and include leaders such as 12 former vice chancellors of renowned universities including Roorkee University, the former vice chairman of the AICTE, 12 former Generals of the Indian Army, IAS and IPS officers, renowned scientists, former CEOs of PSUs and of course many brilliant academicians. Amity imparts education in almost all areas including management, engineering, biotechnology, law, communication, insurance, nanotechnology, behavioral science, fine arts etc. The Amity Business School and the Amity Institute of Biotechnology have both been ranked No.1 in the country among private institutes. The Amity Institute of Telecommunication and Technology Management has also been ranked among the top in the country and The Amity School of Engineering has been ranked No. 1 in terms of placements. Amity provides industry oriented professional courses and is at the cutting edge of innovation.
Amity University Raipur has been established at Village – Manth in Tilda Tehsil after its enactment by the Government of Chhattisgarh and clearance from Chhattisgarh Private Universities Regulatory Commission, Raipur.

Amity University, Raipur has been established by the Amity University Raipur Act, 2014. It is a private university established by the Ritnand Balved Education Foundation (RBEF), New Delhi which is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and was established with the view to promote professional, industry-oriented education in the State of Chhattisgarh.

The Amity University Chhattisgarh has a beautiful campus located in Manth Village, Tilda Tehsil in Raipur District. The University will impart modern, practical and research-based courses which will lead to the development of manpower which is employable and ready for industry. This in turn will drive the socio-economic upliftment of the region. Ritnand Balved Education Foundation is an Umbrella organization of all amity Institutions. RBEF was established in 1986. Presently, more than 1,00,000 Students study in 240 programs across 30 Amity campuses spread over 1000 Acres of land with more than 5.1 million sq. ft. of built-up area. More than 4000 faculty and staff members are dedicated to making Amity institutions world class and include leaders such as 5 former vice chancellors of renowned universities including Roorkee University, the former vice chairman of the AICTE, 12 former Generals of the Indian Army, IAS and IPS officers, renowned scientists, former CEOs of PSUs and of course many brilliant academicians.

Amity imparts education in almost all areas including management, engineering, biotechnology, law, communication, insurance, nanotechnology, behavioral science, fine arts etc. The Amity Business School and the Amity Institute of Biotechnology have both been ranked No.1 in the country among private institutes. The Amity Institute of Telecommunication and Technology Management has also been ranked among the top in the country and The Amity School of Engineering has been ranked No. 1 in terms of placements.

Amity provides industry oriented professional courses and is at the cutting edge of innovation. The first Masters program in nanotechnology was started by Amity. Amity was also the first in the country to start a program in cyber law and the first to launch an insurance institute. This industry-oriented approach has ensured that Amity has 100% placements.
Amrita University is a multi-campus, multi-disciplinary research university that is accredited 'A' by NAAC and is ranked as one of the best research universities in India. The university is spread across five campuses in three states of India - Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, with the University headquarters at Ettimadai, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

The university continuously collaborates with top US universities including Ivy league universities and top European universities for regular student exchange programs, and has emerged as one of the fastest growing institutions of higher learning in India. The university is managed by the Mata Amritanandamayi Math.

Amrita is a thriving campus that has a creative and proficient community of high achievers. Life at Amrita brings surprises and new experiences every day. Amrita University has a students strength of around 18,000 with the student body almost equally divided between boys and girls. Each campus has about thirty percent of the students coming from states outside the location of the campus they are attending. In fact, there are students from nearly every state in India. The student body also includes NRI and foreign students. Such a diverse student body helps enrich sharing and learning spontaneously. At the same time it creates an awareness of different cultural norms, generates sensitivity to the needs and concerns of others, and focuses on intercultural cooperation.

Learning happens not just in the classroom at Amrita. Extracurricular activities are encouraged with students forming clubs and associations that deal with topics like science, astronomy, environment, literature, music, culture, dance and photography.

Students are encouraged to become members of professional bodies such as the Association of Computer Machinery (ACM), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Society for Automotive Engineers (SAE), Computer Society of India (CSI), and Institution of Electronics and Telecommunications Engineers (IETE). Reading and discussing research papers is part of the curriculum not just at the master's and doctoral levels, but at the bachelor-level too.
Anand Agricultural University (AAU) was established this year at Anand with the support of the Government of Gujarat, Act No. (Guj 5 of 2004) dated April 29, 2004. Caved out of the erstwhile Gujarat Agricultural University (GAU), the dream institution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. K.M. Munshi, the AAU was set up to provide support to the farming community in three facets namely education, research and extension activities in Agriculture, Horticulture Engineering, product Processing and Home Science.

At Present there Seven Colleges, Seventeen Research Centers and Six Extension Education Institute working in six Districts of Gujarat namely Ahmedabad, Anand, Dahod, Kheda, Panchmahal and Voadodra.

AAU’s activities have expanded to span newer commodity sectors such as soil health card, bio-diesel, medicinal plants apart from the mandatory ones like rice, maize, tobacco, vegetable crops, fruit crops, forage crops, animal breeding, nutrition and dairy products etc. the core of AAU’s operating philosophy however, continues to create the partnership between the rural people and committed academic as the basic for sustainable rural development.

In pursuing its various programmes AAU’s overall mission is to promote continues process of development of susstainable growth and economics independence in rural society.

AAU aims to do this through education, research and extension education. Thus, AAU works towards the empowerment of the farmers.

Mandates

- Education to the students in agriculture and allied fields.
- Conduct research in order to improve the productivity of rural areas.
- Undertake basic research to breakthrough newer areas of knowledge.
- Provide opportunities to observe and understand the life of rural people.
- Enable the students to inculcate the attitudes and develop skills relevant for grass-root work.
Initiated by the founder Vice-chancellor Dr. C.R. Reddy in 1926, legendaries like Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great philosopher and a roll model for the human race who later rose to the position of Vice-president of India, Dr. V.S. Krishna, a great visionary have continued the tradition of initiating innovative academic programs of national and international relevance and contributed to sustained development of this University.

Innovative academic activities in emerging fields like Nuclear Physics, Bio-Inorganic Chemistry, Geophysics, Meteorology and Oceanography, Human Genetics, Biotechnology, Microbiology, Naval Architecture, Biomedical Engineering, Bioinformatics, Human Resource Management, Business Management etc. even when these subjects were in a nascent stage in the West and Europe. Similarly the University also has the unique culture and practice of moulding these academic programmes to address the societal and technological needs. Programmes like 20th Century Gurukulam, Social Exclusion and Inclusive studies are some of the innovations contributing to the alleviation of the rural youth and the under privileged society. Thus the University strives hard to provide an equal and balanced opportunity for all genders and sections of the society.

The University's attention in augmenting state of the art equipment, infrastructure and library facilities and conceptualizing and implementing healthy practices in teaching and administration with a democratic team spirit has been applauded by the NAAC, the apex body to judge the credibility of any Indian University. Apart from being flexible in offering advanced courses for the benefit of the knowledge seekers from the neighbouring countries, the University is running a few twinning programmes in collaboration with some of the reputed International Universities. The exponential growth in the enrolment of foreign students is a testimony to its international commitment and quality education.

Five constituent colleges and five P.G. Centers of the University provide quality training and research leading to Masters and Doctoral degrees in more than 160 courses. Apart from under graduate programmes in Engineering and Technology the University offers Under graduate degree programmes with a variety of combinations of subjects in B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com courses. Believing in more focused training in professional courses, the University recently started five year integrated programmes in fields like Geology, Information Technology and Software Engineering.
Anna University was established on 4th September 1978 as a unitary type of University. It offers higher education in Engineering, Technology and allied Sciences relevant to the current and projected needs of the society. Besides promoting research and disseminating knowledge gained therefrom, it fosters cooperation between the academic and industrial communities. The University was formed by bringing together and integrating two well-known technical institutions in the city of Madras.

- College of Engineering, Guindy (CEG)(1794)
- Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet (MIT)(1949) and three Technological Departments of the University of Madras.
- Alagappa College of Technology (ACT)(1944)
- School of Architecture and Planning (SAP)(1957)

Situated in the southern part of the city of Madras (Chennai), the University's main campus extends over 100 hectares abutting the Adyar River on the north and Raj Bhavan on the south. The Madras Institute of Technology at Chrompet constitutes the second campus of the University which extends over 20 hectares. Both the campuses have a variety of buildings serving the various needs of the University community. A third campus extending over 80 hectares is located at Taramani near the Instronic campus, Adyar. The Bioprocess Laboratory donated by SPIC is located at present in this campus and a few more centers of advanced studies, like National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Sugar Research Institute, Mechatronics Institute, Entrepreneurship Development Park, and Convention Centre will also be housed there in future.

Since December 2001, it has become a large, highly renowned Affiliated University, having brought into its fold about 426 Self-financing Engineering Colleges six Government Colleges and three Government-aided Engineering colleges located in various parts of Tamilnadu State.

The Anna University, which is of the affiliated type is a member of the Association of Indian Universities, the Association of Commonwealth Universities and Partner of UNESCO International Center for Engineering Education (UICEE). UGC have accredited Anna University with Five Star Status in 2002 which is the highest rating. With proven capabilities both in academic and research areas, Anna University was able to receive this honour for a period of five years for excellence in Technical Education.
Vice Chancellor : Shri Shiv Das Meena, IAS  
Registrar : Dr. N. Panchanatham

The Annamalai University is a unitary, teaching, and residential university. It was founded by the munificence of the farsighted and noble hearted philanthropist and patron of letters the late Hon’ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt, LL.D., D.Litt.

He started several colleges, and ultimately, the University in 1929. Since its inception, it has progressively tried to realize the aims of the noble Founder Pro-Chancellor. After him, his illustrious son, Padma Bhushan Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, was the Pro-Chancellor from 1948 to 1984, and he sedulously nurtured the growth and development of the University.

The University has had the unique good fortune of having a succession of eminent Vice-Chancellors to guide its destinies.

During the last eighty two years the University has grown rapidly and has consolidated its position as a unitary and residential University with forty-nine Departments of Study and over 3240 members on its teaching staff. Annamalainagar is already a busy and full-fledged University town, east of Chidambaram, the abode of Lord Nataraja.

The University campus, including the colleges, hostels, and playgrounds, occupies an area of about thousand acres.

Annamalai University offers one of the highest number of scholarships and awards for eligible students. A total of 356 scholarships and awards are given to eligible candidates every year.

In 2006, Annamalai University opened its first Study Center in Toronto, Canada, offering programs in Music, Dance, Tamil and Yoga. Other overseas centres include the Al Mihad Institute, Dubai and the Al Hilal Education Centre, Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates as well as the Al Noor Education Centre in Muscat, Oman.
Ansal University has state of the art infrastructure, facilities, ambience and organizational culture, to nurture thinking and critical understanding needed in pursuit of professional knowledge and competence. We at Ansal University believe that a university is about empowering students to explore the unknown, through passionate, dedicated and innovative teaching and research. Our dedicated team of faculty is committed to the task of ensuring that our students are well trained and holistically developed to meet the challenges of their chosen profession in this competitive world. As an educational temple, Ansal University aims at developing the student's multi-dimensional personality i.e continuous pursuit of knowledge, commitment to excellence, cultivation of moral ethical values and taste for aesthetics. Ansal University wants to make a significant difference in the lives of students by giving them intensive personality enhancement and mentorship Programs. This will help in producing world class communicators, orators, public speakers, entrepreneurs and leaders.

The unique feature of Ansal University is its fully interactive, trans-disciplinary, virtual campus without geographical limitations. The satellite network for education and research that links the campus of the university has facilitated leading experts to have academic interaction. Ansal University has dynamic faculty with the best of educational qualifications and experience. Masters qualifications. The University's faculty-student ratio of 1:12 is one of the best among the institutions of higher learning in India. The University encompasses a picturesque campus with beautiful buildings. Besides world-class classrooms and labs, the University has aesthetically designed sports grounds, tennis court, basket ball court, design studios, residential facilities for students, academic resources, cafeteria and many more facilities to make a satisfying living for the students.
The Apeejay Stya University is a seat of global learning that offers rich opportunities for innovative teaching-learning, creativity and research across disciplines. It aims to bring about transformation of society through value-based education, man-making and nation-building, by blending together the dual identities of a technology and research based university with a liberal arts institution.

Established by the Apeejay Stya Education Foundation in the state of Haryana [under Act No. 10 of the Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Act 2010], the ASU provides students not only ‘education for living and livelihood’ but also ‘education for life’, and empower learners with a fundamental foundation in leadership and professional skills to face the challenges of the new liberalized global economy.

Situated amidst a sprawling, picturesque campus with state-of-the-art infrastructure on the Sohna-Palwal Road in Gurgaon District of Haryana, the ASU offers a wide range of innovative graduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes across a plethora of disciplines that are based on the best education practices of some of the leading universities of the world. These are greatly facilitated by the strong industry-academia linkages, already established by the existing Apeejay institutions of higher learning in all disciplines being offered by the University. The University has been set up under the vision and untiring stewardship of renowned industrialist, educationist, philanthropist and freedom-fighter Dr. Stya Paul, who has spearheaded the cause of education for over four decades as Founder President of the Apeejay Education Society (AES). The ASU and AES are a social commitment of the Apeejay Stya and Svran Group—a highly diversified industrial conglomerate—and are known for their innovative approach to teaching, learning and research and reaching out to the community.

Apeejay's higher education programmes span across leading colleges and professional institutes that offer over 85 courses at the graduate and postgraduate levels in Management, Computer Sciences, Architecture, Engineering, Information Technology, Fine Arts, Design, Mass Communication, Bio-Sciences, Clinical Research and Humanities, to name a few. All the programmes of ASU meet rigorous quality standards of the industry and stipulations set by the various University Certification bodies under the University Grants Commission.
Apex Professional University has been established in the Arunachal Pradesh by an Act of State Legislature under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on May 08th, 2013 and published in the Arunachal Pradesh gazette vide Notification No. LAW/LEGN–17/2012 Dated 10th May, 2013. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has accorded Apex Professional University as a state private university vide its letter F.No. 8-13/2013(CPP-I/PU) dated 28th June 2013 in accordance with the provisions contained in section 2(f) of University Grant Commission Act, 1956 and empowered to award degrees in terms of section 22 of UGC Act,1956. The Board of Governors is the Governing Body of the University and members of “Board of Governors” includes industrialists, academicians and representative of the UGC and State Government as per section 23(1) of the APEX Professional University Act, 2012.

Apart from it, Apex Professional University has been also empowered with the authority to conduct and certify examinations for Pre University Certificate Programme (equivalent to secondary and senior secondary level) by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in accordance with section 5(3), 37(1)(d) and 39 of the Apex Professional University Act, 2012, Statute No. 25 and Regulation No. 12 duly notified by State Government in the Official Gazette. The headquarter of University is situated in Pasighat, District East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh. The University has small campus community with a global reach, bringing learning to life through powerful conversations and personal connections. Proud to nurture the best and the brightest minds, University are looking at the world through our own lens. The Apex Professional University strives for inclusive access to excellence in higher education and research to emerge as premier University of the country at par with the best Universities of the World in terms of programme offerings, curricular framework, pedagogy, research, publications and integration with the world of work. The Apex Professional University Act 2012 provides Schools of Studies which shall consist of Faculties, Department and Centres of Studies. The University offers Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) giving freedom to the students to choose his/her optional courses. CBCS is a cafeteria approach envisaged by University Grants Commission (UGC) to provide students and teachers horizontal and vertical mobility and to design his / her own programme of study with courses of his / her choice. CBCS provides students to enjoy academic mobility and transfer of credits across Schools / Faculties. CBCS provides students to enjoy academic mobility and transfer of credits across Schools / Faculties. Quality, Flexibility and Student’s success are the underlying, imperatives of the CBCS initiative.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. Dr S K Kaushal  
Registrar : Dr. Ravikant Swami

Arni University is sponsored by K D Education Trust and aims to build a world class institution for higher learning and research. With outstanding faculty, world class teaching standards and innovative academic programmes, Arni University intends to set a new benchmark in Indian higher education. We have started the University with a motto of care and to provide a platform for every individual to realizes inner strength and chalk out a plan for self which is financially, socially and emotionally rewarding.

"Approved by UGC vide notification No - F No - 8 - 5/2010 ( CPP - 1 / PU)" Arni University has been established by Act No - 23 of 2009 of Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and approved by UGC vide notification No - F No - 8 - 5/2010 ( CPP - 1 / PU) dated 3rd March 2010 undersection 2 F of UGC act, 1956.

Arni University is situated at Kathgarh, Kangra which is about 25 Kms. from Pathankot. The University can be reached by rail, road and air. The nearest railway station is Pathankot.

The campus covers an area of about 120 acres of land, is picturesque and away from the din of the metropolis. The serenity of the hillocks all around endow the campus with an ideal environment for education and research.

Our mission is to impart quality education of world class standards, reflecting the latest advances in the field of education and research with state-of-the-art academic and administrative infrastructure.

The university has a well stocked and furnished library, well equipped labs, a host of games and sports facilities, majestic hostels separate for boys and girls with wide open spaces, lush green lawns, colourful flowerbeds and well kept orchards in sylvan surroundings.

The Arni University comprises of the following faculties namely Engineering and Technology, Management, Computer Sciences, Basic Sciences, Bio-Technology, Hospitality and Allied Health Sciences and Polytechnic.
Arunachal University of Studies has been established in the year 2012 under an enactment of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh under PPP mode.

Arunachal University of Studies believes in imparting education to the students in a comprehensive format while not compromising on the traditional ways of pedagogy which our country has nourished since its inception. It has therefore embarked on a novel concept clubbing the class room lectures and the industrial element together.

This approach lighten up the interest of the students in their respective scope of subjects and that gives an holistic get up to the whole perception of education. The course structure at the University’s disposal has been very carefully crafted to incorporate the best practices of the industry and provides the students the required scope to hone their capabilities.

The course structure has been a genesis of eminent academicians of varied fields. Arunachal University of Studies shall encourage the inquisitive nature in the students and let them the freedom to find the answers themselves with the guidance of the faculties.

The University prophesies to inspire the students towards knowledge. In this purview it has purposefully tied up with the variant industries to let its students have hands-on experience right from the start of their academic session. This nurtures and moulds them well into the real world scenario.

The large cache of research papers and other learning materials available with the University complements this module. It further extends the same through e-learning materials.

Our approach remains convergent with an obvious envisaged goal of producing competent human resource. We shall remain dedicated to our motto of 'pursuit of excellence, education with a difference.... to provide education by offering unparalleled exposure to develop its students into holistic human beings, body, mind and soul'.
The Aryabhatta Knowledge University Act 2008 provides for the establishment of University at Patna to conduct and facilitate affiliation of institutions in the conventional as well new frontiers of professional education.

All colleges and institutions imparting professional education for example Engineering and Technology including information Technology, Nano technology & Biotechnology, Management, Medicine, Health technology, Public Health Pharmacy, Optometry, Nursing, Education, Law etc. is to be affiliated to this university.

Technical Education had been a key priority in the state of Bihar, and it had established several prestigious Technical institutes in the State.

The most prestigious institutes of the State, Bihar College of Engineering established in 1900, has been converted as centrally Funded Institute, namely National institute of Technology, Patna in February 2004. Other old & prestigious Institutions are Bhagalpur college of Engineering under Tilka Manjhi University, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur institute of Technology under BRBA Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.

BIT Sindri, Which is now is state of Jharkhand, was also established by state of Bihar. These institutes offered high quality Technical Education, and their alumni today have achieved National and International Recognition.

Aryabhatta Knowledge University (AKU), Patna has been established by Government of Bihar for the development and management of educational infrastructure related to technical, medical, management and allied professional education in the state. The objective of the university is to promote the professional education infrastructure to meet the national standard through well advanced course, infrastructure and quality faculty.

Bihar lacks in the infrastructure both in the terms of number of institutions and the quality of education. As a result Bihar state has become the major hub of students migrating to the others states for pursuing their education and carrier building for future growth.
Ashoka University is an independent private university that is an initiative of the International Foundation for Research and Education (IFRE), a Section 25 non-profit company registered under the Indian Companies Act. On March 4, 2014, the Haryana Legislative Assembly passed the Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2014, and Ashoka University was notified as a university with full powers to award Bachelor's, Master's and Ph.D. degrees and diplomas. Ashoka University is recognized as a Haryana Private University, listed on the University Grants Commission (UGC) website. Programmes offered at the University are fully compliant with UGC guidelines.

The Ashoka University campus is located on 25-acres in the Rajiv Gandhi Education City (RGEC), Kundli, in the National Capital Region. The RGEC, an initiative by the Government of Haryana, in total is a 1200-acre hub of several educational institutions, including the satellite campus of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and the National Law University.

The District of Sonepat is also home to institutions such as O.P. Jindal University, National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Motilal Nehru College for Sports, and Schools such as G.D. Goenka International School and Delhi Public School, Sonepat. Kundli in the National Capital Region is a fast-growing centre of suburban residence, industry and institutes of higher education and research. It is located in Rai Mandal, Sonepat District, an hour’s drive north of Central Delhi. It is located at the intersection of the proposed Kundli-Manesar-Palwal Expressway (connecting National Highways 1, 2, 8 and 10) and the Rapid Rail Transit System connecting Delhi, Sonepat and Panipat. It also proposed to be included within the Delhi Metro Rail Network by 2016. Its proximity to the capital, suburban character and rapid growth provides a great platform for Ashoka students to engage in local community development activities. The Ashoka University campus has been designed by renowned New York-based architects Perkins-Eastman. They have worked on several educational campuses around the world, including the recent Indian School of Business (ISB) campus in Mohali and Cornell University. Designed in association with New Delhi-based Space Matters and Abaxial Architecture, the campus plan is a combination of Indian aesthetics and global design standards, reflecting the intellectual ideology of Ashoka. The plan’s connected web of buildings and dormitories that are drawn together by corridors meets the needs of the modern university student providing appropriate spaces for both learning and socializing.
Assam Agricultural University is the first institution of its kind in the whole of North-Eastern Region of India. The main goal of this institution is to produce globally competitive human resources in farm sector and to carry out research in both conventional and frontier areas for production optimization as well as to disseminate the generated technologies as public good for benefitting the food growers/produces and traders involved in the sector while emphasizing on sustainability, equity and overall food security at household level.

During early 20th century, establishment of two research stations, one at Karimganj (1913) and the other at Titabor (1923) paved the way, immediately after independence, towards setting up of the Assam Agricultural College (AAC) at Jorhat and the Assam Veterinary College (AVC) at Nagaon in 1948. Later, on April 1, 1969 the Assam Agricultural University came into being through “The Assam Agricultural University Act, 1968”, renaming AAC as College of Agriculture headquartered at Jorhat and AVC as College of Veterinary Science simultaneously shifting its site from Nagaon to Khanapara.

Subsequently, College of Home Science (1969), College of Fisheries(1988), Biswanath College of Agriculture (1988) and Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science (1988) were established. Similarly, few more regional research stations at Shillongani, Diphu, Gossaigaon, Lakhimpur; and commodity research stations at Kahikuchi, Buralikson, Tinsukia, Kharua, Burnihat and Mandira were added to generate location and crop specific agricultural production.

Provisioning of quality human resource to facilitate technology led agricultural renaissance revitalizing and rejuvenating post-green revolution in agriculture ensuring both production and environment sustainability targeting a minimum of 4% agricultural growth while addressing the issues of household nutritional security, farmers’ distress, commerce in agriculture as well as regional, national and global food crisis taking the advantage of innovative technology, market reforms and liberalization.

To fill up talent gap in agriculture and allied sector to preposition the state to combat the emerging challenges in agriculture and ensure productivity increase in agri-horti-animal-fish crops on the face of shrinking/fragmented land holdings, ailing soil health, diminishing water resources and increased human population.
Don Bosco University is a project of the Salesians of Don Bosco (SDB) executed by Don Bosco Society, Azara, Guwahati. Presently, Salesians are working in 132 countries catering to over nine million young people worldwide; Salesians have been recognized by Government of India as the single largest provider of technical education in India, second only to the Government. More than 100 Salesian technical schools and 25 colleges have been established in India. Scores of non-formal training centers, agricultural training centers, relief and rehabilitation centers, literacy centers and shelters for street children in India are managed by the salesians of Don Bosco.

The distinctive educational philosophy and method of Don Bosco as expressed by DBU charter are:

A preferential option for young people from the lower strata of society, providing them with an education and preparing them for their insertion into the world of work. Close attention to the inter-relationship between culture, religion, science, technology, education, professional ethics and integrity of life. A spirit of family characterized by the presence of teachers and administrators among and for the students. An academic and educative style of relationship founded on reason, religion and kindness. Special attention to the formation of educators, the field of technology and work, and the world of communications. Efforts to promote in society formative programs that impact educative processes as well as strategies and policies for youth research, teaching, study and cultural services aimed to know better the situation of youth, especially the most disadvantaged, to bring about their positive transformation.

Don Bosco University aims at excellence in teaching & formation and seeks to realize a vibrant campus ministry program. It offers a basket of ‘finishing school' skills and quality placements for each and every student. Every process in the system comes under the purview of continuous and on-going evaluation. A sustained proactive alumni association is to carry forward the lifelong learning of the DBU students and their partnership with the Vision of their alma mater. The thrust areas of study and research have three major sectors; viz., Technology, Service and Social sectors. The Technology sectors include information and related fields, biotechnology and related fields. The Service Sector covers nursing, pharmacy, paramedical, psychology, counseling, management, media, arts, teacher education, social work, rural development and related fields. The Social sector has religion and culture, ethics, governance and tribal studies and other related fields.
The down town Charity Trust was formed in 1997 by the down town hospital ltd. The urge to do something for the underprivileged and deprived section of the society led to the formation of down town Charity Trust. Apart from doctors, the members of the trust include Engineers, Educationists and other professionals from various walks of life.

The down town Charity Trust is promoted by down town hospital ltd., the first corporate multi specialty hospital in North Eastern India. It has a distinguished name in the healthcare industry, serving the people of Assam and the North Eastern Region with its expertise for the last 23 years.

Over the years, the trust has been involved in varied social activities like organising free health camps, undertaking special health programs like the Smile Train Project, the Dhwani Project as well as a free clothes bank “Sankar Madhab Vastra Bank” for the low income group population. The trust has established the Shankar Madhab Rural Charity Hospital at Panikhaiti Assam with the intention to provide quality healthcare at the reasonable fees to the common people. Keeping in mind with its second main objective the trust has embarked on the largest educational project of the North Eastern Region. The trust set out to start one of the largest and integrated educational campuses in the region, which will be able to provide a variety of professional programs, at a reasonable fee structure. Thousands of students have to leave the region, for want for better courses, which were not traditionally available. This educational campus would help to address that to some extent. The construction of the campus began in 2004. The trust started with BSc Nursing Program in 2008 and then followed it with the Pramedical degree course in 2009. In the initial year the courses were affiliated to the Assam government Health University. This was the first degree paramedical college in the region.

In 2010 the Assam government granted the campus a University status as per the provisions of the Assam Private University act 2010. In 2010 the University also successfully got the permission from A.I.C.T.E., New Delhi to start programs in Engineering, Management and Pharmacy. The trust also expanded into other programs like Hotel management and added more program in the allied health department. Today, the university in its only third year of existense is offering almost 50 programs and has almost 2500 students from 10 Indian states as well as neighbouring countries of Butan and Nepal.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. Rafiquz Zaman  
Registrar : Dr. Balbir Singh

Whereas it was expedient to establish and constitute a teaching and residential University in the State of Assam to secure to all the stakeholders of the Cooperative Movement, education for widening knowledge and learning, training for enhancing skills and managerial capacity, research for searching new innovative spheres, promotion for building cadres of professional managers and functionaries to man, organize, develop evergrowing numbers of Cooperatives and to make efforts for all round development of Cooperative movement and rural economy and matters connected therewith or incidental therewith, the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, the reader and the members of the Court, the Executive Council and the academic council so long as they continue to hold such office or membership shall constitute a Body Corporate by its name the Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of Co-operative Management established by the Government of Assam as a State University.

The University has the perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.

The University is open to all persons irrespective of sex, race, caste, creed or class and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose any test whatever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle a person to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student or to hold any office therein as to graduate these at or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specifically prescribed by the statutes or in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University and when such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction.

The Headquarters of the University is at Sivasagar and it may also establish off campuses and training Centres in such other within the State of Assam or training Centres outside the State of Assam at such places as it may deem fit. Any existing training institute within the State of Assam may be brought under the fold of the University.

The university may have a small Capital Campus at Guwahati for various works like liaisoning, publicity, seminars and workshops etc.
Assam Science and Technology University is established on 4th January, 2010 by the Act, 2009 and notified by the Govt. of Assam vide letter No. ATE.222/2008/48, dated 26th Feb, 2010 that the “Assam Science and Technology University Act 2009” shall come into force with immediate effect.

The aim of ASTU is to bring all existing Engineering Colleges/Institutions in a common platform to follow same course curriculum.

The course curriculum has been designed at par with some the prestigious universities of National and international repute. This will help our students to compete with any other students outside Assam as well as abroad.

Assam Science and Technology University, Guwahati has come into force with the declaration of the Assam Science and Technology University Act, 2009 by the Legislative Department of Assam Govt. vide Notification No.LGL. 21/2009/9 dated 4th January, 2010.

Permanent site of the University is near at Jalukbari, Guwahati-13. At present it is functioning from temporary office located at the second floor of Directorate of Technical Education office, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19 and an annexed office at Arunudoi Path, Hatigaon, Guwahati-38.
Assam University came into existence through Assam (Central) University Act, 1989. It was established in 1994, since then the University is steadily becoming an excellent centre of learning. The campus, situated in Dargakona, about 20 kms from Silchar, is set amid sprawling hillocks, a typical landscape in the North East. The campus in an area of 600 acres surrounded by lakes and mountains provides an ideal environment for academic pursuit. Drawing its 230 plus faculty from many disciplines, from all over the country, the university sustains a multidisciplinary approach to higher education.

The University has sixteen Schools on major disciplines. There are 35 Departments under these Sixteen Schools. The University is situated in South Assam, bordering Bangladesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Maghalaya, and Nagaland. The Barak river flows across this region known as Barak valley.

The valley has a rich tradition of art, literature, culture and education. It has contributed a large number of eminent personalities to the nation in the fields of science, education, arts and many others. This historical heritage has given the place a strong foundation for the development of a Centre of Excellence in higher education. The five Districts under the jurisdiction of Assam University have as many as 53 Colleges, which speak of the depth of the intellectual and educational interests in the region. The University has gradually started attracting students from the neighboring states. The University is set to become a full-fledged residential University in near future creating a better environment for learning and research activities.

Assam University is a teaching-cum-affiliating University. The objectives of the University are to "disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit and by examples of its corporate life to make provisions for integrated courses in humanities, natural and physical sciences and social sciences in the educational programmes of the University; to take appropriate measure for promoting inter-disciplinary studies and research in the University; to educate and train manpower for development of the state of Assam; and to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of that state, their intellectual, academic and cultural development".
अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना 19 दिसम्बर 1974 को मध्यप्रदेश अधिनियम क्रमांक - 34, सन् 2013 के द्वारा की गयी। यह अधिनियम 21 दिसम्बर 1974 से प्रभावशील माना गया है। विश्वविद्यालय का प्रमुख उद्देश्य हिंदीमाहोग को अध्ययन, प्रशिक्षण, जन का वृद्धि और प्रसार के लिए तथा विज्ञान, साहित्य, कला और अन्य विषयों में उच्चतर श्रेणी के लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना है। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का जन्म 25 दिसम्बर, 1925 को उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा जनपद के बंदरगाहे के मूल निवासी पंडित कृष्णविनोद वाजपेयी के ग्यारहवीं सम्बंधित, व्यक्तियों (मध्यप्रदेश) में ज्ञात था। माननीय अटल जी की स्थापना तक की प्रशिक्षण व्यक्तियों के विकासकेंद्र वासं गोरखा (वर्तमान में तहसीलई महाविद्यालय) में हुई। कानपुर के हेन्ट्री.कॉलेज से राजनीतिशास्त्र में स्नातकोत्तर की उपाधि प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण की। उनके बाद उन्होंने अपने पिताजी के साथ-साथ कानपुर सहर एबीएस का अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किया, जिसे बीच में दिनांत्य देकर पूर्वी निष्ठा के साथ सामाजिक कार्य के बाद गए। आयाम का कृष्णविनोद वाजपेयी ने अपने सामाजिक कार्य के बाद-विवाह प्रतियोगिताओं में छात्र-स्तरीय अष्टादश जीवन से ही भाग लेते रहे। डॉ. शताम्रम बाबुल और पंडित दीनदया उपाध्याय के निदेश के राजनीति का पाठ तो पढ़ा ही, साथ-साथ राजस्थान राज्य, राजस्थान, देशीक स्वदेश और बाहरी जीवन जैसे पर्यावरण के सम्बन्ध में योगदान करते हुए। अटल जी ने अपनी अवधियों में सांस्कृतिक विश्वास और साम्राज्यवादियों के विनाश में अपना हिस्सा किया। उनके साथ-साथ राजस्थान राज्य के राजनीति में अपने हाथ डालकर भारत के लिए प्राकृतिक रूप से विवादों की तलाश की। उनके साथ-साथ उपरोक्त विवादों में सांस्कृतिक विश्वास के बाहर भी अपना हिस्सा करते रहे। उनके साथ-साथ उपरोक्त विवादों में सांस्कृतिक विश्वास के बाहर भी अपना हिस्सा करते रहे। उनके साथ-साथ उपरोक्त विवादों में सांस्कृतिक विश्वास के बाहर भी अपना हिस्सा करते रहे। उनके साथ-साथ उपरोक्त विवादों में सांस्कृतिक विश्वास के बाहर भी अपना हिस्सा करते रहे। उनके साथ-साथ उपरोक्त विवादों में सांस्कृतिक विश्वास के बाहर भी अपना हिस्सा करते रहे।

अटल बहादुर वाजपेयी के रूप में भारतीय विदेश मंत्रालय के अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारत के लिए विदेशी मनोरंजन निर्माण करते हुए। उन्होंने अपने लाखों दूरबीन और तकनीकी माध्यमों के माध्यम से भारत के लिए विदेशी मनोरंजन निर्माण करते हुए। उन्होंने अपने लाखों दूरबीन और तकनीकी माध्यमों के माध्यम से भारत के लिए विदेशी मनोरंजन निर्माण करते हुए। उन्होंने अपने लाखों दूरबीन और तकनीकी माध्यमों के माध्यम से भारत के लिए विदेशी मनोरंजन निर्माण करते हुए। उन्होंने अपने लाखों दूरबीन और तकनीकी माध्यमों के माध्यम से भारत के लिए विदेशी मनोरंजन निर्माण करते हुए।

अटल जी का नाम पूर्व कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के रूप में पाँच वर्षों का कार्यकाल पूर्ण किया। अटल जी ने आजीवन अनुभवित रहने का संकल्प लिया था और उस संकल्प को पूरी तिथि से निभाया। उन्होंने आजीवन अनुभवित रहने का संकल्प लिया था और उस संकल्प को पूरी तिथि से निभाया। उन्होंने आजीवन अनुभवित रहने का संकल्प लिया था और उस संकल्प को पूरी तिथि से निभाया। उन्होंने आजीवन अनुभवित रहने का संकल्प लिया था और उस संकल्प को पूरी तिथि से निभाया।
Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (IIITM) in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh is an autonomous institute set by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in 1997. It is an effort by MHRD towards creating professionals in areas of management and information technology from the same institute. This institute was created for facilitating higher education, research, and consultancy in areas of information technology (IT) and business management. Initially started as IIITM, this institute was prefixed with ABV in 2002 to honour the then Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee.

The beginning of IIITM could be traced back to 1992, when MHRD under Dr. P. G. Reddy contemplated setting up of advanced information systems in the likes of IIMs and IITs in different locations of India. Subsequently in 1995, Government of India based on a report prepared by AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) comprising eminent academicians, policy makers, and professionals decided on establishing national centres focussed on IT and management training.

PGDMIT (Post Graduate Diploma in Management and Information Technology) was the maiden course initiated in 1998 with thirty students, followed by PGDIT (Post Graduate Diploma in Information Technology) in 1999, and Ph. D and 5-year Dual Post Graduate programs in 2000.

This essentially was the committee set up by MHRD under Dr. P. G. Reddy to study the comprehensive situation of software education and its utilization in India. With the demand for skilled information technology and management professionals reaching several thousands, it became necessary to establish specialised management and IT institutes similar to IIMs and IITs to bridge the gap between manpower demand and supply. All pervasive growth of IT in India was triggered by Software Policy in 1986, Electronic Policy in 1985, and Computer Policy in 1984. These three policies in unison led to extensive use of computerised methods across different sectors of business, industries, and public administration thereby necessitating the need for competent professionals at different levels. Infrastructures like Internet, INDONET, NICNET, ERNET, and INFLIBNET were established for supporting this demand for widespread usage of computerised processes.
AURO UNIVERSITY OF HOSPITALITY AND MANAGEMENT
Hazira Road, Opp ONGC Surat – 394510, Gujarat
Tel: +91 261 4088101 / 04 Mo: +91 9099973068 / 99
Email: info@aurouniversity.edu.in
Email : deputyregistrar@aurouniversity.edu.in

President : Shri Aurobindo Ghosh
Deputy Registrar : Shri K. Kaushik

AURO University is a progressive center for integral learning and leadership, where the mind, body and spirit are aligned and prepared to embark on a journey of lifelong enrichment for both, the individual and the community. To be a Premier University of Integral and Transformational Learning for Future Leaders. A center for higher education, the University is focused on providing:

There is an environment for the students for self-development; an institution that nurtures their potential based on their aptitudes and interests.

There is a platform for the Faculty Members to be mentors and guides who shape the country’s future leaders by imparting knowledge and skills; opportunities for research on emerging trends and industry practices.

Students with intellectual competence, reality-based knowledge and personal integrity; students who strive for excellence and aspire to become socially responsible leaders to cater to the needs of business, government and industry.

Our philosophy on education is driven by our mission of providing integral and transformational education to our students. We firmly believe that education must not be limited purely to academic learning. At AURO, our focus will be to develop all faculties of an individual to ensure holistic development.

Mental education is also imparted to develop high levels of concentration, power of observation, analytical organization, decision-making skills, and, most importantly, faculties of creativity and intuition.

Vital education is provide for the development of one’s character. Learning how to build and manage relationships and controlling emotions. The development of faculties for the appreciation of drama, music, arts, sports and the drive for self perfection as an individual. Physical education is a must at this university for agility, strength, flexibility, team building and collaboration. Spiritual education is spread for the growth of consciousness from a lower to higher level and for the development of deeper and larger values.
Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women was established by the great patriot and educationist Dr. T. S. Avinashilingam under the auspices of the Avinashilingam Education Trust in 1957 with 45 students. The growth of the Institution has been carefully nurtured to its current heights by the world renowned educationist and nutritionist, former Chancellor of the University Dr. Rajammal P. Devadas. It is now the largest Institution in the country for imparting Home Science Education at all levels. It was one of the eight colleges on which autonomy was conferred by the University of Madras in June 1978 and the first of the women's colleges to get this distinction. Autonomy gave the College scope for academic freedom for innovations in teaching and research. The Government of India declared Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College for Women and Sri Avinashilingam Teacher's College for Women as a Deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act in June 1988. These Colleges have been renamed as Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women and is marching towards the twenty fifth year as a University. Dr. T.S.K. Meenakshisundaram has assumed the Chancellorship on 2.12.2010. He is a follower of the Founder-President Dr. T.S. Avinashilingam Ayya Avargal. The University follows the educational ideals of Sri Ramakrishna, Holy Mother Sri Saradamani Devi, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi and upholds a life of purity, discipline and service. A temple dedicated to Sri Ramakrishna commands the campus. Daily prayer is an integral part of campus life. All the students and staff are expected to participate in the common prayers.

The University functions under seven Faculties, namely, Home Science, Science, Humanities, Education, Business Administration, Engineering and Community Education and Entrepreneurship Development. Each faculty functions under the headship of a Dean. The pattern of education has been fully semesterised. The academic year is divided into two semesters, each semester having a minimum of 90 teaching days. The semester pattern offers each student individual attention of the teacher and facilitates the student's all round development. It calls for active participation of the students in the learning process. Regular attendance is an important feature of the semester pattern. In all programmes, a student should have a minimum of 75 percent attendance for both theory and practicals to appear for the comprehensive semester Examinations. Examinations for the courses offered in a semester are conducted in the same semester to make learning more effective and to reduce the burden on the students.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. R. M. Mishra  
Registrar : Shri R. K. Chouhan

The University has been named after Captain Awadhesh Pratap Singh, a distinguished son of the soil and a freedom fighter. The University was established on the 20th July 1968 and got UGC recognition in February 1972. It has membership of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and All Commonwealth Association of Universities (ACAU).

The APS University is a teaching-cum-affiliating University with its jurisdiction over 150 colleges situated in the Districts of Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umariya and Singrauli.

The University is located on a 246.20 acres plot of land in the north of Rewa City, at a distance of about 5 kms, with its campus lying on either side of Rewa-Sirmour Road. Besides the over-looking administrative block, the University complex comprises of the departments of Environmental Biology, Physics, Science Block, Humanities Block (including its extension), Ambedkar Bhawan (Hindi Department), MBA Department, Tribal Centre, Computer Centre, Vikram Space Physics Centre, USIC, Central Library, Antarbharati, Arjun Chhatra Griha, Guest House, Yoga Hall Hostels for boys and girls, Auditorium, Stadium, and Staff Quarters.

Besides, there are branches of Allahabad Bank, Employment Bureau and Indian Post Office as well as Medical dispensary within the campus. It also has a small meteorological observatory and plans are for a seismological observatory.

Situated on the foot of Vindhya's, the University Campus is cozy and environmentally friendly, far from the hustle and bustle of the city life.

The Campus presents a scene of Ashrams of ancient times. Still the residents get all the facilities and amenities of modern life, such as, canteen, facilities for Xerox, STD and a small shopping center.

The campus also has a large Gymnasium hall, Yoga hall and a big stadium as well as a Lord Shiva temple situated in between a modest park (greenery).
Established in 2009 as a Constituent College of University of Chhattisgarh. Runs various medical and paramedical courses.

Annual admission MBBS: 150, MD/MS: 71; besides PhD courses in Medical Faculty. Paramedical courses: B.Sc. (Medical Technology), Radiography. Diploma course in Nursing (GTB Hospital), and Medical Laboratory In-service Training.

Ayush Hospital is the associated teaching hospital with more than 1000 beds.

Known for its quality research; National ranking 7th based on the number of publications in PubMed indexed journals.

Meritorious/Eminent Faculty on expert groups of UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, World Bank, ICMR, ICMR, NACO, DST and CSIR.

Cater to the health care needs for the Chhattisgarh community and surrounding border areas.

College with excellent results: Students excel in curricular/extracurricular activities.
Azim Premji University is a not-for-profit, private, autonomous university under the Azim Premji University Act, 2010 of the Karnataka Legislature. It is the first private, autonomous University in Karnataka and among the few in India dedicated to Education and Development.

We are sponsored by the Azim Premji Foundation and our roots lie in the learning and experience of over a decade of work in elementary education by the Foundation.

Azim Premji University is one of Foundation’s key responses to the constraints and challenges confronting the education and development sectors in India like the lack of grounded knowledge and theory and a shortage of capable and reflective individuals.

The University is actively engaged in the development of talent and the creation of knowledge which can catalyze sustainable improvements in education and related development areas.

Azim Premji University’s vision is education for social change that will contribute to the realisation of a just, equitable, humane and sustainable society.

Azim Premji University will create outstanding and effective programmes that -

- Prepare graduates with great competence, integrity and social commitment
- Expand the frontiers of knowledge in education, development and allied fields through research
- Support and enhance the work of the education and development sectors in the country through continuing education
- Contribute to change in policy and practice in the Indian education and development sectors through advocacy and public communication
The state of Karnataka, where education and enlightenment have always been a culture, is among the front line states of the country known for providing quality education. It is no wonder that Karnataka has carved a niche in the educational map of India.

Bijapur, the city of magnanimous history and historical monuments, has since long, been a great seat of learning. If Salotagi a small hamlet of the District, was the most renowned centre of knowledge a few centuries ago, the B.L.D.E Association, founded in 1910, is the hope of the new generation of academic aspirants.

B.L.D.E. Association an educational institution par excellence forged out of the noble concerns of late Dr. P.G. Halakatti, late His Holiness Shri Banthanal Swamiji, the far sighted visionary, late Sri B.M. Patil and a galaxy of the most dedicated, duty minded board of directors, offers practically all kinds of courses under the sun.

The very fact that the B.M. Patil Medical College Hospital and Research Center, which is one of the very few institutions in India having 1000 bed hospital since its inception is just a little more than two decades old and has attained the status of deemed to be University echoes the melodies of quality medical education it is providing.
B.S. ABDUR RAHMAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Seethakathi Estate, G.S.T. Road
Vandalur, Chennai - 600 048, Tamil Nadu
Tel : 044-22751347,48,50
Fax : 044-22750405
Email : vc@bsauniv.ac.in, tareen@bsauniv.ac.in
Website : http://www.bsauniv.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. Jalees Ahmed Khan Tareen
Registrar : Dr. V. Murugesan

B.S. Abdur Rahman University, Vandalur, Chennai-600 048, (formerly B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Engineering College) has been established under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956. The University is located in the outskirts of Chennai city on the G.S.T. Road, (Chennai-Trichy National Highway) 7 km from Tambaram and 2 km from Vandalur Railway Station and 17 km from the International Airport. Being adjacent to the Arignar Anna Zoological Park, it is easily accessible by city buses.

B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Engineering College, which has now been upgraded as B.S Abdur Rahman University, was an institution acclaimed throughout India for its quality in teaching and research. Being one of the largest engineering institutions in India, it lays emphasis on innovative research, investment in high-quality facilities and first-rate infrastructure. By making use of the latest technologies and quality teaching, the college is able to offer a wide choice of interdisciplinary degrees in engineering which has enabled students to gain accolades in the global level. It is one of the few institutions with all the UG and PG programmes approved by AICTE and accredited by the National Board of Accreditation.

This has been upgraded to university status with a view to keep academic in pace with development in industry. Modern hostel facilities are available for men and women students separately within the University campus.

Students are imparted knowledge and provided ample opportunities to test their knowledge in real-time industrial situations and during this pursuit, their character traits are shaped and fine-tuned to enable them to initiate, compete, lead and share and become a good human being.

The placement record of the institution has been remarkable and most students chart their careers well before their graduation. All the graduates from its portals either occupy prestigious positions in multinational companies or join institutions of higher learning in India and abroad. Some of the graduates turn entrepreneurs with the guidance of Entrepreneurship Development Cell and Industry-Institute Partnership Cell.
Baba Farid University of Health Sciences was established under an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of Punjab in July, 1998.

The mission of the University is to create an intellectual, academic and physical environment, conducive to free flow of ideas and exchange of information between various faculties of the University and between this University and other Universities of Health Sciences in the country and abroad, thereby opening a window to the world for the health professionals, health planners, health managers, biomedical and social scientists and educators in health sciences of the country.

Established in the memory of great Sufi Saint Baba Farid by Punjab govt. in July, 1998 by an Act of the State Legislature.

Fifth of its kind in India, First in Northern India- Punjab Govt. deserves the credit of establishing it. Due to inadequacy of health professionals (in quantity & quality) the need was imminent. Such a University is expected to be a “Pace-setter” – in developing appropriate modes and models of Health Care. University committed to providing Community oriented need based education and Training programmes for Health professionals.

His Excellency the Governor of Punjab has recognized all the degrees and diplomas certificates and other academic distinctions awarded by the this University w.e.f. 1st July, 1999.

The Govt. of India has recognized the MBBS, MD/MS/PG Diploma/BDS/B.Sc. (Nursing)/M.Sc.(Nursing) being awarded by Baba Farid University of Health Sciences DCI/CCH/CCIM has recommended to Govt. of India for the recognition of MDS/BHMS/BAMS degrees awarded by this University.
BABA GHULAM SHAH BADSHAH UNIVERSITY

Rajouri 185131
Jammu & Kashmir
Tel : 01962-262616
Tele/Fax: 01962- 262616/2466892
Email : bgsbu@rediffmail.com
Website : http://www.bgsbuniversity.org

Vice Chancellor : Prof. I. A. Hamal
Registrar : Shri Mohammed Rashid Choudhary

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University has come into existence by an Act of the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly called the Jammu & Kashmir Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University Act No. XVI of 2002.

The university is nurtured by the Jammu & Kashmir Wakf Council. The motto of the university is “Iqra bismi Rabbik alladi Khalaq” which means, “Read in the name of God who has created all that exists”. It reflects the vision and idealism for which the university stands.

The objective identified for the university in the Act is to impart quality education and undertake research in basic and job oriented fields. Accordingly, the university has launched postgraduate teaching programmes in Business Management, Financial Management, Computer Sciences, Information Technology, Arabic, Applied Mathematics and B. Tech in Electronics and Communication, Computer Sciences & Engineering and Information Technology.

The university campus is located at the foothills of the great Himalayan Pir Panjal range in Rajouri, 154 Km from Jammu, the winter capital of Jammu & Kashmir state. Regular bus service, video-coaches and shared taxies meandering their way by the sparkling streams through the thick-pine forests make the 3½ hours journey between Jammu & Rajouri a mesmerizing experience.

The region in which the university is located has rich geographic, climatic and cultural diversity. The climate varies from subtropical in the southern parts to temperate in montane northern fringes. The average temperature varies from 7ºc during winters to 37ºc during summers.

The average annual rainfall is 500 mm. The snow-capped peaks of the mighty Himalaya, rich biodiversity and valuable agri-diversity make entire Rajouri-Poonch region a nature lover's paradise. The teaching programmes designed by various Academic bodies of the university are interactive, flexible and hands on; directed towards helping learners to gain the ability to confidently and effectively answer real life challenges.
Shri Baba Mast Nath Math, Asthal Bohar is the oldest and most popular place of Nath Sect belonging to kanphada Yogis. This is the main Tapasthali (Place of Worship) of Nath Yogi and is situated 5 Kms away from Rohtak city and 1 KM away from M.D. University Campus on Delhi-Rohtak National Highway No. 10. The Math has been the centre and live-wire of ancient civilization and has been doing Yeo-man services for the benefit of mankind. Shri Baba Mast Nath Ji rejuvenated the Math Ashtal Bohar in 18th Century.

His able pupils have been rightfully performing the duties and responsibilities of a Mahent. Late Mahent Shreo Nath Yogi (Ex-Health Minister for Haryana Govt.) the most able and active in series of pupils had raised many institutions in the sweet memory of his Guru Baba Mast Nath Ji, so has done his immediate follower and present incumbent to the Gaddi, Mahent Chand Nath Yogi.

For smooth running of these institutions Late Mahent Shreo Nath Ji Yogi also formed a registered trust under the Societies Act namely Shri Baba Mastnath Ayurved Sanskrit Shikshan Sansthan Trust.

In the last 50 years this Trust has established and is efficiently running the institutions without an outside aid(Govt./Non Govt.). Continuing on the custom of propagating power through knowledge the minority community has kindled the effort by inducting Spiritual, Yogic, Ayurvedic, Sanskrit, TechnoManagement, Medical and Paramedical Education through various programes under the auspices of Baba Mast Nath University.

The Math offers various welfare services which includes:

- Rendering Ayurvedic, Spiritual, Yogic, Sanskrit, Techno-Management, Medical, Physiotherapy and Paramedical knowledge to the common man.
- Free medical treatment.
- Improving the infrastructure and heightening the educational institutions and catering scholarship opportunities to the students.
- Accomplishing and maintaining excellence through the progression and dispersion of knowledge.
- Keeping up the focus in grooming and training of the human resource to supply effective skills which will aid them in dealing with the innumerable challenges that rise from the present educational arena.
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University popularly also known as B. R. Ambedkar Bihar University, is a state university located in the north prime of Bihar State in the city of Muzaffarpur in India. Established in 1960, this university has 37 constituent colleges. Distance education courses are also offered. Besides, the university organizes symposium, seminars and workshops. It is a premier institution of teaching and learning in the city and offers full-time and part-time courses ranging from undergraduate to postgraduate and research level.

The Courses offered by the University are approved from University Grants Commission (UGC). The university is a premier institution of teaching and learning in the city and offers various full-time and part-time courses ranging from undergraduate to postgraduate and research level.

The university also acts as an affiliated link between several colleges and institutes located across the state in providing higher education. The University is a member of The Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

The University Grants Commission has been assisting colleges for procuring personal computers since 1987 under the scheme of providing computers to Colleges. In the X Plan UGC proposes to establish UGC Network Resource Centres (UGC-NRC) in Colleges, where assistance would be provided for the purchase of Computers and also for Internet Connectivity.

All Colleges under UGC purview i.e. under section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act which are not having computer facility so far under this scheme.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. R. C. Sobti  
Registrar : Prof. Kameshwar Choudhary

The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow is one of the premier central Universities in the country. The jurisdiction of this residential University is over the entire state of Uttar Pradesh. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University is a Central University, established on 10th January 1996. The 250 acres' University campus named 'Vidya Vihar' is located off the Raebareli road, about 10 Km. south of Charbagh, the main Railway Station of Lucknow. As one of the chief objectives of the University to cater to, and promote, the educational needs of the marginalized people, particularly the SC/ST communities and Women.

It is a residential University. The University is committed to develop as a centre of excellence in the field of higher education.

The uniqueness of University is evident from its basic philosophy, policies and programmes, which are spelt out and enshrined in the University Act and Statutes. The objectives of the University are:

- to promote advanced knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities for integrated courses in Science and key frontier areas of Technology and other allied disciplines;
- to offer appropriate courses relevant for the development of socially and educationally depressed section of the people, including agricultural technology and rural crafts;
- to promote the study of the principles for which Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar worked during his lifetime, namely, national integration, social justice and democratic way of life, and also study of the Constitution of the World;
- to take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-learning process in inter-disciplinary studies and research; and
- to pay special attention to the promotion of educational and economic interests and wleare of the people in general and members belonging to the SC/ST in particular.

The University campus is developing fast and is already endowed with various facilities, viz., Post Office, Bank, Electricity Substations, Students' Hostels(Both Boys' & girls'), Guest House, Health Care Unit, Staff Quarters, Computer Centre, University Science Instrumentation Centre, Coaching Centre for SC/ST & Minorities, residential Coaching Academy, Placement Cell, Woman Cell, RTI Cell, SC/ST Cell, Legal Aid Clinic and Bus Shuttle Service, etc.
In achievement and prestige, the Babu Banarasi Das University has been recognized as one of Indian great universities.

BBD University aims to transform the way people think by teaching them problem solving, leadership and teamwork skills, and the value of a commitment to quality, ethical behavior, and respect for others.

We want every member of our university to enjoy diverse opportunities for intellectual, personal and professional growth. Learning and working at BBD University will foster quick, well-rounded minds, well-equipped to succeed in our fast-changing world.

We at BBD University strive to educate students in a way that transforms them into leaders who can make a difference in the world.

We aim to impart futuristic and high quality technical, management and medical education to the young and talented Indian and international students.

We strive to become the front runner in the field of education in India by attracting and nurturing the best talent and providing them a platform where they can strengthen and grow their core competencies and build their career as world class professionals.

We will provide a lifetime outside the classroom experience by setting up world class infrastructure and facilities for sports, recreation, cultural and personality development.
The Society named Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering (CASE) was established on 2nd May, 2000 with a deep commitment to promote and propagate quality technical education.

The commitment was translated into reality with the establishment of School of Engineering & Emerging Technologies (SEET) at Baddi in the year 2002.

The Society, through this institute, has been providing B.Tech. engineering (Computer Science Engineering, Information Technology, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and MBA courses to the youth of Himachal Pradesh and other states of India.

Two new departments, Computer Applications (offering MCA degree) and Civil Engineering (offering B.Tech. degree) were added in the Institute in 2008. Over the years SEET achieved the status of a premier institute in imparting career oriented education in these fields.

In the year 2007, the Society established the School of Pharmacy and Emerging Sciences (SPES) and started 4-year B. Pharm. course from that year. In 2008, one more prestigious institute viz. School of Management Studies (SMS) was started offering MBA course. All these institutes comprised the CASE Group of Institutes.

The institutes of CASE Group are known for their academic excellence and their total commitment to uprightness in technical and management education with holistic concern for quality of life, environment, society and ethics. Through continued efforts of the Management, the Society has been able to achieve the status of a university incorporating the CASE Group of Institutes, Baddi University of Emerging Sciences and Technology.

This university will continue to promote effective and innovative learning methods by using latest technology.
Bahra University is a world class, multi-disciplinary University located amidst the picturesque surroundings of Shimla hills, aiming to advance knowledge and educate student's that will best serve the nation and the world in the 21st century. It is a prestigious venture of Rayat & Bahra Group - one of India's largest and most reputed educational group. The University seeks 'To be on the forefront of knowledge creation and dissemination in the global context'. With its world class teaching standards, outstanding faculty and innovative academic programs, Bahra University intends to sets a new benchmark in the Indian education scenario.

The university is set up on over 25 acres, state-of-the-art residential campus, located amidst the scenic beauty of Shimla Hills, education at Bahra University is holistic, aimed at developing the intellectual and personal strengths of students, nurturing creativity and innovation through challenging project work, participative learning and providing an environment conducive to sparking ideas and imagination.

The University integrates teaching, learning, research and extension education into a holistic framework. The University provides access to the high quality education, cutting-edge research and development of new technologies. As a platform for excellence in teaching, learning & administration, state-of art information technology is extensively used at Bahra University, contributing to the development of well-trained graduates, post graduates and doctoral students to meet the future professional manpower needs of the global market. The university prepares future leaders in various walks of life - science, Technology, business, basic sciences, social sciences, arts, sports and the community services.

The University strives to develop professional competencies with flexibility, adaptability and passion for learning. The University is committed to social change and development through knowledge, innovation and leadership. Bahra university aims to be recognized globally for academic excellence, world class pedagogy, wide range of program me offerings, research initiatives, creating avenues for students to display their innovation and creativity, providing a range of career choices, nurturing faculty by various training and development programs, developing leadership skills and inculcating standards.
Banaras Hindu University is an internationally reputed temple of learning, situated in the holy city of Varanasi. This Creative and innovative university was founded by the great nationalist leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, in 1916 with cooperation of great personalities like Dr Annie Besant, who viewed it as the University of India. Banaras Hindu University was created under the Parliamentary legislation - B.H.U. Act 1915. It played a stellar role in the independence movement and has developed into the greatest center of learning in India. It has produced many great freedom fighters and builders of modern India and has immensely contributed to the progress of the nation through a large number of renowned scholars, artists, scientists and technologists who have graced its portals.

The area of the main campus of this premiere Central University is 1300 acres, having well maintained roads, extensive greenery, a temple, an air strip and buildings which are an architectural delight. The Air Field of the campus was started for military training for flying during the second world war. Another campus of the university at Barkachha, in Mirzapur District, covering an area of 2700 acres is coming up. The university comprises 3 Institutes, 14 Faculties 140 Departments, 4 Inter disciplinary Centers a constituent college for women's and 3 Constituents Schools, spanning a vast range of subjects pertaining to all branches of humanities, social science, technology, medicine, science, fine arts and performing arts. It has 6 centres of Advanced Studies, 10 Departments under Special Assistance Programme and a large number of specialized Research Centers. Four Degree Colleges of the city are affiliated to the University. Bharat Kala Bhavan, the reputed museum of the university, is a treasure trove of rare collections. The 927 bed hospital of the University is equipped with all the modern amenities.

The university provides a wide range of facilities for sport and hobbies, has large playgrounds, a big auditorium, a flying club and many auxiliary services and units like Printing Press, Publication Cell, Fruit Preservation Center, Subsidized Canteens, Employment and Information Bureau, Security etc.

The University family consists of about 15000 students belonging to all streams of life, castes and religions and races, about 1700 teachers, and nearly 8000 non-teaching staff. A large number of students from foreign countries like the U.S.A, the countries of Europe, Asia, Middle East, Africa etc., come to study here. The university has taken a leadership role in promoting new ideas, the spirit of integration of the world, and cultivation of intellect and culture. Banaras Hindu University is small virtually the universe in microcosm.
To realize a dream which he had cherished since his boyhood, Pandit Hiralal Shastri, the founding father of Banasthali Vidyapith, resigned his prestigious post of Secretary in the Home and Foreign Department in the erstwhile Jaipur State in 1927 and selected the remote village of Banthali (as Banasthali was originally called) as the centre of his life’s work. His plan was to organize a programme of rural reconstruction on the lines laid down by Gandhiji and also to train public workers through constructive service of the people. While so engaged in his work Shastriji also wanted to train his promising daughter Shantabai as a social worker dedicated to the cause of women’s upliftment. But destiny ordained otherwise. All of a sudden, after a brief illness of a day, Shantabai bade farewell to Banasthali on 25th April, 1935 at the tender age of only 12 years. The loss seemed irreparable at the moment, but soon the mood of despondency gave way to a new hope. If one Shantabai had departed there were others who could be trained likewise. This idea gave solace and opened the path of action. To complete the unfinished task of his daughter, the Shri Shantabai Shiksha Kutir was started in October 1935 in the mud huts provided by the Jiwan Kutir, with about half-a-dozen girls.

The name ‘Banasthali Vidyapith’ was adopted only in 1943. This also happened to be the year when undergraduate courses were first introduced. The institution was granted the status of a deemed university in 1983 by the UGC. Prof. Sushila Vyas, the first student of Banasthali Vidyapith was appointed the first Director of Vidyapith. The UGC committee which recommended the conferment of University status on the institution kept the following points in mind: (i) Vidyapith’s definite and viable programme for restructuring courses at the undergraduate level and its eagerness to carry out various measures to make education more meaningful and practical, (ii) availability of opportunities to the students to develop their personalities, and (iii) Vidyapith’s initiative to inculcate spiritual and moral values in the students through various activities, emphasizing character-building and simplicity. With its autonomous status, the institute could now experiment, innovate and formulate its own curriculum and other activities. Under the tutelage of the Shastri family, Banasthali Vidyapith has grown from a school catering to only 6 students to the only residential university in the country that provides education to girls from the pre-primary stage up to the Doctoral level (Date-Line of growth of Banasthali Vidyapith)

Banasthali Vidyapith has been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with ‘A’ Grade (Five star Rating).
Bangalore University is located in the Garden City of Bangalore aptly hailed as the "I.T. Capital of India", was established in July 1964 as an offshoot of the University of Mysore, primarily to include institutions of higher learning located in the metropolitan city of Bangalore and the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, which eventually became a separate university. Initially, the two premier colleges of the city, the Central College (CC) and the University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering (UVCE) formed the nucleus of Bangalore University. The University has also established Gandhi Bhavan, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Study and Research Centre, and Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive policy and also has established schools of Biological Sciences, Social Sciences and Business Studies. The Central College Campus retained as the City Campus, houses the City offices of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Registrar (Evaluation), Finance (Examination part), UGC Academic Staff College, Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Centre, Directorate of College Development Council, Directorate of Physical Education and a few post graduate departments and support services, with a state of the art Jnana Jyothi Auditorium. Besides, the Central College also has the Central College Cricket Pavilion where the Karnataka State Cricket Association was first established and trained several cricketers of International repute. Apart from this, in the vicinity of the city campus, the University has the prestigious University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering (UVCE) started in 1917.

Bangalore University has completed Forty Seven years of fruitful existence and has come to be hailed as one of the largest universities of Asia. Though originally intended to be a federal university, it has eventually emerged as an affiliating University. The University was first accredited in 2002 by NAAC with Five Star Status and was re-accredited in the year 2008 with 'A' Grade. According to India Today - Nielsen survey of May 31st 2010, Bangalore University ranks 13th in the list of 50 top Universities in the Country. Academically, the University is structured into six faculties- Arts, Science, Commerce & Management, Education, Law and Engineering. It has 43 Post Graduate Departments, One post graduate Centre at Kolar, (Started during 1994-95), three constituent colleges, 665 affiliated colleges (of which 115 have PG Courses) and several other Centres and Directorates of higher learning and research under its purview. At present, the University offers 50 Post Graduate Courses and Employment Oriented Diploma and Certificate Courses.
The University formerly known as Bhopal University was established in 1970 in the capital city of Madhya Pradesh. In 1988, it was rechristened as the Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, in the living memory of the great freedom fighter, Prof. Barkatullah belonged to Bhopal.

The University campus, covering an area of approx. 360 acres of land, is located along Jabalpur-Jaipur National highway (NH-12) at a distance of about 3 kms. From the Habibganj Railway Station. The University complex includes Administrative Block, Library Block, Life sciences Block, Law Block, Humanities Block, social science Block, Physics Block, Applied Geology Block, Hostel Building, Guest House, Institute of Open and Distance Education, Post office, a branch of the State Bank of India, Printing press, faculty club, Institute of Management Building, Department of Pharmacy and University Institute of Technology.

The territorial jurisdiction of the university extends to the eight Districts of Bhopal, Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Betul, and Rajgrah. There are more than one hundred seventy colleges affiliated to the University. There is one Engineering college two college of education, a Technical Teachers Training Institute, a Ayurvedic, Unani, Physiotherapy and homeopathic college affiliated to this University.

The University covers almost a full spectrum of higher education, offering courses in its affiliated colleges and the teaching departments in the faculties of Arts, Social Science, Science, Life Science, Home Science, Medicine, Commerce and Business Management, Law, Engineering, Education and Technical Education. The Chakravarty Rajagopalachari Institute of Management (CRIM) provides full-time course in Business Management and the Institute of Open and Distance Learning, the only Institute of its kind in the State, provides undergraduate and diploma courses through correspondence.

The major emphasis of the University teaching departments is on interdisciplinary teaching and research. These teaching departments follow the annual semester system of teaching and examination, and make provision for such postgraduate courses, which are by and large, not provided a grant to establish a Women's Studies Centre in the Department of Sociology and have provided Special Assistance to departments of Microbiology and Physics under the SAP and COSIST.
The Bastar Vishwavidyalaya (BVV) one of the major institutions of higher education in Bastar Regions which predominated by tribal communities is largely devoted to post graduate studies and is widely known for its excellence in research and for its distinguished faculty.

The campus located near Dharampura-2 in Jagdalpur, has immense bio-diversity and a place of silent learning which give the campusa natural beauty. With 5 different Departments in 2 Schools of study, the Vishwavidyalaya has over 100 staff and faculties and over 150 students.

The Bvv motto is to enhance the capacities of the disadvantaged and preserve the human values for future generation, The doctoral studies have been proposed to be started at the University and the new courses like English, Hindi, politics and Tourism and Hospital management are coming up. The faculty of the Bastar Vishwavidyalaya has a high national and international awards and participated in national and international seminars.

The BVV has built up a reputation for providing high quality academic training and has been recognized through a number of awards. The entire campus has been connected on 1 Gbps connectivity, Wi-fi enabled and this facilitates networking, vital for sustaining academic activity. In terms of infrastructure and other collateral support, the University has been proactive. Under the Vishwavidyalaya, there are 30 affiliated UG and PG Colleges are rendering services in hrd terrain.

The BVV has a good Library and has a collection of more than 20000 books and other reference material and subscribes to foreign journals and online journals. The BVV hs been considerable growth in the past few years, With the introduction of new courses of study, new disciplines, and new inititatives.

The Bastar Vihwavisyalaya is growing and it reaches the desired standards of human well-being.
The Berhampur University came into existence on 2nd January 1967 being inaugurated by Dr. A.N. Khosla, the then Governor of Orissa and the first Chancellor of the University. The University was later shifted to the present site known as Bhanja Bihar, named after the celebrated poet of Orissa Kabisamrat Upendra Bhanja. Spreading over an area of about two hundred fifty acres the university is twelve kilometres and 5 kilometers away from the Berhampur City and Sea-beach of Gopalpur respectively. The university has a wide area under its jurisdiction comprising the Districts of Ganjam, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Nowrangapur, Malkangiri, Kandhamala and Boudh. Eleven Govt. colleges, sixty two non Govt. colleges and twenty six professional technical colleges are affiliated to the university. To the credit of the university these institutes cater to the need of students in various subjects and disciplines such as Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Education, Medicine, Engineering, Pharmacology, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda, Nursing, Military Science, Library Science and Fine Arts. There are twenty post-graduate departments in the university offering specialized subjects and M. Phil programmes. Some of the faculties like Mass Communication, Tourism and Indian Monuments, Electronic Science, Computer Science, Marine Science, Military Science make the University stand apart from some other universities of the country. The university has achieved great distinction in the academic world due to the qualitative and quantitative production of M. Phil., Ph.D., D. Litt and D. Sc degrees. So far many projects, major and minor funded by the U.G.C., I.C.S.S.R., C.S.I.R. and D.S.T. etc. have been completed. About two hundred fifty research oriented and text books have been published by the teachers. The university has the record of holding seminars and conferences every year apart from organising weekly seminars in the departments. Several U.G.C. sponsored Refresher Courses / Orientation Programmes / Summer Institutes are conducted in the university for the benefit of the university and college teachers. With all such multifarious academic activities the university has so far received reciprocal recognition from many Indian universities. It is a permanent member of the Inter University Board of India and Sri Lanka as well as that of the Association of Common Wealth University of London. The University has got NAAC accreditation with a rating of B+. At present the Campus has eight teaching blocks, eight hostels, a health centre, an Engineering Office, a guest house, an M.E. School, a High School/Junior College, a Library, a Museum-cum-Archival Cell, a landing ground, a Play ground, a Sports Council centre, a shopping complex, a Canteen, an S.B.I. Branch, a Post Office, three temples and an Administrative Building with a Distant Education Cell and a College Development Council.
Today’s Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya is the ‘dream come true’ of Bhagat Phool Singh Ji, who established a Gurukul for girls at Khanpur Kalan in 1936. Even after the demise of Bhagat Phool Singh, his equally dynamic daughter Subhashini Ji not only took control of Gurukul but worked vigorously in expanding the Gurukul in terms of its various constituent institutions like BPS Memorial Girls’ College (1967), BPS College of Education (1968), MSM Ayurvedic College (1973), BPS Mahila Polytechnic (1984), TIG Bhainswal Kalan (1999) and PSD Girls’ Law College (2003). The State Government under the leadership of Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, the Honorable Chief Minister of Haryana took cognizance and upgraded the erstwhile Gurukul to the status of a University exclusively for women in August 2006 and christened it as Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, which happens to be the first State Women University of North India. Since then BPSMV has undergone a complete transformation; a 75 years old Gurukul started with only three girls has turned into a modern university with approximately 7000 girls on its rolls studying in various programmes.

- The university is spread over lush green, pollution free 500 acres of networked & safe campus, juxtaposing tradition with modernity.
- The first State Women University of North India providing education from KG to PhD level.
- The university has established the Centre for Society-University Interface and Research (CSUIR) which offers innovative programmes like Integrated Energy Resource Management, Micro Finance Practices, and Folk Medicine etc.
- BPSMV is the first and only Indian university to establish UGC Area Study Centre for Indic-Asian Studies.
- The University offers innovative, job oriented programmes in various disciplines.
- The university has established state of the art Language Labs and Staff Training and Research Institute for Teaching of English.
- The university has signed MOUs with many foreign universities of repute.
- Free placement and personality development assistance is provided to all the enrolled students.
- The university organised Women Youth Parliament to hone leadership skills of students.
- The university has implemented all the good practices pertaining to academic, sports and cultural areas.
Vice Chancellor: Dr. V.K. Sharma

Bhagwant University is formed under the aegis of Bhagwant Group of Institutions and has been established by Government of Rajasthan and approved by UGC, as per section 2f of UGC Act 1956. It is a JEE listed university & is a member of IAU, FICCI, AIMA, IAP. It is also an ISO-9001 certified University.

Bhagwant University offers undergraduate, postgraduate & PhD programs in technical & professional courses like Engineering, Management, Pharmacy, Education, Media & Mass Communication, Medical Science, Applied Sciences, and Humanities. This is the only University in Rajasthan which has the most demanding & upcoming engineering courses like Aeronautics, Petroleum, Nanotechnology and Agriculture.

The University has state-of-the-art physical and academic infrastructure, with educated, learned and highly qualified faculty members. It has collaboration with international universities to give global exposure to students. The best academic results serve as testimony to the fact that the students are technically competent to work in various disciplines of the corporate world as well as govt. sectors.

Bhagwant University is located on Sikar road, Ajmer. It is about 10 kms. from bus station and 12kms. from railway station. The University is well connected with bus services at intra-city level and with rail and road at intercity level. The University building is not just aesthetically built but is very functional and well set in green environment.
Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University is a State University with a campus-based, unitary structure with research, postgraduate and undergraduate programmes in the social sciences and the humanities.

The Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University was established by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi through an Act of Legislature in 2007 and was notified in July 2008. Mandated to focus on research and teaching in the social sciences and humanities and guided by Dr Ambedkar's vision of bridging equality and social justice with excellence, the University considers it to be its mission to create sustainable and effective linkages between access to and success in higher education.

The University is committed to creating an institutional culture characterized by humanism, non-hierarchical and collegial functioning, teamwork and creativity.

The University is broadly structured into Schools and Centres, most of which are now functional. The idea is to focus on areas of knowledge and professional specialisations which are relevant to our context yet are not being given enough emphasis by other universities in this part of the country.

The University also proposes to set up a number of centres with the mandate to facilitate research and dissemination of knowledge in lesser known or neglected areas. Of them, the Centre for Early Childhood Education and Development, the Centre for Social Science Research Methods and the Centre for Community Knowledge are now functional. A Centre for Publishing is also being planned.

The University campus can boast of good infrastructure in terms of well-stocked libraries, reading rooms, online journals and computer labs. Student hostel facilities are available for both boys and girls. The classrooms are equipped with audio-visual equipment and wi-fi connectivity is available throughout the campus.
Bharath University was established under the aegis of Sri Lakshmi Ammal Educational Trust with the aim of imparting higher knowledge in Science and Technology to the aspiring boys and girls so that they can emerge as competent scientists, engineers and technologists of repute.

BIST was started in the year 1984, and acquired deemed to be University status in the year 2003 by University Grants Commission (UGC).

The Institute is committed to the grand task of providing quality education, which will transform the students into efficient and successful careerists. Students who have graduated from BIST are already serving in responsible positions, in India and aboard.

The institute has earned over the years an enviable reputation for excellence; thanks to instruction by the highly qualified academics of distinction, staffing the various faculties. The uniquely designed special programmes offered by the Institute have already placed it on par with some of its counterparts, both at home and aboard.
The Bharathiar University was established at Coimbatore by the Government of Tamilnadu in February, 1982 under the provision of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Act 1 of 1982). The Postgraduate Centre of the University of Madras, which was functioning in Coimbatore before 1982 formed the core of the Bharathiar University. In May, 1985 the University received the recognition from University Grants Commission (UGC) New Delhi for the purpose of grants.

The University named after the great national poet Subramania Bharathi is enshrined with the motto “Educate to Elevate”. In the University, every effort is harnessed to realize his dream of making educational institutions as temple of learning. It is the aim of the University to participate in the task of inculcating necessary Knowledge, Skills and Creative Attitudes and values among the youth of the country to contribute more effectively towards establishing an equitable social and economic and secular ideal of our nation.

The University’s mission is

To be innovative, inclusive and international University ; committed to excellence in teaching, research and knowledge transfer and to serve the social, cultural and economic needs of the nation".

To innovate and offer educational programmes in various disciplines with synergistic interaction with the industry and society.

To impart knowledge and skills to students equipping them to be ready to face the emerging challenges to the knowledge area.

To provide equal opportunity to women students and prepare them to be equal partners in meeting the scientific and technological demands of the nation.

To contribute to the advancement to knowledge through applied research leading to newer products and process.

To prepare the students to work for societal transformation with commitment to justice and equality.

To inculcate among students a global vision with skills of international competence.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. V. M. Muthukumar
Registrar (I/c) : Dr. E. Ramganesh

The Palkalaiperur campus [main campus] of the University is located in a sprawling area of over 500 acres of land on the Tiruchirappalli-Pudukkottai highway (NH 210). Majority of the Schools and Departments of Teaching and Research as well as specialized Research Centres are located in the Main Palkalaiperur Campus. To accommodate the outstation students, there are eight Hostels with modern kitchen and dining facilities in the Campus. The University's Central Library, Administrative Building, the Sports Complex, Bank, Post Office, Canteen, Health Centre, Staff Quarters, Guest House etc., are all located in the main campus.

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Besides the main campus, the university has a city campus at Khajamalai, where the Departments of Economics, Education Technology, Social Work, Women Studies, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Department of Lifelong Learning, the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Career Development (IECD), the Bharathidasan University Technology Park (BUTP), Department of Remote Sensing and Academic Staff College are functioning in addition to a students Hostel.

The Bharathidasan Institute of Management (BIM) is located in the Campus of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) at Tiruverumbur on the Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur highway. BIM symbolises the University-Industrial linkage with BHEL to create the country's first ever Management Institute to be housed inside an industrial giant. BIM enjoys a unique symbiotic relationship with BHEL in terms of academic inputs and continuous industry exposure. BIM's excellence over the years had led the former President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam to choose BIM as an ideal training ground for DRDO Scientists. Thus BIM has emerged as one among the top Business Schools of the country. The university has a good library and sports facility.
During the last 46 years, Bharati Vidyapeeth has made astonishing strides in the field of education, particularly, higher and professional education. Today Bharati Vidyapeeth conducts more than 156 educational units of various kinds’ right from pre-primary schools to postgraduate institutions and a full-fledged professional university (BVDU). Today, Bharati Vidyapeeth has its major campuses in New Delhi, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Karad, Satara, and Panchgani and at quite a few other places. Bharati Vidyapeeth is probably the only organization from Maharashtra having its campus in the capital city of India. It is not in the urban areas alone that Bharati Vidyapeeth has started its institutions. Its schools and colleges have dotted rural areas and even the remotest tribal and coastal areas of Maharashtra. Bharati Vidyapeeth runs more than 78 schools and 60 institutions of higher education, including those of professional education. Among these are colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, Ayurved, Homeopathy, Nursing, Pharmacy, Law, Biotechnology, Engineering, Management, Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Environment Science, Agriculture, Physical education and more. With a view to promote research activities and to create a research culture on its campuses, Bharati Vidyapeeth has established five specialized research institutes in the areas of Health Related Sciences, Biotechnology, Information Technology, Applied Chemistry and Social Sciences. Dr. Patangrao Kadam subsequently expanded the scope of his activities and started many other institutions as its sister concerns. They include cooperative units of various kinds, several trusts, quite a few service institutions and even an orphanage. The corporate office of Bharati Vidyapeeth is located in the prestigious area of Deccan Gymkhana in the city of Pune. Its 10 storied building, once the tallest in Pune, is a landmark of the city. Dr. Kadam has always put premium on the quality of education imparted to the students through the institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth. He has always emphasized that the students of Bharati Vidyapeeth should get updated and excellent education in a very hospitable and conducive atmosphere. So Bharati Vidyapeeth is very selective about the appointment of its academic staff. It provides enriched infrastructural facilities, well-equipped libraries and laboratories, well-developed and sprawling playgrounds and other amenities in its institutions. There is hardly any school or college of Bharati Vidyapeeth, which does not have its own building. 26th April, 1996 was the moment of crowning glory in the life of Bharati Vidyapeeth, as well as, of Dr. Kadam. It was the day the Government of India, on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, granted the status of “Deemed to be University” to a cluster of 12 institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth in appreciation of their academic excellence. It was the day of a dream comes true for Dr. Kadam who cherished an ambition of gaining the stature of a university for Bharati Vidyapeeth since its inception.
The history of music education in India dates back to ancient period when all education was imparted in Gurukulas and Ashrams of great Saints, Rishi, Munis. The system of modern institutionalization of education in graded, time bound structure was ushered in by the British rulers from the mid-nineteenth century. Indian music education was brought and structured in this system in the beginning of twentieth century. Two stalwarts of Indian music in this century, Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar and Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande led and developed two strong and parallel traditions of this institutionalization of music education and training system.

In 1926 Pt. Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande established a music school in Lucknow with the help and co-operation of Rai Umanath Bali and Rai Rajeshwar Bali and other music patrons and connoisseurs of Lucknow, culturally vibrant princely state of Awadh. This institution was inaugurated at the hands of the then Governor of Awadh Sir William Marris and was named after him as "Marris College of Music". On 26th March 1966, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh brought this college under its control and aptly renamed it after its founder as "Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music."

At the request of the State Government, the Government of India by a notification on 24th October, 2000, declared this institute as "University", thus elevating its status and making it the only-of-its-kind Music University in India. Bhatkhande Music Institute is registered under the registration of Societies Act 1860 and is an autonomous institution. On 2nd November 2002, Hon. H.E. the Governor of Uttar Pradesh consented to become the President of Bhatkhande Music Institute.

Bhatkhande Music Institute (University) has a very glorious history with exemplary achievements in the past. The alumni of this Institute are spread all over the world and many are in the active pursuit of music education and performance. Its University status spells good higher quality music education, training and grooming to the students of not just the city, but of state and worldwide. Bhatkhande Music Institute is also much sought after destination for music students from Sri Lanka, Nepal, Central and East Asian Countries. Many of the students from these countries are studying on I.C.C.R. scholarships.
Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University also called B. N. Mandal University and in short BNMU is situated at the District headquarter, Madhepura a District in Bihar.

It is known for adding glory to the educational atmosphere of this District and it’s surrounding. It is a regional university famous for its quality teaching across the state.

This university also acts as an affiliating institution and provided various graduate programs through several colleges and institutes located in Madhepura, Saharsa, Purnia, Supaul & other surrounding Districts.

The University is a member of The Association of Indian Universities (AIU).
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, BCKV, came into being in West Bengal in 1974. The huge sylvine campus having its teaching, administrative, extension and research units now at Mohanpur, Nadia, WB., has got the District mandates for offering agricultural education both at UG and PG levels, conducting agricultural research as well as organizing extension programmes. With a backdrop of different agro-climatic zones of West Bengal, comprising mainly of small farmers and farm entrepreneurs, it has already accomplished a glorious acumen through a relentless upgradation and diversification to emerge as a centre of excellence at the national level. The faculties of the university are Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Engineering and relentlessly providing modern and high value education to create technocrats and scientist of capability to go competitive both at national and international levels. The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya established in 1974 has celebrated its 31st birthday on September 1, 2005. In these 31 years, the University paid primary attention towards imparting education in different branches of study in Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering and other allied disciplines of learning and scholarship. The Vishwavidyalaya also worked towards advancement of Research in the respective areas. And finally it made endeavour to disseminate the knowledge amongst the farmers of the State. Since February 2001, however, the Viswavidyalaya has undergone a number of major structural changes. It’s North Bengal Campus at Cooch Behar along with three Northern Regional Stations at Kalimpong, Cooch Behar and Dinajpore have emerged into a new Agricultural University, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV) to cater more intensively to the needs of agriculture in North Bengal Districts. At present the BCKV is responsible for catering to the needs of agriculture only in the southern Districts of West Bengal. The University thus has its Main Campus, three Regional Research Stations and three Regional Research Substations. At the same time the Viswavidyalaya has been strengthened with the creation of two new Faculties of Horticulture and Agricultural Engineering at Mohanpur taking care of human resource generation in Horticulture and Agricultural Engineering During this period, a Farmers' Training Centre under the Directorate of Extension Education has been organized at Kalyani with necessary facilities of training including accommodation for the trainees. This centre has not only benefited the trainees from different part of the State country but also from all neighbouring states. There is a Medical Investigation Unit (MIU) in the Main Campus to satisfy the health care needs of the students and staff.
Bihar Agricultural University is an autonomous institute under Bihar state government established in 2010 under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) situated at Sabour, Bhagalpur District of Bihar. Historically, Bihar State is endowed with soil and water resources as well as climatic amplitudes having vast potential of agricultural production of varied nature. The university's area of operation will comprise 25 Districts of Bihar, namely Araria, Arwal, Aurangabad, Banka, Bhabhua, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad, Katihar, Kishanganj, Khagaria, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas, Saharsa, Sheikhpura, Khagaria and Supaul Districts. It is to cater to the specific needs of this potential grain bowl of the state. The headquarters would be located at present Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour Campus, the oldest and agricultural college of the state, engaged in imparting education, conducting researches on farmers problems and transfer of technology under its extension mandate. Bihar Agriculture University is engaged in Research and Extension activities in the field of agriculture. In order to extend the research done in the University to farmers of Bihar, it signed an agreement with World Development Foundation, New Delhi to implement a project of "Agriculture Knowledge Dissemination System". The project basically involved educating the farmers using ICT and video conferencing system for improved agriculture and livestock production.

The mandate of Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour would include the following objectives:

- To impart education in different disciplines of agriculture and its allied disciplines.
- To undertake strategic and applied research for development of agricultural technology.
- To undertake extension education programme in the State of Bihar, by planning and organising different programmes of human resource capability in agriculture and related domains.
- To help State Government in production and supply of breeder seeds for multiplication of foundation and certified seeds.
- To serve as a repository of national and international scientific information on various aspects of agricultural and animal production.
- To collaborate with relevant national and international agencies for all round development of agriculture in the State, in particular and the country as a whole; and also to undertake such other activities, as it may deem fit, from time-to-time.
Vice Chancellor: Swami Shankarananda Saraswati

Bihar Yoga Bharati (BYB), an Institute for Advanced Studies in Yogic Sciences, is the culmination of the vision of Sri Swami Sivananda Saraswati and Sri Swami Satyananda Saraswati and is the first of its kind in the world wholly devoted to the subject of yoga. BYB has been established along the lines of Nalanda and Vikramshila, two great spiritual centres of learning. It continues the work started by these ancient centres, as a pathfinder for the current and future spiritual awakening of people, in the spheres of Yoga, Vedanta, Tantra and other allied subjects.

Normally an educational institution focuses solely on academic goals, whereas a gurukul environment combines both intellectual and experiential learning, aiming towards the holistic growth of the student. Emphasis is laid on both the mental and spiritual development of the student.

BYB offers scholars, scientists, doctors and yoga aspirants from all parts of the world a golden opportunity to work together to formulate a scientific basis for the growth, expansion and rapid integration of yoga into modern society.

Sri Swami Sivananda originally had the vision of a yoga institute when he established the Yoga Vedanta Forest Academy in Rishikesh in 1950. This inspiration was carried forward by Sri Swami Satyananda, who established Bihar School of Yoga in Munger in 1963, followed by the Ganga Darshan complex. Swami Niranjanananda, with the blessings of his predecessors, founded Bihar Yoga Bharati in 1994 as an Institute for Advanced Studies in Yogic Sciences.

Sri Swami Satyananda founded Bihar School of Yoga in order to carry out the mission given to him by his guru to spread the message of yoga from door to door and from shore to shore. Under the banner of BSY, he propagated yoga for people of all ages from all countries, races, religions and cultures.

Under his guidance, the ancient science of yoga was taught on a scientific basis with clarity and vision. Thousands of people were and continue to be trained and educated in yogic subjects.

Bihar Yoga Bharati is thus a natural continuation of the teaching activities of BSY. This gurukul based institute is the first of its kind in the world to impart a comprehensive yogic education.
The Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Orissa, with its head-quarters in Rourkela came into being in November 2002 through an act of the Government. The main objective of instituting the University was to ensure a high quality of students coming out of the technical colleges through a common curriculum and uniform evaluation. Today, the University has 110 colleges, both constituent and affiliated, with around 58,000 students.

The disciplines include engineering and architecture, business management and hotel management, computer studies and pharmacy. Several of these offer both undergraduate and post graduate studies.

The university is functioning in its new campus located at Kalinga Vihar Rourkela, Odisha, India.

When Biju Patnaik University of Technology was established, only five colleges existed: Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla founded in 1956, College of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar founded in 1981, Odisha School of Mining Engineering, Keonjhar founded in 1956, Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar founded in 1968 & Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang founded in 1982 were there, under the state government of Odisha and a few other private engineering and management institutes which were under Sambalpur University, in Odisha. Latter in 2009 three new government colleges were added Parala Maharaja Engineering College, Berhampur, International Institute of Information Technology, Bhubaneswar and Government College of Engineering, Kalahandi.

The University has more than 110 colleges that have liberal courses in B.Tech, B.Arch, B.Pharma, B.HMCT, MBA, MCA, M.Pharma and M.Tech courses.
Towards an Excellence through Equity, Bilaspur University was established in June, 2012 though it was gazetted on 2nd March 2012. Bilaspur University (Viswavidyalaya) is State University which has been established by the Gazette notification on 03.02.2012 of Chhattisgarh Act No 07, 2012, The Chhattisgarh Viswavidyalaya (Amendment) Act, 2011 and came in to its existance in June, 2012. The jurisdiction of Bilaspur University is extended to 05 Districts namely:- revenue Districts of Bilaspur, Mungeli, Korba, Janjgir Champa and Raigarh. The University is situated on Old High Court Building, Near Gandhi Chowk Bilaspur city. There are nearly 158 Govt. and private colleges affiliated in the 05 Districts of Chhattisgarh State which together constitute the jurisdiction of Bilaspur University. The colleges carry out undergraduate and postgraduate studies in different streams of Science, Arts, Commerce, Law and Education and Centres of research. The University plans to develop strategy for enhancing the range of pedagogic approaches and the use of technology. As a part of this approach, the University plans to start classrooms into state of the art ones, enabling teachers to teach using wide variety of media.

Towards an Excellence through Equity, Access and Quality Education.

- Aspire to translate collective dream of the Community of the region in to reality.
- Create, disseminate and advance knowledge, through instructional and Inter disciplinary and collaborative researches.
- Educate and train the Human Resource persons for the development of the State of Chhattisgarh.
- Advancement of intellectual, academic, cultural and natural resource development for Socio-economic development of the region.
- Appropriate measures to promote quality education in affiliated colleges.
- To develop innovative and professional instructional programmes to cater the needs of students of the State of Chhattisgarh.
- To create an ambience for quality teaching-learning and skill development and its upgradation.
- To support students in developing competency in their respective fields of study to participate in emerging global economic opportunities.
- To identify the educational, social cultural & industrial needs in the State and plan to create relevent programmes.
- To further develop infrastructure for continued productivity, competitiveness, of human resources of the University in creating knowledge and research programmes in time and space.
- To up keep the Administrative and academic reforms in emerging educational and research programmes.
BIT, Mesra is a "Deemed University" under Sec. 3 of the U.G.C. Act 1956. The Board of Governors is responsible for the main functions and overall supervision of activities. It comprises representatives of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, the U.G.C., the State Government, The Chancellor, the AICTE, The Hindustan Charity Trust and the Institute Faculty. Shri C.K. Birla is the Chairman of the Board of Governors while the Governor of the state of Jharkhand officiates as the Institute's Chancellor. There's a Technical Council that decides the academic policy of the Institute.

Keeping up with the times has never been enough at BIT as it has mostly been either at the top of ranking surveys or the first among initiators of path breaking ideas. From the introduction of new academic programmes to re-structuring the current ones, from improving infrastructure to upgrading teaching skills, the student's welfare has always been the focal point in BIT's larger picture. As a result, the Institute enjoys an unsurpassed reputation in academia and corporate circles being the preferred manpower source for many industries not only in India but also abroad. BIT Mesra had been conceived with a vision to be recognized as a world-class learning institution for engineering and technology. But it has moved beyond the fulfillment of a scholastic promise to re-defining education in the new age through creation of aptitude and comprehensive intelligence. Targets are achieved everyday, only to make space for newer dreams.

Campus life is undoubtedly the most cherished memory for a student and BIT ensures that discipline is properly coupled with a more than adequate share of fun and excitement. Students share an open and transparent bond with the faculty and other staff members and everybody puts in their very best to make the Institute a great place to live and learn in. Completely residential, the campus is self-contained with excellent hostel facilities and hangout zones. With more than 10,000 registered students spread across the main campus at Mesra, seven other centres within India and three overseas centres, BIT is today a global name. Along with Undergraduate and Postgraduate Programmes, the Institute has more than 150 registered students for Doctoral Programmes at present.

BIT Mesra has been accredited by the National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC) & the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) established by the UGC & AICTE respectively.
The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, BITS Pilani is an all-India Institute for higher education. The primary motive of BITS is to "train young men and women able and eager to create and put into action such ideas, methods, techniques and information". The Institute is a dream come true of its founder late Mr G.D.Birla - an eminent industrialist, a participant in Indian freedom struggle and a close associate of the Father of Indian Nation late Shri Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma Gandhi). What started in early 1900s as a small school, blossomed into a set of colleges for higher education, ranging from the Humanities to Engineering until 1964 when all these colleges amalgamated to culminate into a unique Indian University of International standing. This university was christened as the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, known to many as BITS, Pilani. Over the years, BITS has provided the highest quality technical education to students from all over India admitted on the basis of merit. Its graduates may be found throughout the world in all areas of engineering, science and commerce. BITS symbolizes the maturing of Indian technical ability and "can-do" entrepreneurial spirit, especially as derived from the private sector. BITS is located in the Vidya Vihar campus adjacent to the town of Pilani in Rajasthan.

BITS mission is to advance knowledge and educate students in science, technology, and other areas of scholarship that will best serve the nation and the world in the 21st century. The Institute is committed to generating, disseminating, and preserving knowledge, and to working with others to bring this knowledge to bear on the world's great challenges. BITS is dedicated to providing its students with an education that combines rigorous academic study and the excitement of discovery with the support and intellectual stimulation of a diverse campus community. We seek to develop in each member of the BITS community the ability and passion to work wisely, creatively, and effectively for the betterment of humankind. Our commitment to transparency and stress on equal opportunity has been a key contributing factor behind our emergence as an institute of national repute, our rigorous intake process rewards only merit and ensures that only truly motivated students join us. Our curriculum is continuously being innovated and refreshed to reflect the latest developments in technology and trends within industry. Pure academics are supplemented by pervasive industry engagement and every student is exposed to practical applications of classroom knowledge under a structured semester-long engagement programme.
Agricultural education was first started in Bihar in 1945 with the establishment of Bihar Agricultural College at Sabour in the District of Bhagalpur. Later on, it was realised that the agricultural situation and features of the plateau region of South Bihar is different from the rest of Bihar. Hence there was a need of a second college for this region. Ranchi Agricultural College was established in 1955, Ranchi Veterinary College in 1961 and College of Forestry in 1980.

Considering the importance of agricultural education for the agricultural development of the state, the first Agricultural University in Bihar – Rajendra Agricultural University was started in 1971 with its headquarters at Pusa.

In view of the specific agriculture features of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, the establishment of a second Agricultural University, for this region of the Bihar State, was conceived.

Birsa Agricultural University was established on 26th June, 1981 after its formal inauguration by the then Prime Minister of India, Late Smt. Indira Gandhi. Its primary objective is to develop area specific technologies and manpower in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry for the agricultural development of the plateau region of Bihar and economic upliftment of tribal and other backward class population of the region.

The programmes and activities of education, research and extension are carried out through three faculties (Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry and Forestry) with thirty five departments, College of Biotechnology, six Directorates, three Zonal Research Stations and farms, one University farm, sixteen Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Computer Centre, Central Library and other infrastructure and service units.

Being a completely residential university, hostels for boys and girls, and residential facilities for Teachers/Scientists and supporting staff have been provided in the campus.
Founded by the promoters of the Hero Group, BML Munjal University (BMU) is a not-for-profit initiative offering undergraduate and post-graduate courses in management (MBA and BBA) and undergraduate courses in engineering (B.Tech) and commerce (BCom (Hons)). The University has been founded with the objective of transforming higher education in India by creating a world-class teaching and learning environment. The 50-acre, fully residential and co-educational university has been notified under the Haryana State Private Universities Act, 2006.

Named after the chairman and founder of the Hero Group, Brij Mohan Lall Munjal, BMU is engaged in creating, preserving and imparting internationally benchmarked knowledge and skills to a diverse community of students from across the world.

BMU’s unique learning environment will nurture the spirit of enquiry, creativity, problem solving, entrepreneurship and innovation; and promote hands-on and cross-disciplinary learning; and inculcate a raft of values, job and life skills. This will ensure that BMU students are transformed into well-rounded, industry-ready individuals, who are equipped to take on leadership responsibilities from day one of graduating from the university.

The university is being launched in two phases. The School of Engineering & Technology, School of Management and School of Commerce will be established in phase I, beginning August 2014. In phase II, four additional schools are proposed to be added: School of Liberal Arts, School of Art, Architecture & Design, School of Natural Sciences and School of Law.

When BMU started its operations in August 2014, and it has offered the following undergraduate and postgraduate programmes:

- BTech
- BCom (Hons)
- BBA
- MBA

The campus is located at the 67th KM stone on NH-8, District Gurgaon, Haryana, about 50 km from the Delhi international airport.
BODOLAND UNIVERSITY
Debragaon
P.O. – Rangalikhata
Kokrajhar BTC - 783 370, Assam

Vice Chancellor : Prof. Hemanta K. Baruah
Registrar : Dr. Sekhar Brahma

Bodoland University was established keeping in view the aspirations of the populace of the BTAD towards nurturing matters related to higher education of the students of the region. Accordingly, our University would have to serve the people of the BTAD through preeminence in creating, communicating, preserving and applying knowledge and academic values, and in developing persons who would be able to challenge the present and enrich the future.

Our University aims to be an institute of higher learning accepted as a natural choice by the students of North-East India, known nationally, recognized for its curricula in arts, sciences and professional programs, and admired for setting high standards of education.

It would do the needful to focus on high class teaching, to invigorate research to address scientific, sociopolitical and cultural matters, to generate wisdom, to nurture creativity, to engage in productive partnerships with other institutes of higher learning and to forge interdisciplinary programs.

It would have stringent ethical commitments towards building heritage of engaging knowledge to uplift the society, fostering openness of thought and culture, responding to problems and challenges of the society, promoting diversity in all forms, instilling integrity, and nurturing a high degree of societal responsibilities.

To satisfy the aspirations of the populace of the BTAD, the University authorities would do the needful to uplift the level of education of women in particular of the BTAD, integrating experiences and wisdom of the people of the region.

Our University would change, adapt, and grow to meet the needs of the society. It would create and maintain a work environment where one can achieve one’s full potential. It would recognize achievements, and would sincerely acknowledge its shortcomings.

We would like to assure everyone concerned that our University would be controlled by absolutely clean and totally unbiased governance. It is still in a nascent stage. We know that we would soon be able to uplift the standard of our University so that it attains a high rank among the Universities of the country.
This seat of higher learning came into existence on August 26, 1975, vide Government of Uttar Pradesh Notification No. 10/15-60/74 under the provision of the U.P. Universities Act. However, though belonging to the younger generation of the Indian Universities, the Bundelkhand University has fast transformed into a University of excellence offering opportunities to the aspiring youths to pursue higher education. However, though belonging to the younger generation of the Indian Universities, the Bundelkhand University has fast transformed into a University of excellence offering opportunities to the aspiring youths to pursue higher education, applied research and Professional training according to their aptitude and potential. Salient features are:

Rated as the best University by U.P. State Govt. for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11; First to be accredited by NAAC and also the first to be reaccredited; Reaccredited with B Grade by the NAAC; Recognized under Section 12-B of UGC; 26 Institutes of Higher Learning, 104 study programmes; 162 affiliated colleges and 1 constituent college; Over 1 lac students; Central Library with over 1,25,000 books. First State University Library equipped with RFID System; Computer Centers and departmental computer labs equipped with 850 computers; Four Girls, Three Boys and one Working Women Hostel; Strong support facilities like Bank, Post office, Shopping centre and Health centre; University auditorium and ten well equipped conference halls; Bundelkhand University International Centre and Annexe (University Guest House); Spacious Indoor Stadium; Three Institutes, viz, Institute of Earth Sciences, Institute of Food Technology and Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management have been awarded Center of Excellence by the Ministry of Higher Education, Uttar Pradesh Government; Academic Calendar was strictly followed and the new academic session (2013-14) commenced in July 2013; Start of payment gateway. Online payment system has been started for all types of payments/fees to be taken from students to make it convenient for the students and cost effective and time saving; Syllabi and curriculum of all courses reviewed and revised as per global academic/industrial requirements; Various Major and Minor Research Projects awarded to many faculty members by different funding agencies; More than 275 research publications of faculty members during 2012-2013; A total of 142 Research Scholars were conferred degree of Doctor of Philosophy during 2012-13; An active Women Advisory Board on campus to take care of women issues and problems of the women students; CCTV surveillance installed in important zones i.e. Examination, Evaluation and Vice Chancellor Secretariat to ensure discipline and safety on the campus. Surveillance for whole campus in process.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. H. J. Jani

With blessings of visionary pious hearted late Shri C U Shah Sir, seamless efforts of Vardhman Bharti Trustees, and painstaking contributions from all staff members and the entire VBT family the multi domain C U Shah University is established through Gujarat Govt. Assembly 2013. Under 57 heads and disciplines in professional fields C U Shah university offers globally recognized UGC/AICTE/PCI/NCET approved international courses meeting the tomorrows industry demands.

The C U Shah University aims for a clear understanding of small scale industry to medium scale industry to upper medium / large scale entrepreneurship.

To empower Education for the Growth of the society as a whole Engine of Economy To create Facilities for Students-centered, Local and Global Need-based Quality education with Minimum costs at all levels To ensure Sustainable Development of the Society and to enhance the Standard and Quality of Life of the society stretching to its end user.

Women upliftment and Empowerment Anti ragging Environment No Radiation / Pollution/Hazard Zone. Health Friendly Environment. Hostel for Boys & Girls Wi-Fi campus (1st in saurashtra) Direct Interaction with parents Entrepreneur Development centers & Chapters such as ISTE, IEEE, CAD/CAM, JAVA, Oracle, Robotics, and .NET, LINUX, Mobile-optical-wireless-satellite Communication.

Dual and integrated programmes. Industry Institute Interaction Cell for Placement, Visit, Project, Consultancy, expertise, campus interviews and Trainings. High end laboratories equipped with all Chemicals, Sophisticated Instruments, machines, Softwares, Hands on practices Excellent and high quality workshop.

Scholarships to the meritorious students Recreation center with Canteen, sports, yoga and gymnasium facilities.
Calorx, Ahmedabad is a professionally managed autonomous institution focusing its activities on K-21 education since its inception in 1995. Calorx is promoted by the Calorx Group of Companies, New Delhi. The group of companies is involved in various business areas including Real Estate, Hospitality, and Finance.
Calorx has been instrumental in starting the following projects till date and still growing:

1996: Delhi Public School, Bopal – Co-educational, English Medium, CBSE affiliated.
2001: Prerna – Caters to the Dyslexic genius and conducts short term teacher training courses.
2002: Visamo Kids Foundation – Takes care of free education, shelter, food and all other facilities for underprivileged kids.
2006: The Calorx School – Co-educational K-12, International Baccalaureate Organization School (IB) offering PYP, MYP & DP.
2008: Delhi Public School, East – Co-educational, proposed CBSE, English Medium School.
2008: Calorx Public School, Mundra – Co-educational, English Medium, proposed CBSE affiliation.
2009: Calorx Pre-Schools – Taps the young toddlers / pre-scholars group in a playful, stress free, easy learning methodology.
2009: Calorx Teachers’ University (CTU) – Established with a vision to be the centre of Excellence in Teachers’ Education.
2010: Calorx Public School, Rajula - Co-educational, English medium, proposed CBSE affiliation
2010: My Learning Centre - After school training to help kids rise to their potential
2010: Vocational & Educational Development Institute - Calorx - Focus to provide employable opportunities for underprivileged children in society by teaching them to learn and earn
2011: Calorx Public School, Ghatlodia - Co-educational, English medium, proposed CBSE affiliation

Teachers are the back bone, of any educational system and play a very vital role in shaping the destiny of the country. We have established the Calorx Teachers’ University with a mission to train teachers who will be “Teachers by Choice”. The university aims to be a centre of excellence in education and will net work with the temples of learning in India and abroad to train teachers par excellence. It is the only university dedicated to teacher training in our country.
CAREER POINT UNIVERSITY
Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh
Tel. : +91-1972-269701
Mobile : +91-96253-80006, +91-96253-80007
Email : hp@cpuniverse.in

Chancellor : Pramod Maheshwari
Vice Chancellor : Prof. Dr. P.L. Gautam

To provide quality, professional, effectiveness and recognized for the local, national and International communities for the purposes of student’s educational development and excellence in career enrichment opportunities.

Career Point will establish strong relationships with employers, industries, employment services, the local and wider business sector and other relevant quality controlled organizations.

To be a reputable and creditable CAREER POINT Higher Education Institutions aims to produce quality Diploma Holders, Graduates, Post Graduates and Doctorates at the highest quality and competitive level in line with the International education philosophy.

CAREER POINT develops students by providing an environment for personal growth, opportunity, knowledge, exposure, personal attention and career direction.

This is in line with our nation’s inspiration, which is to build a generation of professionals catering to a knowledge based economy to meet global needs.

Career Point has also continued its efforts to strengthen the curricula and at the same time, to explore research areas that will significantly contribute to the development of the nation and wider business quality controlled organisations.
Career Point University follows the world’s best IIT-Education system to support every student to realize their potential with the experiential approach in the academics. Thousand of young students, from as many as 18 states of our country, have already made Career Point University as their first choice for their higher education to give thrust to their career.

University offers personal approach to address every student’s need. Career Point University is established by Government of Rajasthan Act No. 13/2012 u/s of the UGC Act of the UGC Act 1956.

The university is located in Kota (Rajasthan); which is known for its best education in the country.

The company provides Educational Consultancy and Management Services (ECAMS) and operates three schools in Rajasthan [Global Public School (Kota), Jivan Jyoti Publich School (Jodhpur) & Career Point World School (Kota)].

Currently the company provides ECAMS services to Career Point University at Kota, Rajasthan and Career Point University at Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh. Both universities started offering graduate, post-graduate and research degree and diploma courses in engineering, computer applications, sciences, law, fashion and design, commerce and management since 2012. It also operates Career Point Technical Campus at Rajsmand, Rajasthan and Career Point Technical Campus at Chandigarh. Both campuses offer graduate, post-graduate degree & diploma courses in engineering, computer applications & sciences.
The Central Agricultural University has been established by an act of Parliament, the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992 (No.40 of 1992). The Act came into effect on 26th January, 1993 with the issue of notification by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Govt. of India.

The University became functional with the joining of first Vice-Chancellor on 13th September, 1993. The jurisdiction of the University extends to six North-Eastern Hill States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura, with headquarters at Imphal in Manipur.

The mission of the University is to be a centre of excellence in teaching, research and extension education in the field of agriculture and allied sectors. The University aims to develop sustainable farming systems for improving productivity and profitability in agriculture and allied sectors and also train the farmers and extension functionaries for the effective dissemination of advanced agricultural technologies in North-East India.

The University acts as an important link in the chain for converting agriculture and allied vocations into profitable enterprises and offering food and nutritional security for the people of North-East region.

To realize the above mission, University established seven colleges and three Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the six states of North-East India and offers Undergraduate and Postgraduate Degree Programmes in agriculture and allied sciences.
Central Institute of Fisheries Education is the premier National Fisheries University of India dedicated to development of quality human resources in frontier areas of fisheries and aquaculture.

The institution was founded on 6 June 1961 under the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India and was subsequently included in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1979. It was befittingly conferred the Deemed University status in 1989 and since then has contributed immensely to the development of the fisheries sector through its three-pronged mandate of research, teaching and extension.

Today it takes pride in its elegant and expansive campus comprising of state of art laboratories, library, hostels, guest house and sports facility. The university has six major Departments/ Divisions including Aquaculture; Fisheries Resources, Harvest and Post Harvest; Fish Genetics and Biotechnology; Aquatic Environment and Health Management; Fish Nutrition and Biochemistry and Fisheries Economics, Extension and Statistics.

Its four Centres at Rohtak (Haryana), Kolkata (West Bengal), Kakinada (Karnataka) and Powarkheda (Madhya Pradesh) are spread over different agro-climatic zones and have inland-saline, freshwater and marine farm facilities for on-farm education and extension. Two training-cum-research fishing vessels M.F.V. Saraswati (36 m OAL) and M.F.V. Narmada (11 m OAL) greatly contribute to the learning and research experience of our students and other institutions. Presently, CIFE awards M.F.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in eleven disciplines.

The institute has grown several folds since 1961 under the steadfast guidance of ten Directors/ Vice Chancellors. Under the able stewardship of its present Vice Chancellor Dr. W. S. Lakra, the University is expanding its sphere of activities and has strengthened its collaborations and linkages with leading national and overseas fisheries institutions for enabling cutting-edge research and human resource development.
Vice Chancellor (Officiating) : Prof. Mehraj Uddin Mir  
Registrar : Prof. Mohammad Afzal Zargar

Central University of Kashmir (formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir) was established in March 2009 with the appointment and joining of Prof. Abdul Wahid Qureshi, a noted academician and the former Vice Chancellor of University of Kashmir, as the First Vice Chancellor. The administrative office setup at 101, Baghi-Hyder, Hyderpora in May 2009 started functioning with a skeleton staff engaged on deputation/contract basis. Salient features are the following:

- Central University of Kashmir (formerly known as the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir) was established in March, 2009 with the appointment and joining of Prof. Abdul Wahid Qureshi, a noted academician and the former Vice Chancellor of University of Kashmir, as the First Vice Chancellor.
- The administrative office setup at 101, Baghi-Hyder, Hyderpora in May, 2009 started functioning with a skeleton staff engaged on deputation/contract basis.
- Substantive appointments to various administrative posts including First Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar were made in June, 2010.
- Common Entrance Test for admission to MBA, M.Sc I.T & M.A. English programmes was conducted on 19 & 20 June at 30 centres across India in collaboration with 6 other Central Universities.
- Transit Campus of the University was setup at Sonwar in August, 2010.
- A boys hostel was set up at Sonwar to facilitate the students coming from different parts of the State/Country.
- Transport facility was put up in place to facilitate the communication of students to and from the University in February, 2011.
- The work related to the demarcation of the land for University Campus at Ganderbal and preparation of Contour maps was allotted to CPWD.
- Three more Masters programmes Economics, Mathematics, Convergent Journalism and one Integrated BALLB programme were offered from Academic Session 2011.
- An Academic block of the University along with a boys and a girls hostel was established at Magarmal Bagh.
- Substantive appointments to various teaching positions in Management Studies, English, Information Technology, Law, Convergent Journalism and Mathematics were made in February, 2012.
- Three more Masters programmes Urdu, Education and Tourism Management were launched for Academic Session 2012.
- Two Integrated M.Phil / Ph.D in Management and in English programmes and LLM programme were also offered from Academic Session 2012.
- One more Masters programme Politics was launched for Academic Session 2013.
Established under the Central Universities Act, 2009 (Section 25 of 2009), Central University of Bihar (CUB) is an institution of higher studies situated in the state of Bihar. With the motto, i.e. ‘Collective Reasoning’, the university has been organising its academic curriculum from temporary premises in Patna and Gaya.

The university’s academic programme started functioning at a rented building in the premises of Birla Institute of Technology, Patna (BIT) in 2009. The zeal and enthusiasm among the administration, faculty, staff and students helped the university to move ahead in the desired direction in the field of higher studies. The academic journey of university began with the Centre for Development Studies (under the School of Social Sciences and Policy), and a 2-year Master of Arts in Development Studies was launched in the academic year 2009-10 at the BIT campus. The university offers hostel facilities for boys and girls both in Patna and Gaya, in rented buildings. CUB has developed a library having 20,000 books (Patna and Gaya together) to support academic curricula, teaching and research in various science and social science subjects. The library subscribes to 100 journals and periodicals of repute from across the world, and more than 8,000 online journals. The library is equipped with modern amenities, such as online services, online catalogue and digitisation.

Since its inception the university has been offering a very conducive academic environment, modest infrastructure support and innovative pedagogies to nurture the students, who have joined the university with the understanding that is provides unique courses and pedagogy. At the same time, the university has provided opportunities to faculty members by providing them ample logistic support. They are given financial support to participate in national and international seminars/conferences for presenting their latest research work as well as delivering talks. The role of university administration has remained instrumental in its success. The administration has always been committed to providing hassle-free facilities to students and faculty members to achieving academic excellence. In short, in CUB, each and every member despite their respective areas of work is committed to ensure all-round growth of the university. The university is putting its best efforts to serve the nation by rendering state-of-the-art knowledge dissemination to students in various programmes. In December 2013, the university got possession of 300 acres of land from the Government of India to establish the campus at Panchanpur, approximately 12 kms away from Gaya. The foundation stone was laid down by Hon’ble Smt. Meira Kumar, Chancellor of the university on 27th February, 2014. The process of construction at the said site is in progress.
Vice Chancellor : Professor S.A. Bari

The Central University of Gujarat has been established by the Parliament vide the Central University Act, 2009 (No.25 of 2009) with objective of dissemination and advancement of knowledge to make special provisions for integrated courses, to educate and train manpower for the development of the country, to appropriate measure for promoting innovation in teaching-learning and to pay special attention to the improvement of social and economic conditions and welfare of the people, their intellectual, academic and cultural development.

The Central University of Gujarat came into being from 3rd March 2009. The President of India appointed Professor Raosaheb K Kale, who has long experience in teaching & made a original contribution in the field of Cancer and Radiation Biology as well as in university administrator, as the first Vice-Chancellor.

To establish as a center of excellence with social commitment, integrating modern, scientific and technological knowledge and skills with the basic human ethos and values. The university shall set forth a model in higher education learning, skill and personality development and create a sense of responsiveness.

The mission of the university is to provide education to deserved and create an opportunity for training students to tackle the emerging challenges of the globalized technology international competitiveness, leadership in thought and action, and develop entrepreneurial abilities for creation of wealth and prosperity for their own country and peace and happiness for people.
The objects of the University are:

- to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit;
- to make special provisions for integrated courses in humanities, social sciences, science and technology in its educational programmes;
- to take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-learning process and inter-disciplinary studies and research;
- to educate and train manpower for the development of the country;
- to establish linkages with industries for the promotion of science and technology; and
- to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people, their intellectual, academic and cultural development.
The Prime Minister, in his address to the nation on August 15, 2007, announced the establishment of a Central University in each of the states that did not have a central university so far. Subsequently, 11th Plan provided for the establishment of 16 new Central Universities.

Accordingly, the Central Universities Act 2009 (No. 25 of 2009) which received Presidential assent on 20th March 2009 provided for the establishment of Central University of Himachal Pradesh amongst others.

The Central University of Himachal Pradesh is established under the Central Universities Act 2009 (No. 25 of 2009) enacted by the Parliament. The University is funded and regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The University became functional with the assumption of charge by the first Vice Chancellor on 20th January 2010.

The Central University of Himachal Pradesh strives for Inclusive Access to Excellence in Higher Education and Research to emerge as Premier University of the Country at par with the best Universities of the World in terms of Programme Offerings, Curricular Framework, Pedagogy, Research, Publications and Integration with the World of Work. While development of own infrastructure of the University may take a while, the University has an ambitious Vision Document evolved in consultation with eminent experts in the field of education.

The Vision Document and Strategic Plan of the University as approved by the statutory authorities of the University are available at the website of the University (www.cuhimachal.ac.in). Accordingly, in due course of time, the University will grow to have purpose built, state of the art 150 acre campus in Dharamshala and 900 acre campus in Dehra and will have 17 Schools of Studies with nearly 90 Departments of Studies and about 50 Centres of Studies.
The Central University of Jammu came into existence on August 08, 2011, with the appointment of Dr. S. S. Bloeria as the first Vice Chancellor. It was established by the Central Universities Act, 2009 (Act No.25 of 2009 read with the Central Universities Act, 2009).

The first academic session (2011-2012) commenced with three Post Graduate courses in English, Economics and Applied Mathematics at Temporary Academic Block-I (TAB-I) at Sidhra bypass road, Jammu.

In the next academic session (2012-2013), five PG Courses were added: Computer Science, Educational Studies, Environmental Sciences, Human Resource Management and Travel & Tourism Management in Temporary Academic Block (TAB-II) at Sainik Colony Extension. Since the third session (2013-2014) all the departments are functioning from TAB at Sainik Colony.

Four new post graduate courses will be introduced in the forthcoming academic session (2014-2015): National Security Studies; Public Policy & Public Administration; Social Work and Mass Communication & New Media. The University also offers an Integrated M-Phil-Ph.D programme in eight subjects.

The University carries out its administrative functions from its head office at 8/8 Trikuta Nagar, Jammu.

The Central University of Jammu campus is under construction at Village Bagla, Raya Suchani in District Samba, which is at an approximate distance of 25 kms from Jammu.
The President of India gave assent to The Central Universities Act, 2009 that envisages establishing and incorporating universities for teaching and research in the various states.

The Central University of Jharkhand came into being under this Act on 1st of March, 2009. The Visitor of the Central University of Jharkhand, Her Excellency, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, appointed Dr. Darlando T. Khathing, an internationally renowned scientist and a distinguished academic administrator, as its first Vice Chancellor.

CUJ’s focus will be on research in cutting-edge technologies.

Our vision is to create a world class university in every aspect, be it research, teaching, administration or co-curricular activities, to produce world class students ready to excel in every chosen field with honour and uprightness.

The objectives of the University are to:

1. Disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in various disciplines
2. Make special provisions for Integrated Courses in:
   - Humanities
   - Social Sciences
   - Science & Technology

Promote innovations in teaching-learning process and inter-disciplinary studies and research

Educate and train manpower for the development of the country

Establish linkages with industries for the promotion of science and technology and

Pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people, their intellectual, academic and cultural development.

Students join higher education courses to gain knowledge. At CUJ, we strive hard to turn that knowledge to wisdom in order that society finally gains a useful citizen to guide and mould its destiny. This we plan to do through many compulsory community-based projects, interactions with a wide cross-section of people from within our country and outside it and innovations in the teaching-learning processes.
The Central University of Karnataka (CUK) has been established by an Act of the Parliament (No. 3 of 2009) at Gulbarga, Karnataka. It is one of the 16 new Central Universities established by the Government of India during the UGC XI Plan Period to address to the concerns of ‘equity and access’ and to increase the access to quality higher education by people in less educationally developed Districts which have a Graduate Enrolment Ratio of less than the national average of 11%.

The CUK, with its territorial jurisdiction all over Karnataka has been initiated its activities from the academic year beginning August 2009 in keeping with the philosophy of achieving and maintaining the highest levels of academic excellence, sensitivity to equity and access in enrolment and recruitment and emerging as a premier national educational and research institution in the country.

621 acres of land at Kadaganchi Suntanur villages on the Gulbarga-Waghdhari Inter-State Highway in Aland taluka identified by the Karnataka State Government has been handed over to the university, where the work of construction of boundary wall is nearing completion and work on various buildings for the first phase of campus development will begin soon.

The university is functioning from its temporary premises at the IIInd floor of Karya Soudha, Gulbarga University Campus where the administrative office, classrooms, library, computer lab and other infrastructure is presently located.
Central University of Kerala (CUK) is one of the 15 Central Universities established under “The Central Universities Act, 2009 (Parliament Act No.25 of 2009)”. In January 2009, it started functioning from a transit campus in Vidyanagar, Kasaragod, with two academic programmes: MA in English and Comparative Literature and MA in Economics. The Vidyanagar campus houses the offices of the Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Finance Officer and Controller of Examinations, the School of Languages & Comparative Literature, and School of Global Studies, Central Library, Computer Centre, Language Lab, Council Meeting Hall, Guest House, etc. In 2010, the CUK Science schools started functioning from the Riverside campus at Kanhangad, about 20 km south of Vidyanagar. It houses the office of the Dean of Biological Sciences, library extension centre, computer centre and the schools of Biological Sciences, and Mathematical and Physical Sciences. CUK has statewide jurisdiction, and can establish regional centers in any part of the State. CUK’s mission is to extend the scope of learning through a holistic methodology that accommodates diverse linguistic, scientific and cultural traditions. Our expert faculty with international exposure contributes much to this goal. This multidimensional approach in designing and executing its programmes is hoped to create a paradigm shift in academics. CUK offers updated interdisciplinary syllabi in 16 postgraduate academic programmes in the Choice-Based Credit Semester System. It has state-of-the-art library and laboratory facilities. Internet and digital resources are freely available to the students. Separate hostel facilities are available for women and men. Three types of scholarships are available to all deserving students of the CUK: Merit, Merit-cum-means and Boarding. As the first batch of postgraduate students completes studentship, CUK has enough reasons to feel assured that its vision of education has been realistic. The interdisciplinary syllabi have been a success in all programmes; these contributed to the overall development of the students. Our students’ projects/dissertations have tried to link the ‘local’ with the ‘global’, thus partaking in the CUK’s life-based model of education. CUK is now preparing to propagate its unique cultural model of education through faculty and students exchange programmes, publications and the like. CUK has had, in the last two years, the pleasure of welcoming scholars, artists, and Academicians from various parts of India and the world to join us in our national and International seminars/workshops/conferences. In the academic year 2011-12, our School of Languages and Comparative Literature and School of Biological Sciences have arrived at agreements to receive faculty from prestigious Universities and institutions abroad such as Texas Tech University, USA; University of California, Riverside, USA; Cleveland Clinic, USA; and University of Queensland, Australia.
The Central University of Orissa has been established by the Parliament under the Central Universities Act, 2009 (No. 3C of 2009). It is one of the 15 new Central Universities established by the Government of India during the UGC XI Plan period to address the concerns of “equity and access” and as per the policy of the Government of India to increase the access to quality higher education by people in less educationally developed Districts which have a Graduate Enrollment Ratio of less than the national average of 11%. Koraput District of Orissa comes within the KBK region (Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi) which is still considered as an extremely as underdeveloped region of the State of Orissa. These three Districts of the State are known for tribal culture, because majority of the people here belong to ST and SC categories. Since there is no University or any other national level educational set up in this region the Central University is proposed to be established here so that it may widen the access to quality higher education in the country. Provide quality education for all, so that we may fortify the backbone of the nation. Disseminate ‘inclusive education’ to reach the unreached. Advocate a wholesome symbiosis of the indigenous and the global scene. Uphold a strongly grounded holistic worldview of the higher education. Create a niche of its own. This University is quintessentially conceived as an avant-garde premier University of the new millennium which calls for a world-ethos-driven higher education agenda. It is indeed an uphill task at this point of time to develop an exemplary academic institution with a pan-Indian perspective which should be optimally wedded to a global vision. We are now in the process of reinventing and of redefining higher education in a pronouncedly globalised context. But the vision of a new University, needless to say, emanates to a great extent, from the needs of the context, from the needs of the region. Therefore, the vision basically underpins a holistic balance between the region and the globe. At this nascent phase we need to answer a few crucial questions while drawing the vision map of the University. If the University aspires to standout in the global scene to what extent should we cater to the indigenous needs? How should we go about erasing the invariable divide between the rural and the urban needs, between the needs of home and the needs overseas? To what extent should we emphasise the need to create skilled workforces to fill in the bottom of the pyramid? If research is the flagship identity of the University what would be the viable way to foster, nurture and inculcate a research culture from the very birth of the University? How do we sow the seeds of quality culture in every sphere of a new academic institution? What sort of academic reforms and innovations should we initiate at the very beginning? Is wider access a deterrent to quality?
The Central University of Punjab, Bathinda (Punjab) has been established through the Central Universities Act 2009 which received the assent of the President of India on 20th March 2009. Its territorial jurisdiction extends to the whole State of Punjab. This newly set up Central University of Punjab (CUP) at Bathinda is poised to write new alphabet on the academic horizon of India. This University is one of the important links in the recently set up chain of Central Universities created in the educationally backward areas of India. Going to be an upwardly mobile organization, it is destined to emerge as a quality provider of teaching and research, knowledge and skills, products and services, attitudes and ethics. It is gearing up to provide proper institutional leadership to the emerging demands of access, equity, relevance and quality in the mainstream University system. It has already flexed its muscles and initiated its first academic session. The University also aims to sponsor time-bound and goal-oriented research and development projects of various types for users like industries, companies and other agencies in India and abroad. The Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, is going to be an ultra-modern and futuristic seat of higher learning by creating a community of teachers, scholars and researchers dedicatedly absorbed in academic exploration, research and development, testing and consultancy. It will have world class infrastructure which would be eco-friendly, and optimally used, with the potential to absorb even yet to emerge technologies. It is striving to be an autonomous and hassle-free space where the creative minds would converge and construct world class knowledge and vision, and where new ideas would germinate, strike roots and grow wings. The University is creating supporting and stimulating conditions and opportunities whereby one can learn, grow, interact and discover. It would be an exciting, safe, healthy, motivated and happening place with a green energy efficient, Wi-Fi campus, innovative and ignited faculty, global level laboratories, automated libraries, vast playgrounds, auditoria, research centres and other world class support systems. The University would introduce participatory delivery techniques facilitated through seminars, group discussions, off campus visits, online support, web, multimedia, live projects, field studies, demos, team presentations, skill workshops, etc. The University would carve out and maintain its national character and global outreach through its instructional and research programmes. It is planned to be a multi-facility and multi-faculty university enshrinning state-of-the-art infrastructural support systems for teaching and research. It will bring into public domain the global technological trends for the benefit of every strata of society. It started its functioning from Camp Office in April, 2009, which happens to be the residence of the Vice Chancellor, and from November 2009 it shifted to its City Campus spread over an area of 35 acres. The main campus is coming up on 500 acres of land near Bathinda.
The Central University of Rajasthan has been established by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 25 of 2009, The Gazette of India, No. 27, published on 20th March, 2009 as a new Central University, and is fully funded by the Government of India.

The President of India, His Excellency Shri Pranab Mukherjee, is the Visitor of the Central University of Rajasthan.

The President of India, in her capacity as the Visitor of the University, has appointed Prof. M. M. Salunkhe as the first Vice Chancellor of the University. The state government has allocated 518+ Acres of land for the permanent site of the Central University at Bandra Sindri near Kishangarh on Jaipur – Ajmer Road (NH-8).

The Kishangarh is situated at a distance of approximately 27 Km from Ajmer city and 78 Km from Jaipur of Rajasthan. It is well connected via Indian Railways and National Highway No. 8. In recent years, Kishangarh has come to be known as the marble city of India. It is the only place in the world with a temple of nine planets.

The Central University of Rajasthan aspires to be one of India’s most dynamic and vibrant universities, responsive to the changing global trends, providing unparalleled educational opportunities for the learner community especially for those coming from the lower socio-economic strata of society seeking quality education.

It proposes to offer innovative undergraduate and graduate academic programmes as well as continuing personal and professional enrichment in selected areas that will lead to the formation of a scholarly community by advancing, sharing and applying knowledge and by facilitating the development of thoughtful, creative, sensitive and responsible citizens.

The mission of the Central University of Rajasthan is to contribute to and work with a sense of Commitment towards the educational, cultural, economic, environmental, health and social advancement of the region and the nation at large by providing excellent undergraduate liberal education and quality programs leading to bachelors, masters, professional and doctorate degrees.
The Central University of Tamil Nadu was established by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 25 of 2009). The University strives to disseminate and to advance knowledge in humanities, social sciences and, basic and applied sciences.

It aims at promoting innovation in teaching-learning process, interdisciplinary studies and research, and gives special attention to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people and also their academic, intellectual and cultural development. The academic programmes of the University are periodically updated and revised.

The University was inaugurated on 30th September 2009. The foundation stone was laid by Shri. Kapil Sibal, Honourable Union Minister of Human Resources Development, in the presence of Dr. Kalaighnar M. Karunanidhi, then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The University is located at Thiruvarur, the headquarters of Thiruvarur District, in the heart of the Cauvery Delta.

The Preliminary work was identifying the required extent of 500 acres of land for the University in two revenue villages (Neelakudi and Nagakudi) near Thiruvarur.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has made available, on a rent-free basis a multi-storied building measuring about 55,000 square feet for a temporary campus to enable launch of the academic programmes. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is entrusted to carry out the basic civil and electrical works to adapt the building for academic needs.

About 500 Students, 8 Regular and 27 Contract Teaching Staff & 40 non-teaching staff (Regular and Contractual) are engaged in the academic and administrative aspects of the University at present.
The University was established in 1967, on the joint initiative of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The objective was to take care of the cultural and educational needs of the youth among the Tibetan diaspora in India, and those of the Himalayan regions of India, who earlier had the opportunity of being educated in Tibet, this came to be discontinued in the wake of the Chinese occupation. But later, the university blossomed into a center of excellence in researches on Tibetology, restoration of texts, and imparting the knowledge of the four Sampadayas of Buddhism in Tibet along with ancient and indigenous Bon religion. The university draws students from Tibetan communities in India, and especially the Himalayan regions, from the north-west to the north-east. Besides, scholars from the western countries visit the university in connection with their academic inquiries and studies. There goes on a programme of annual educational exchange of graduate students from colleges in the USA and Australia. The University combines traditional wisdom with modern educational pedagogy, and courses are offered in a graded fashion leading up to M.Phil and Ph.D. levels.

There is a vibrant publication unit, which has published a good number of important texts, restored and translated from Tibetan sources. There are ongoing projects on encyclopedia, lexicons and editing of rare texts, Sanskrit and Tibetan. The annual publication of a journal, Dhih, carrying the reports of research has been widely acclaimed.

The university library, named after the celebrated author-thinker, Shantaraksita, houses a precious collection of books and manuscripts on a variety of dimensions of the Buddhist lore. The general collection of books on history, culture and philosophy is no less valuable. The library has a wing for audio and video recordings of the important teachings and lectures by celebrated persons. The students avail themselves of the facilities of a modern university. Situated at Sarnath, in the vicinity of Varanasi, the university has an ambience of sanctity, environs beautiful, radiating peace and friendship. It is close to the holy site where the Buddha ages ago had turned wheel of Dharma and Buddhism was born. The university is residential, and the students can have access to their teachers as and when they may be in need of it. An atmosphere of civility and culture permeates the campus. It enjoys the status of a “Deemed University”, and is fully funded by the Government of India, Ministry of Culture, and has a five star accreditation as an education center.
CEPT University focuses on understanding, designing, planning, constructing and managing human habitats. Its teaching programs build thoughtful professionals and its research programs deepen understanding of human settlements. CEPT University also undertakes advisory projects to further the goal of making habitats more livable. The Faculty of Architecture was established as the ‘School of Architecture’ in 1962. It focuses on design in the private realm. The Faculty of Planning, focused on planning in the public realm, was established in 1972 as the ‘School of Planning’. The Faculty of Technology, which concentrates on engineering and construction, was established in 1982 as the ‘School of Building Science and Technology’. The Faculty of Design was established in 1992 as the ‘School of Interior Design’. CEPT University takes its name from the ‘Center for Environmental Planning and Technology’ (CEPT). CEPT and the various schools that it comprised were established by the Ahmedabad Education Society with the support of the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India. The Government of Gujarat incorporated CEPT as a university in 2005. The University Grants Commission recognized CEPT University under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 in 2007. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) of the Government of India recognizes the University as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO). The Ahmedabad Education Society (AES) established the Centre for Environment Planning & Technology (CEPT) in the year 1962 with the inception of School of Architecture (SA) through grant-in-aid from Government of Gujarat. The School of Planning (SP) was established in 1972 with financial support from Government of India (MHRD), Government of Gujarat and Ford Foundation. The other schools; School of Building Science and Technology (SBST) and School of Interior Design (SID) were established in 1982 and 1991 respectively with grant-in-aid from Government of Gujarat. Initially CEPT was established and run by Ahmedabad Education Society (AES). In the year 1994, a separate trust and a society CEPT Society was formed. CEPT is registered as a Society and Public Charitable Trust. CEPT has been registered under the Societies whether Registered Society/Company/Others Registration Act 1860 with the Asst. Registrar of Societies, Ahmedabad Region, Ahmedabad, vide Registration No. Guj/4185/ Ahmedabad dated 24 Jan 1994. Since inception CEPT operated as an autonomous academic institution free to develop its academic programs and award its own diplomas at the end of various programs of study recognized by the State of Gujarat and the statutory regulatory body for technical courses - the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE).
The journey of Centurion began in 2005 by a group of ambitious professionals having aspirations to take it to the pinnacle of quality education, nationally and internationally. The first foray in this respect was the takeover of a failing engineering college in Parlakhemundi, Gajapati: the Jagannath Institute for Technology and Management (JITM). Gajapati is the poorest District of Odisha State, and appears in the Prime Minister’s “100 poorest Districts” and “31 most extremist affected Districts” list. Since then, committed efforts have been made to bring about a difference to this area; both academically and socio-economically.

Today, the Centurion University has five campuses at Paralakhemundi, Bhubaneswar, Bolangir, Rayagada, and Chatrapur offering B. Tech., MBA, +2 Science, ITI, Primary and Secondary Education in addition to Skill and Vocational Training and Social Entrepreneurship initiatives.

Centurion University (through its social outreach entity, Gram Tarang) is one of the first partner to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to set up over 50 Skill Training and Capacity Building Centres across the country. We are proud to have entered into partnership with Government of Odisha, Government of India and non-government agencies to provide vocational training with job assurance for BPL, SC & ST youth, who would otherwise be unemployed and unemployable due to lack of adequate education and/or skills.

The focus has been and shall remain the conduit for ameliorating livelihood through self-employment unemployability of marginalised communities of rural and remote areas. The University will continue to address the problem of naxalism, which is considered to be more a socio-economic challenge than a law and order issue. The Centurion University’s training programmes have also been nationally recognised. In August 2010, Gram Tarang Employability Training Services has received the “Best Skills Project in Rural Communities” award at the UK-India Skills Forum Awards 2010.
In the State of Bihar, where the seeds of the earliest republic were sown and the crop of democracy cultivated, a need was felt by the government for a university which would provide quality legal education and strive to raise national legal standards to competitive international level and promote legal awareness in the community, which will lead to the realization of goals embodied in the Constitution of India. Thus, on August 15th, 2006 came into being Chanakya National Law University at Patna under the able guidance of its Vice-Chancellor/Pro-Chancellor, Prof. Dr. A. Lakshminath, former Dean and Registrar, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. CNLU was established under the Chanakya National Law University Act, 2006 (Bihar Act No. 24 of 2006) and included in section 2(f) & 12(B) of the U.G.C. Act, 1956. No Educational Institution is complete without adequate facilities to its Students, Faculties & Employees. CNLU provides wide range of facilities on its campus. A well managed residential accommodation with modern facility provided to students. Mess & Canteen facilities on campus provide everything from a simple coffee and sandwich to a full meal. University provides a full range of medical services for students & for employees who register as patients. In addition to general practice services, CNLU provides a range of specialist clinics and visiting practitioners. University organised regular careers fairs, training workshops, and one-to-one guidance for students. Counseling Service aims to enable students to achieve their academic and personal goals by providing confidential counseling and support for any difficulties encountered while at CNLU. University provides a wide range of IT services including campus internet access via a wireless network and in student residences.

Number of retired Judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts and lower Judiciary as well as Senior Advocates & Educationalist have offered to assist the CNLU in its teaching and research programmes making education at CNLU a rare and exciting experience to the student body. CNLU admired example of maintaining financial autonomy along with greater accountability. It is equipped with the state-of-art infrastructure for successful imparting of legal education of the highest standards. The faculty at CNLU comprises highly acclaimed and experienced academicians who are proactively involved in grooming the younger generation to take CNLU to greater heights. The construction work of the university spread on 18 acres of land at Nyaya Nagar, Mithapur near Mithapur Bus stand, Jakknapur Police Station, Patna. A sprawling lawn with various types of palm trees has adds beauty to the landscape.
Chandigarh University is a full-fledged university established under ‘The Chandigarh University Act’ and recognized under Section 2 (f) with the right to confer degrees as per Section 22(1) of the UGC ACT, 1956. Chandigarh University (CU), located in the vicinity of culturally rich and exciting community of Chandigarh, is a multidisciplinary university with an international reputation for the quality of its teaching and research across the academic spectrum. Its growth in quality programs, faculty, facilities and research has attracted students worldwide and positioned the University as a premier institution of higher learning in India. The University's reputation has grown by leaps and bounds where it became known as an institution with formidable academic strengths, unprecedented industry patronage and an unshakable commitment to quality - characteristics that are just as apparent now. CU has one of the widest ranges of academic subjects on offer with its students achieving the very high standards on which the University's reputation is built. The University is internationally distinguished and one of the very best in India, owing to the outstanding faculty, high achieving students, internationally distinguished research and its impeccable placement record. The seven institutes encompass 50 professional courses at Under Graduate, Post- Graduate and Doctoral level in the areas of Engineering, Computing, Architecture, Pharma-sciences, Biotechnology, Animation and Multimedia, Hospitality Management and Business Management including special courses like Petroleum Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Computer & Communication Engineering, Interior Designing and Specialized Engineering and Management courses in association with IBM. The University's commitment to excellence in teaching-learning is evident through globally acceptable curriculum, scientific, transparent and objective evaluation / examination system, project based learning, student centric policies, open environment and convivial campus life. The University's provision of world-class teaching and research is bolstered by the contribution of industrial experts. The University enjoys unprecedented patronage provided by top notch multinational companies which has led to sponsored programs, establishment of industry sponsored labs for R&D, curriculum design and excellent placement opportunities for our students. CU has relationships with universities across the globe. These relationships enable our students to study abroad, benefit from global peers and mentors, and faculty to engage with students and colleagues around the world in teaching/advising relationships and collaborative research projects. These international collaborations also allow students, visiting scholars and faculty from partner universities around the world to spend time at CU in ways that have deepened and broadened teaching, research, and supervisory relationships. Birmingham City University, UK; EPITA, France; Royal Roads University, Canada; University of District of Columbia, USA; University of California, Riverside, USA; University of Business & International Studies, Switzerland and many more have collaborated with us for knowledge sharing and joint research programs.
The Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur is recognized today as the premier institution of agricultural research and education in India. It dates back to 1893 when a small school was started to impart training to revenue officers. It rose step by step to the full-fledged Government Agriculture College (1906).

The U.P. Institute of Agricultural Sciences (1969) and finally to the C.S. Azad University of Agriculture & Technology in 1975.

The University was created with the merger of its two constituent colleges, the erstwhile Government Agriculture College, Kanpur and U.P. College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Mathura.

The present status of the University was attained through phases of growth of its constituent colleges. At present, there are three faculties in the University, viz., Faculties of Agriculture and Home Science at Kanpur, and Faculty of Agricultural Engineering & Technology at Etawah.

The University caters to the needs of the farming community spread over 29 Districts of six divisions of Uttar Pradesh.

The climate of the jurisdiction area varies from sub-humid and semi-desert to semi-arid conditions prevailing in different Districts. Soils are mostly represented by vast expanse of the alluvial developed from the river Ganga and its major tributaries. However, the soils of the Central Plateau are coarse loamy, sandy, red (Raker and Parwa) and black (Kaber and Mar).

Wheat, Barley, Rice, Maize, Sugarcane, Gram, Pigeon pea, Lentil, Soybean, Potato, Mustard and vegetables are the main crops of this locality.
President : Shri Surendrabhai M. Patel  
Provost : Dr. B.G. Patel  
Registrar : Shri Devang R. Joshi

Charotar University of Science & Technology – CHARUSAT is established under the Gujarat Act No. 8 of 2009, Government of Gujarat. University Grants Commission (UGC) has empowered CHARUSAT to award Degrees under Section 22 of UGC Act 1956. CHARUSAT aspires to advance learning and knowledge by teaching and research relevant to the Society.

A remarkable range of programmes offered at CHARUSAT are paired with an extraordinary breadth of extracurricular activities and opportunities for research, independent study and community service. Through its offering in professional programmes CHARUSAT educates and prepares students to realize their potential to become responsible citizens in a diverse and increasingly interdependent global world. The journey started in the year 2000, with only 240 students, 4 programs, 1 institute and an investment of Rs. 3 Crores. Whereas, today, there are 48 different UG and PG Programs with 6000 students enrolled in 8 different Institutes. There is also an R&D Centre conducting research in the emerging sciences like Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, etc. These development activities have an investment of Rs. 100 Crores (1000 Million INR).

Glimpses…

• 105 acre of eco-friendly wi-fi university with 100 MBPS round the clock Internet facility.
• 51 programmes in Engineering, Pharmacy, Computer Applications, Management, Applied Sciences, Nursing, Physiotherapy and Paramedical Sciences approved by respective bodies such as AICTE, PCI, IAP, INC etc.
• Academics programs approved and accredited by academic bodies such as AICTE, NBA, PCI, Nursing Council etc.
• Semester system based continuous evaluation with cumulative grade point average
• Unique research & development centre exploring frontline areas of research like nanotechnology, renewable energy and biotechnology
• State of the art teaching and research laboratories accessible 24 hours
• Well-equipped Knowledge Resource Centre with 51,588 books, 400 magazines, access to 12982 online journals, 1600 eBooks, and 3500 educational CDs
• Distinguished 450 Faculty trained in IITs, IIMs, leading universities and industry
• Placement in prestigious national and multination corporate
• Transparent admission procedure.
Located in one of the biggest industrial metropolises of State of Uttar Pradesh Kanpur, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University stands as a hallmark of higher education. It is an educational community where students of various religions and cultural backgrounds study and work together in a congenial atmosphere. The university is geared to provide maximum scholastic benefit to each individual student.

The Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, has been on the map of higher education for more than three decades. Established in 1966, it has not looked back, now it has 170 affiliated colleges in 15 Districts. Spreading over a campus of 264 acres, the university is booming with academic activities.

While the undergraduate and post-graduate programmes in all disciplines of Art, Science, Commerce, Law, Engineering and Medicine are offered in affiliated colleges and institutions, the residential wing of the campus includes faculties of Life Sciences, Business Management, Education and English. It also has a computer centre, a department of Adult and Continuing Education, Communication and a College Development Council.

For catering to the needs of young engineering aspirants, the university has recently started an Institute of Engineering and Technology in the campus offering courses in four branches of engineering viz. Chemical, Computer Science and Information, Mechanical Engineering in the first instance.

The university seeks to contribute to student education through curriculum design, the development of new courses and the application of a forward looking and innovative teaching methodology.

Kanpur, the industrial capital of U.P. and commonly known as the Manchester of Northern India has had a very eventful history. It has contributed much to the growth and economic development of the country. Equally memorable and inspiring is its role in the first Indian War of Independence.
Established on 2nd April 2003, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa is named after Jan Nayak Chaudhary Devi Lal, the former Deputy Prime Minister of India and the former Chief Minister of Haryana. There are 16 teaching departments with 40 courses in the University.

The University has very well equipped library, laboratories and hostels for boys and girls. Well-known, reputed and experienced academicians and professionals have been associated in preparing the academic curriculum of different courses.

The University has two Teaching Blocks comprising of nearly 100 class rooms, tutorial rooms and rooms for teaching and supporting staff (each), VIP guest house, Vice Chancellor's residence and 87 houses for the teaching and non-teaching staff and four well-furnished hostels for boys and girls. It houses Science Departments such as Physics, Chemistry, biotechnology, Food science & Technology, Computer Science, Energy & Environmental Sciences and Mathematics.

The University has developed its own Media Centre equipped with hi-tech gadgets. An impressive main gate has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana on 2nd August 2009.

The University has ATM facility of State Bank of India. Medical facility is made available to the students employees through a regular appointed Medical Officer. The University has adopted innovative methods in the conduct of University examinations. The University has also made a distinction in timely declaration of results.

The students of this University have shown commendable results in academics as well as co-curricular activities. With the present pace of progress already acquired the University looks forward having a promising future.
Vice Chancellor : Major Gen.(Dr.) Ranjit Singh

The University was established by Government of Haryana vide Ch. Ranbir Singh University Act, 2014 (Act 28 of 2014) and it was inaugurated on 25th July 2014 and it was on the same day that Maj. Gen. (Dr.) Ranjit Singh, AVSM, VSM (Retd.) took over the charge as the Vice Chancellor of the University. Prior to the establishment of the University in July 2014, it was functioning as the Post Graduate Regional Centre of Kurukshetra University at Jind (since August 2007). Initially two courses MCA and MBA were started and later in July 2012 MA Music, MA Psychology, MA English, MA Education, M.P.Ed & B.P.Ed. were introduced. Prior to joining as the Vice Chancellor of Ch. Ranbir Singh University, Jind, he has served as Vice Chancellor of The Global Open University, Nagaland, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, nominated Educationist Member of the Navodaya Vidalaya Samiti and President, Neha Foundation (a registered NGO). He is also the Member of the First Court, Central University of Tripura. The University offers Masters Courses in Eleven Subjects i.e, Computer Applications, English, Economics, History, Management, Commerce, Mathematics, Physical Education, Psychology and Education The University has well-qualified and experienced faculty. At present the university has thirty three faculty members in different disciplines. Remaining conscious of its responsibility to serve the society, university has initiated the social outreach programmes for the welfare of the neighbouring community. Some of these include—adopting of three schools; sensitization programmes with the participation of the society with special focus on emergent issues like female foeticide, gender-discrimination and health, hygiene and sanitation; regular interaction sessions of the Vice Chancellor with the students and faculty of the schools and colleges in Jind region; and massive tree-plantation and cleanliness drive in and around the University campus.

Recent Activities:

- The students of Psychology department along with two faculty members presented papers at International Conference at Amity International University, Noida.
- Delegation of University students participated in the Red Cross Camp at Haridwar.
- Above 2000 saplings have been planted in and around the University Campus as the part of a massive Tree Plantation Drive.
- UGC NET Classes are being conducted for the aspirants from within and outside the University, free of cost.
- Two MCA students got selected in campus placement. However, more companies are scheduled for Campus Placements in the University.
- Personality Development Classes, Yoga and Skill Development for Students as the regular feature of the University curriculum.
- Faculty Development Programme for the faculty of the University
- Orientation Programme for the Fresher Students
- Personality Development Programme with the invited lectures by the eminent Resource Persons.
- Newly-constructed Girls Hostel has been made functional with all basic facilities.
Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (now Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya) was established on 1st November, 1978. The College of Agriculture (established in May, 1966) formed the nucleus of the new farm University. It is ICAR accredited and ISO 9001:2008 certified institution. The University has been given the mandate for making provision for imparting education in agriculture and other allied branches of learning, furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research and undertaking extension of such sciences, especially to the rural people of Himachal Pradesh. Over the years, this University has contributed significantly in transforming the farm scenario of Himachal Pradesh. Today, the State has earned its name for hill agricultural diversification and the farming community has imposed its faith in the University. The University has four constituent colleges. The College of Agriculture has 13 departments, Dr. G.C. Negi College of Veterinary & Animal Science has 16 departments, the College of Home Science has five departments and the College of Basic Sciences has four departments. These colleges offer six Bachelor Degree programmes and the Dean, Post Graduate Studies offers 32 Masters Degree & 19 Doctoral Degree programmes. At present 1235 students are on roll and more than 5584 students have passed out from the University since its inception. The Directorate of Research coordinates research in the field of agriculture, veterinary and animal sciences, home science and basic sciences. It has been giving priority to the location specific, need based and problem oriented research with multidisciplinary approach at main campus Palampur, 3 Regional Research Stations (Bajaura, Dhaulakuan & Kukumseri) and 10 Research Sub-stations (Kangra, Malan, Nagrota, Salooni, Akrot, Berthin, Sundernagar, Sangla, Leo & Lari) spread over in all Districts of the State (except Solan and Shimla). The University has developed need-based technology for the different regions of the State and has released 144 improved varieties of different crops. Around 600 quintal breeder seed of different crop varieties is produced and supplied to the State Department of Agriculture for further multiplication and making it available among the farming community, every year. The University has released 13 improved agricultural tools to reduce drudgery in farming. Over 90 farm technologies have been recommended to the farmers. Three patents have been granted to the University by the Patent Office, Government of India.
CMI began as the School of Mathematics, SPIC Science Foundation, in 1989. The SPIC Science Foundation was set up in 1986 by Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd (SPIC), one of the major industrial houses in India, to foster the growth of Science and Technology in the country.

In 1996, the School of Mathematics became an independent institution and changed its name to SPIC Mathematical Institute. In 1998, in order to better reflect the emerging role of the institute, it was renamed the Chennai Mathematical Institute (CMI).

From its inception, the Institute has had a vibrant PhD programme in Mathematics and Computer Science. In the initial years, the PhD Programme was affiliated to the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani and the University of Madras. In December 2006, CMI was recognized as a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 and will henceforth award PhD degrees directly.

To bridge the gap between teaching and research, in 1998 CMI began an integrated 3-year course in Mathematics and Computer Science leading to a BSc Honours degree. In 2001, the BSc programme was extended to incorporate two courses with research components, leading to an MSc degree in Mathematics, and an MSc degree in Computer Science. In 2003, a new undergraduate course was added, leading to a BSc degree in Physics.

These teaching programmes are run in cooperation with the Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai. In the initial years, the degrees were awarded by the Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University (MPBOU), Bhopal.

Since CMI has been recognized as a university, it will now award B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees directly.
CHETTINAD UNIVERSITY
State Highway 121
Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram
Tamil Nadu – 603103
Tel. : +91 (0)44 4741 1000
Fax : +91 (0)44 4741 1011
Email : spkchidambaram@chettinadhealthcity.com
drvraji@chettinadhealthcity.com

Vice Chancellor : Dr. V. Raji
Registrar : Shri SPK Chidambaram

From its beginnings in 2005, Chettinad Health City has come a long way. It has put together a remarkable faculty comprising successful specialists and inspirational teachers. It is racing ahead of schedule to unveil an array of student amenities and learning resources comparable with the best anywhere in the world. It is no surprise therefore that Chettinad Academy of Research and Education is fast emerging as a preferred destination for high-quality medical education in this region.

The medical college has a fully-fledged hospital that offers the best training for students in this field, with round-the-clock facilities manned by competent and trained doctors. Emergency and trauma care services handle complex medical, surgical & accidental emergencies.

The hospital itself has 750 beds and various speciality departments. With 70-80% bed occupancy, there is a total of 1100 beds including the Superspeciality Hospital. Chettinad nurtures future doctors by offering them the best practical and clinical training that in turn helps in gaining knowledge and experience.

With years of experience in some of the best institutions in the country and abroad, the faculty of Chettinad Academy of Research and Education comprises a number of specialists who are leaders in their respective fields.

With substantial publications to their credit, they drive the research agenda at the campus. Opportunities to interact with outstanding professionals and remarkable teachers enrich the student experience at Chettinad Health City.

In its quest to offer high quality education CARE has submitted itself to an assessment by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and within 2 years of its establishment it has been awarded with B Grade (CGPA of 2.83 on a 4 point scale).
CHHATTISGARH KAMDHENU VISHWAVIDYALAYA
Anjora, Durg - 491 001, Chhattisgarh
Email : drnknigam18@gmail.com, mishrauk2005@yahoo.com
Website : http://cgkv.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Umesh Kumar Mishra
Registrar : Dr. N. K. Nigam

Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya (CGKV) was established by His Excellency the Governor of Chhattisgarh State dated 11th April, 2012 with promulgation of the Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya Act, 2011. Enhanced contribution of livestock sector to the sustainable food security, poverty reduction and economic growth in Chhattisgarh State is the Vision of the Vishwavidyalaya. The mission of the Vishwavidyalaya is to customize an integrated approach for all round development of livestock, poultry and fisheries through imparting quality education, intense research and development for innovative technology generation and extension of technologies to the end users for sustainable productivity to augment and garner a dynamic livestock economy for the state.

Objectives and Mandate
  1. To make provision for imparting education towards development of quality human resource in different branches of Veterinary and Animal Sciences
  2. To further up the advancement of learning and conducting of research in veterinary and animal sciences
  3. To undertake extension education in Veterinary and Animal Sciences
  4. To promote partnership and linkages with National and International educational institutions
  5. To liaise and establish vital linkages with the departments and organize working in the field of Veterinary and Animal Sciences in the state by whatever name called governed by the Government of Chhattisgarh or the Union Government
  6. To liaise with National and International research institutions specialized in the field of veterinary and animal sciences with a view to keep abreast of the latest technology
  7. To organize and impart continued education, refresher training courses and summer institutes, hold technical symposium and workshops to bring about professional development and skill improvement of the technical personnel in the field.
  8. To make provision for the study of basic sciences with a view to support other professional studies and thereby integrating such studies in the Vishwavidyalaya curriculum
  9. To confer such degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions as the Vishwavidyalaya may decide from time to time.
10. To pursue such other objectives as the Vishwavidyalaya may determine from time to time.
Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University (CSVTU) has been established by an Act (No.25 of 2004) of Legislature passed by the Chhattisgarh State Govt. Assembly, wide notification No.639/21-A/Prarupan/2004 date 21st Jan 2005 and published in the State Govt. gazette 24th January, 2005.

The University incorporates the purpose of ensuring systematic, efficient and qualitative education in engineering and technological subjects including Architecture and Pharmacy at Research, Postgraduate, Degree and Diploma level. The foundation stone of the University was laid down by Hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister, Govt. of India on April 30th 2005.

In early 2005 the State Government of Chhattisgarh decided to establish the University with the aim of providing "systematic, efficient and quality education" in the fields of engineering and technology. The relevant act was passed in the Chhattisgarh state assembly on 21 January 2005. Manmohan Singh, then Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation stone of the University in a ceremony held on 30 April 2005.

According to a 2008 news report, the Bhilai Steel Plant, one of the largest steel plants of the country, agreed to donate over 250 acres of land to the Chhattisgarh government for the establishment of the University, along with ₹500 million (US$8.2 million) for related infrastructure development.

After the University adopted an "industry-academia linkage system", a similar system was adopted by five other state universities. The system apparently offers financial rewards for students working on industry-defined problems.
The idea of Children’s University was presented by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Gujarat at a workshop of eminent educationists of the country on 9th June 2008. At this workshop, the Hon’ble Chief Minister explained the need of the University. He pointed out that the University will be centered on research regarding children. He added that the children of today are put under the turmoil of unnecessary pressure and that the situation needs to be remedied. He furthered added that the modern world is moving rapidly towards the formation of nuclear families, and children began to become marginalized in terms of care and protection to which they have a natural right. In this context, the Hon’ble Chief Minister said, the Children’s University, as he visualized it should come forward to ensure all the needed help and care, not only in terms of physical health but also in terms of psychological needs, so that the children of today and tomorrow grow up under warm and affectionate care extended to them by the entire society into holistic personalities capable of serving the country and humanity to the best of their abilities. The educationists at this workshop warmly welcomed the idea and presented a number of useful suggestions. On 12th September 2008, the Government of Gujarat constituted a Task-Force for formulating action plan and roadmap for establishment of Children’s University in Gujarat. The Task-Force had three meetings, first on 6-7th October 2008, second, on 2-3rd January 2009, and third, on 19-20th March 2009. During these meetings, the Task-Force formulated not only the vision, mission and objectives, but also laid down details of the areas and functions of the University, viz., Research, Education, Training, and Extension Services. The structure of the University was also discussed. A special Committee was constituted to formulate a Bill for Children’s University, consisting of the Chairman, and Member-Secretary of the Task-Force with other important educational experts of the country. The draft Bill was re-modified in the Department of Education under the guidance of the Commissioner, Higher Education, and other Principals of important Colleges. After the approval of the Cabinet, the Bill was moved by the Hon’ble Education Minister in the Vidhan Sabha on 28th July 2009. The Bill was passed by the Vidhan Sabha after a debate in which several members of Vidhan Sabha participated. After receiving the assent of H.E. the Governor of the State of Gujarat on 31st July 2009, the Bill has now become Children’s University Act, 2009. The children of today have to be prepared to become builders of the future, - the future which would be marked by replacement of competitive individualism by the synthesis of individual liberty, collective egalitarianism and universal and spiritual fraternity. The future will be liberated from disabling scepticism and from comforting arrestation of quest of knowledge, and progress will be accelerated by ardent aspirations to realise higher spiritual truths and their manifestation in physical life.
In the year 2002, Chitkara Educational Trust established its Punjab campus 30 kilometers from Chandigarh, on the Chandigarh–Patiala National Highway. In the year 2010 Chitkara University was established by the Punjab State Legislature under “The Chitkara University Act”.

Chitkara University, the best university in Punjab is a government-recognized university with the right to confer degrees as per the Sections 2(f) and 22(1) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The sprawling campus of the University is equidistant from Chandigarh, Mohali, Panchkula, Ambala and Patiala. The University offers multi-disciplinary programs, all of which are designed to be industry-relevant. As a result of this student-centric approach, Chitkara University is renowned as one of the best private universities in the North India region. From business management programs to programs in nursing and medical laboratory technologies; and from computer science, electronics and mechanical engineering programs, to hotel management and architecture—Chitkara University, Punjab is a veritable cornucopia of educational services. Curriculum is delivered in spacious, amphitheatre-style classrooms—fitted with modern information and communication technology (ICT) equipment—and in well-equipped, modern laboratories. Additionally, students are encouraged—and provided relevant facilities—to participate in co-curricular and extra-curricular activities through various clubs and societies on the campus. It is because of the cumulative effect of an elaborate in-campus academic infrastructure; strong national and international collaborations; and a robust on-campus recruitment record—including regular recruitment by reputed blue-chip companies—that the University finds favor with national as well as international students. A healthy number of foreign students regularly study at the campus and number of them also visit on exchange programs, adding to the cultural diversity found on campus. The University in Punjab provides several opportunities for local students, too, to visit foreign universities and institutions on such exchange programs, thereby helping them receive invaluable international exposure.

The University has at the centre of its philosophical core the commitment to excellence in education. It is the strong academic heritage of the University, and such firmness on matters of principles that has seen it grow from strength to strength in such a short span of time.
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CHAUDHARY CHARAN SINGH HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
Hisar-125 004, Haryana
Tel : 01662-231640, 231238 (Hisar)
Tel. : 0172-2740118, 2713613 (Chandigarh),
284301, 284342, 234613, 227426
Fax : 01662-234613/234952
Email : vc@hau.ernet.in, reg@hau.ernet.in
Website : http://www.hau.nic.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr Krishan Singh Khokhar
Registrar : Shri Dr. Mohinder Singh Dahiya

Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University popularly known as HAU, is one of Asia's biggest agricultural universities, located at Hisar in the Indian state of Haryana. It is named after India's seventh Prime Minister, Choudhary Charan Singh. It is a leader in agricultural research in India and contributed significantly to Green Revolution and White Revolution in India in the 1960s and 70s. It has a very large campus and has several research centres throughout the state. It won the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's Award for the Best Institute in 1997.

HAU was initially a campus of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. After the formation of Haryana in 1966, it became an autonomous institution on February 2, 1970 through a Presidential Ordinance, later ratified as Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Act, 1970, passed by the Lok Sabha on March 29, 1970. A. L. Fletcher, the first Vice-Chancellor of the university, was instrumental in its initial growth.

The university has 8645 Acres land (around 7219 Acres. at main campus, 1426 Acres. at outstations). Since 1970 there has been significant advances in research, teaching and extension by creation of a strong infrastructure at its main campus and at outreach stations. Besides, the university has also provided a number of service centres including campus hospital, community centre, sports complex, guest houses and residences for its staff.

The development plan of the University is based on the concept of a Central Campus Core around which academic buildings for various colleges, schools and departments, residential, recreational and common facilities such as Faculty House and Club, Farmers' Hostel, Students' Hostel, Hospital, Shopping Centre etc., are built. The buildings comprising the Core are Gandhi Bhawan, Nehru Library, Indira Gandhi Auditorium and the Administration Building, situated on three sides of great Plazza, the greater part of which is four feet above ground level.
Chaudhary Charan Singh University (formerly, Meerut University) was established in 1965, to cater to the needs of higher education in western Uttar Pradesh. The University celebrated its silver jubilee in 1991. Presently, it is one of the premier educational institutions of the country encompassing a vast, beautiful and pollution-free campus which sprawls over 222 acres of land having vast playgrounds and experimental fields, botanical garden, rose garden with life-size statue of the late Prime Minister Ch. Charan Singh, Gymnasium, Indoor Stadium, well equipped Library, Hostels for both girls and boys, Administrative Block, Spacious Auditorium, Guest House, Community Center, Medical Center, Residential.

Quarters for faculty members and employees, Canteen, Bank and Post office. The teaching department belonging to different faculties, are housed in spacious buildings and have well-equipped laboratories and advanced facilities. The University also has a separate engineering college, which is currently offering courses leading to B.Tech. degree in several different branches of engineering.

Initially, the M.Phil and Ph.D. programmes were started in 1969 taking credit of becoming first University in the country to introduce M.Phil. programme. In 1973, Post Graduate level courses were also introduced with the modernized syllabi. Since then, the University has been progressing at a steady rate. During the VIII five years plan, introduction of self-financed courses keeping in pace with the changing demands of the society and also for human resources development, were planned. Now, there are five faculties with 22 UGC sponsored and 35 selffinanced/job oriented courses being run in the campus. 252 professional colleges/institutions 109 colleges and one constituent college are affiliated to Chaudhary Charan Singh University.

Under the able leadership of the Vice Chancellor, a renowned innovative technologist and an established committed academic administrator, the university is offering a large number of new and innovative post-graduate, under-graduate, diploma, advanced diploma and postgraduate diploma courses under self-financed scheme in areas of Agricultural Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences, Journalism, Mass Communication and Multimedia Techniques, Earth Sciences, Teacher and Physical Education, Fine Arts, Legal Studies, Applied Sciences, Home Science, Business Studies, Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Censoring.
Christ University, formerly Christ College (Autonomous) affiliated to Bangalore University was established in July 1969. It became the most preferred educational institution in the city of Bangalore within the first three decades.

From 1990 onwards it has scaled greater heights. Due to the introduction of innovative and modern curricula, insistence on academic discipline, imparting of Holistic Education, a team of creative and dedicated staff, the institution has been continually rated amongst the top 10 educational institutions of the country.

It has the rare distinction of being the first institution in Karnataka to be accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) UGC for quality education. In 2004, UGC conferred Autonomy on the Institution.

In 2005, it became the first College in South India to be reaccredited with A+ by NAAC. UGC identified it as an Institution with Potential for Excellence in 2006.

On July 22, 2008, a glorious day in the history of the Institution, the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Union Government of India, under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, vide Notification No. F. 9-34/2007-U.3(A), declared it a Deemed to be University, in the name and style of Christ University.
Keeping in view the facts regarding the need for more vocationalised courses in mind and to bridge the considerable gap between the huge demand and supply in the technical education field, a Group of like minded denizens of Meghalaya founded a Trust for the purpose of education and development in north east India in 1999 and through their tireless efforts were able to establish the first private Engineering college of North East India-Shillong Engineering and Management College (SEMC). Within a span of more than a decade, the institute has established itself as a pioneer in the field of technical education.

Till date, more than 4000 students have graduated from this venerable institution and are currently placed at some of the top MNCs and reputed companies all over India and the success of SEMC has prompted numerous private technical institutes to come up in Meghalaya and its neighbouring states.

In the process, this near boom in the technical education sector has benefited a large number of indigenous students of North East who now have the option of studying near their home states at a fraction of cost compared to the students who were forced earlier to pursue their higher education far from their home states. In order to sustain this trend, and to ensure that our state in particular and North East region in general do not lag behind in the new Knowledge era, it is imperative that we continue to produce a critical mass of highly skilled manpower at an accelerated pace.

Keeping this objective in mind, the CMJ Group headed by Mr. C.M.Jha decided to set up one of the first private university in Meghalaya- CMJ University in 2009, where the highest quality of education with the best of facilities could be provided to every student.

The University is situated on a 40 acre Campus on a scenic hillock in Jorabat on the Guwahati-Shillong Highway with spectacular 360 degree views of the picturesque hills. It has a built up area of more than 1, 50,000 sq. ft. with well furnished modern classrooms, fully quipped laboratories, well stocked library with broadband connectivity and well qualified faculty. It is a fully residential university boasting of superior accommodation for Boys and Girls.
The CMR Jnanadhara Trust was established in 1990, as a tribute to the late Sri ChikkaMuniyappa Reddy, a visionary educationalist and philanthropist who believed that every individual deserves an education. He dreamt of bringing quality education to the masses.

The Trust started the National Junior School (now CMR National Public School) in 1991. In its first year, the school had only six kindergarten students, who studied in a modest school building located in the CMR family orchard. The CMR National Public School is now a full-fledged CBSE School with a 1.5 acre campus that hosts 3500 students from Montessori / Kindergarten through Grade XII every year.

The CMR Jnanadhara Trust continues to support and manage the growth of its educational institutions. Today, the CMR Group is a unique educational conglomerate of 20 institutions, 60 academic departments, more than 18,000 students including international students from 58 countries, and over 900 faculty members. CMR has also partnered with the National Education Trust to found the NPS International School on a lush 6-acre campus in Singapore. Academic programmes are varied and cover more than 50 areas of study including engineering, education, law, management, media studies, biosciences, business administration, psychology, paramedical and nursing at the undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels.

The CMR logo is rooted in Indian tradition, yet rendered in the contemporary form of the Hamsa, the Swan. The swan is the carrier of Goddess Saraswathi – the Goddess of Learning.

It is said that the Swan with its sensitive beak has the power of discrimination—an ability to distinguish pure milk from a mixture of milk and water. The swan thus symbolizes discrimination between right and wrong, good and evil or the eternal and the transient. This ability of the Swan to acquire and apply knowledge in a discerning manner, for the overall good of mankind, appropriately embodies the vision of the CMR Group.
The establishment of the erstwhile University of Cochin in 1971 was a commitment from the Government of Kerala towards the new scientific policy resolution adopted by the Central Government on 4th March 1958. The birth of the new University was with the specific purpose of “development of higher education with particular emphasis on postgraduate studies and research in applied science, technology, industry and commerce”. The University of Cochin was later reorganized as Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) in February 1986. Syndicate, Academic Council, Senate and the Boards of Studies in different Faculties are the Principal Authorities of the University. Syndicate is the Chief Executive Body which meets every month. The academic structure comprises of nine Faculties viz. Engineering, Environmental Studies, Humanities, Law, Marine Sciences, Medical Sciences and Technology, Science, Social Sciences and Technology. A Sophisticated Test and Instrumentation Centre (STIC) was established in 1996 in collaboration with the Government of Kerala. Centres also exist for Interdisciplinary Studies, Microprocessor Research, National Manpower Information, Rural Development & Appropriate Technology, Ocean Electronics Science in Society, Information Resource Management, Neuro Science, Creative Writing, Comparative Literature, Population Studies, Aquatic Animal Health, Monsoon Studies, Economic Policy and Analysis & Adult and Extension education. The UGC has selected cusat as a centre for Excellence in the field of Lasers and Opto-electronic sciences for which a new Centre, CELOS has been established. The Union Ministry of HRD has acknowledged School of Legal Studies as a Depository of Intellectual Property Rights and an IPR chair has been introduced. Another prestigious chair instituted by the Ministry of HRD is Rajiv Gandhi Chair on Sustainable Development. By giving recognition to several well-established premier research institutions in the country and the Southern Naval Command of Indian Navy, the University has brought within its reach the resources available in these institutions for the use of the academic community. Specialisations are available in almost all Faculties/Departments for higher studies and research.

The Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India has adjudged CUSAT as an institution to be upgraded to the level of IIT. The first installment of the development aid has been received by the University during April 2006 and the modification works to upgrade CUSAT as the new breed Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST) are going in full swing.
Cotton College State University (CCSU) was created via an Act of the Government of Assam (Act XIX of 2011), with Cotton College as a constituent College of this new University.

This Act received the assent of the Honourable Governor of Assam on the 3rd of September 2011, and was notified via the Assam Gazette on 5th September 2011.

The vision of this new University is to be a world-class one, excelling in both teaching and research, developing knowledge and skills with an emphasis on this part of our country, providing broad-based education to students to take on the challenges of tomorrow via modern curricula, learning and assessment methods, upholding the highest ethical standards, and providing a clean, efficient and transparent administration.
D. Y. Patil University was established in the year 2005, in the name of the great educationist Padmashree Dr. D. Y. PATIL. It has its sponsoring institution ‘D.Y. Patil Education Society.” The society was established in 1986 and is registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 bearing no. Maharashtra/3029/86 on 23rd November 1986.

The society started its Medical College in 1989, which was initially affiliated to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and later on affiliated to the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik. After almost two decades of status as an affiliated college, based on excellent and constant academic performance, a very strong and aesthetic infrastructural system, efficient and transparent governance and distinct potential for future progress, the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development, on the recommendation of University Grants Commission under Section 3 of UGC Act of 1956, vide its Notification No. F.9-26/2004-U-3 dated 1st September 2005, has accorded the Deemed to be University status to D. Y. Patil Education Society consisting of D.Y. Patil Medical College, Kolhapur.

Dr. D. Y. Patil Educational Group is well organized, well focused organization in education and health care systems since last three decades and today stands the hallmark in field of education.

In order to undertake the frontier level research in the field of medical science, the Centre for Interdisciplinary Research has been established in the University. There are at present 14 collaborative faculty members and 20 full time research scholars working under difference projects sanctioned by DST, DRDO, CSIR, New Delhi and BRNS, Mumbai.

The Centre offers interdisciplinary science research programmes leading to medical research and the Ph.D. awards. To fill up the gap between undergraduate and Ph.D. programme, the University has started two Post Graduate programmes; namely M.Sc. Medical Physics and M.Sc. Stem Cell & Regenerative Medicine. In order to supplement these research activities, the Centre has organized number of national and international conferences and workshops since its establishment.
Education is much more than the mere collection and distribution of knowledge. It offers intellectual hospitality, opportunities for innovation, creativity; power of thought and imagination. It envisages development of character and inculcation of a firmness of mind and zeal to offer one's best to the world. Education is the means of unfolding moral and spiritual potentialities of men.

The mission of the Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune, is "To contribute to the socio-economic and ethical development of the nation, by providing high quality education through institutions that have dedicated faculty and state-of-the-art infrastructure, and are capable of developing competent professional and liberal-minded citizens".

With this mission the University has been providing high quality education in the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Allied Medical Sciences, Nursing, Biotechnology & Bioinformatics, Management and distance learning through eight institutions. In each programme the University ensures the provision of high quality education, the pursuit of knowledge and the creation of new ideas.

Though the University started with one constituent unit, i.e. the Medical College in January 2003, it has now eight constituent colleges/institutions offering a variety of programmes. These are as follows:

Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Pimpri, Pune
Dr. D. Y. Patil Dental College and Hospital, Pimpri, Pune
Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Physiotherapy, Pimpri, Pune
Dr. D. Y. Patil Institute of Optometry and Visual Sciences, Pimpri, Pune
Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Nursing, Pimpri, Pune
Dr. D. Y. Patil Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Institute, Tathawade, Pune
Global Business School and Research Centre, Tathawade, Pune

‘Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha’ was established in the year 1918 by our beloved father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi with the sole aim of propagating Hindi in southern states. The first Pracharak was none other than Devadoss Gandhi son of Mahatma Gandhi. ‘Hindi Prachar’ was a movement that emerged as part of Freedom Movement and the leaders who led the nation to 'FREE INDIA' felt the necessity of making a single Indian Language the National Language, and through that language unify the people and thereby intensify National Integration. 1927 saw the emergence of Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha as an independent organisation and Mahatma Gandhi was its President till he breathed his last. Gandhiji desired that the 'Hindi Prachar' in the south should be carried on by involving the local people of the respective area. Till 1920, this Sabha had its office at George Town in Madras and after some years shifted to Mylapore and from thereafter to Triplicane where it functioned till 1936. Provincial Branches were established in 1936 to intensify the movement and the same year saw the Sabha moving into the then new town, Thyagaraya Nagar, in Madras on a sprawling 7-acre land. The foundation for the building was laid by Janab Abdul Hameed Khan and the building was declared open on 7th October, 1936 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was then the President of the Indian National Congress.

Preliminary Examinations were being held regularly from 1922. The first degree level examination ‘Rashtrabasha Visharad’ was conducted and Convocation held which was addressed by Kaka Kalelkar in 1931. The Sabha celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the year 1946 after the Second World War and Gandhiji presided over the celebrations. To commemorate his presence during the Silver Jubilee celebrations in the Sabha and mark that historic occasion it was decided to build a Gandhi Mantap at the spot where Mahatmaji made his presence felt. Accordingly, a Mantap was built and it was inaugurated on 9th June 1963 by Sri Morarji Desaiji.

Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha which is marching ahead towards its centenary year is conducting various Examinations in Hindi which are detailed below under the head ‘Examination Department’. An important landmark is the building of ‘Mahatma Gandhi Convocation Hall’ (Mahatma Gandhi Padavidan Mantap) exclusively for the use of holding the annual convocation and other functions of the Sabha. In 1993 the President of the Sabha and the then Prime Minister of India Hon. Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao inaugurated the Amritotsav "Platinum Jubilee" celebrations at his residence on March 1993 at New Delhi.
With growing importance for quality legal education, various national law schools acquired lot of importance.

To meet the requirements of students of this State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to establish a new Law University and as per the decision of the Council of Ministers meeting held on 30-06-2008 the Governor of Andhra Pradesh promulgated the Andhra Pradesh University of Law Ordinance, 2008 on 8th July 2008. Subsequently the cabinet on 04-08-2008 approved Andhra Pradesh University of Law Bill, 2008, replacing the Ordinance and this Bill was passed by the State Legislature on 28th August 2008 and became an Act after the same was assented to by the Governor on 23rd September 2008.

Thus A.P. University of Law came into existence with Visakhapatnam as Main Campus and two branches at Kadapa and Nizamabad.


The Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified vide G.O. Ms. No. 63 dated 22-5-2012 that the 22nd Day of May 2012 is the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force.
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, a Deemed University was granted this status by the University Grants Commission in 2005. It has been reaccredited with the Grade A grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) for a period of five years in March 2013.

Thereafter, it was included in the elite Category A by the Ministry of HRD, Government of India amongst the Deemed Universities in the month of May 2013.

The University is also the recipient of the Dr. B.C. Roy Award for Research. Dr. Dilip Gode, an eminent Laprascopic surgeon is the current Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The constituents of the Deemed University are located in a 125 acre campus in Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha about 80 kms from Nagpur, Maharashtra, India which is the geographic centre of India. It is located away from the hustle and bustle of the city amidst serene surroundings in a self sustaining complex with an excellent academic ambience.

It is very well connected by road, rail and air (via Nagpur) to all the major cities in the country. Nagpur has now become an international airport with direct flights from Sharjah and many more on the anvil in the near future.
DAV UNIVERSITY
Village – Sarmastpur
Jalandhar - Pathankot National Highway (NH 44)
Jalandhar - 144 001, Punjab
Mobile : 8195000352
Tel : 0181-2708848

Vice Chancellor : Prof. Dr. R. K. Kohli
Registrar : Dr. Satish K. Kapoor

DAV University at Jalandhar traces its roots to the legacy that has been reforming and redefining India's educational scenario for 127 years.

The university is the culmination of the movement that started with the founding of the first DAV institute to propagate the ideals of the religious and social reformer Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Lahore on June 1, 1886. Lala Hansraj was its first Honorary Headmaster.

Now, the DAV movement has grown to become the single largest non-governmental educational society in the country managing 780 institutions and shaping the careers of youth in India. It employs over 50,000 people and educates more than 20 lakh students every year.

DAV University is a multi-disciplinary institution, home to faculties of teaching excellence in subjects from engineering technology to languages and history to life sciences.

The university encourages interdisciplinary study and believes that all areas of study can inform and enrich each other.

Since DAV University aims academic excellence, its curriculum conforms to that of the world's very best universities. This institution is set to become a global hub in education, research and placement of the students.
Davangere University is one of the youngest affiliating types of Universities in Karnataka. It has a jurisdiction of two Districts viz., Davangere and Chitradurga and headquartered at Davangere. Davangere which was part of Chitradurga District became a separate District on 15th August 1997 and is emerging as an important educational centre besides being a well known commercial and industrial town in Karnataka.

Davangere University prior to its establishment functioned as a Post-Graduate Centre of the University of Mysore from 1979 to 1987. Later, with the establishment of Kuvempu University in 1987, the P.G. Center came under the jurisdiction of the new university due to its geographical location and hence functioned as its P.G. Centre from 1987 to 2009.

Davangere University was established (with a Gazette Notification from the Government of Karnataka) on 18th August 2009 by being carved out of Kuvempu University with a purpose and vision to meet the educational aspirations of the people of this region. The university has 112 Colleges affiliated to it in total, with one Constituent College and one Autonomous College, offering Graduate and Post-Graduate programmes in various disciplines catering to the educational needs of more than 60,000 students.

Davangere and Chitradurga Districts are centrally located in the State of Karnataka on NH-4. Davangere is very well connected by road and railways (with a distance of 265 kms road, and 327 kms by railways) from Bangalore, the state capital of Karnataka. Shivagangothri, the main campus of the University is located at about 10 kms from Davangere on SH-76 (Biruru-Sammasgi) off NH-4 (Pune-Bangalore) at Bada Cross and is about 60 kms from Chitradurga. The conveyances to reach the campus include both government and private bus services, and there is a railway station near the campus in Tholahunse village. The sprawling 73 acres campus is free from pollution and hustle and bustle of the city. The greenery on campus adds to its ambiance. The University has four Faculties viz., (i) Arts, (ii) Science & Technology, (iii) Commerce & Management, and (iv) Education. It has 20 Post-Graduate Departments of Studies and Research on the main campus offering 22 Post-graduate Programmes and a few Diploma Courses. The university intends to introduce few more Post-Graduate Programmes and Diploma Course from the academic year 2013-2014, and is working towards introducing more number of inter-disciplinary, job-oriented and socially relevant courses in the years to come.
These words convey the unshakable faith in education as a means for inculcating the ideal of better worldliness upheld by the August Founders of DEI. The aim of the institute`s founding fathers was to evolve the superman of tomorrow.

In pursuance of these lofty ideals, the genesis of education in dayalbagh was the opening of the Radhasoami Educational Institutes (REI) on January 1, 1917 by Sir Anand Sarup, Kt., the fifth Revered Leader of the Radhasoami Faith. From its modest beginning, the nucleus in form of the REI, not only grew and got divided but also spawned new institutions in response to the changing and evolving needs of society.

A Significant development of far-reaching consequence in the history of education at Dayalbagh was the establishment of the DEI as a Registered Body in 1973, which integrated and brought under one umbrella all the educational institutes of Dayalbagh. In 1975, the Institute formulated an innovative and comprehensive educational policy with the mission objective of evolving a “complete man” which received approbation from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the University Grant Commission (UGC), and the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education).

On May 16th 1981, the Government of India declared the DEI, Agra, comprising of the DEI women`s Training College, REI Degree College, Dayalbagh as a Deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Accordingly, the three erstwhile colleges ceased to exist as separate entities and began functioning as the faculty of Arts, Commerce, Education, Engineering and Science from the academic session 1981-82. The Institute has since been accorded the Membership of the Association of Indian Universities.

The Institute is located amidst the tranquil environs of Dayalbagh, a self-contained colony renowned for its serene environment and secular establishing, in which its inhabitants lead an active, disciplined and co-operative community life, conforming to the high spiritual ideals of their faith. On the outskirts of the historic city of Agra, the campus is situated in idyllic surroundings, away from the din and noise of the city. Nestled between lush green fields, it provides an excellent academic setting which is in harmony with nature.

This, along with a simple, disciplined and principled life, undoubtedly contributes to the strength of the social, moral and spiritual fiber of the institute`s educational system.
The Founder President of Dayananda Sagar Institutions, the Late Shri R Dayananda Sagar had a great Vision: Education for all sections of society. He set up the Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Peetha Education Trust (MGVP). A role model in the field of Education, he played an important role creating history in Indian education, winning the hearts of many, far and wide. Wife of the founder, was a Doctor by profession - a Triple FRCS from London, Edinburgh and glasgow. She was in the panel of Doctors for the President of India. One of the India’s leading educational institutions, a front-runner in the field of education today, Dayananda Sagar Institutions (DSI) is run under the aegis of the Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Peetha Trust, in Bangalore- described as the Silicon Valley of India. Our institutions are characterized by the quality of education across a broad range of disciplines from pre-university courses to post-graduation and doctoral programs covering Engineering, Dental Sciences, Biological Sciences Arts, Commerce, Sciences, Pharmacy, Nursing, Allied Health, as well as Business Management and Information Technology. DSI’s commitment to internationalization is expressed in its collaborative research and exchange programmes involving institutions from across the globe. Besides our high caliber teaching staff, the students are given a challenging academic environment, well-equipped lecture theatres and laboratories, well-stocked libraries and computer networking. In addition, we provide excellent sports facilities that are very comprehensive. The hostel facilities cater to both our local and international students, harmonizing the cultural and recreational needs of our students in all disciplines. Stress is laid not only on the quality of education, but also on the quality of life in our many campuses, to over-see the total transformation and development of students covered under the DSI banner. The Dayananda Sagar Schools and Colleges of Science, Arts and Commerce are pioneering institutions founded by late Sri Dayananda Sagar in the early sixties. Progressively a number of institutions offering diploma, degree and postgraduate courses in Engineering, Dental Sciences, and Pharmacy were added. Management and high-end Information Technology education programmes have also been introduced. Keeping in pace with technological growth, courses in Biotechnology and Microbiology are being offered catering to new demands from industry, research institutes and the overall market needs. DSI’s new program is to train teachers at the Dayananda Sagar College of Education. Facilities for doctoral and postdoctoral work are now being created encouraging the curious within and, the talented outside to come into the folds of DSI, put to use the infrastructure and other facilities to its optimum levels.
The Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune is the third oldest Educational Institute in India. The Hindoo College was started on 6th October, 1821 by the Bombay Presidency Government at the initiative of its Governor, Mountstuart Elphinstone by using the Dakshina Fund, which was started by Khanderao Dabhade, a Maratha Sardar and continued by the Peshwas for propagating Sanskrit studies. This College grew from strength to strength and has emerged as a foremost Institute in the world of higher learning and research. It was renamed as the Poona College on 7th June, 1851 and later as the Deccan College in October 1864. The Deccan College was shifted to the new campus covering an area of 115 acres near Yerawada on 23rd March 1868. With the help of a munificent grant of Rs. 1 lakh donated by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the main building of the College was built in beautiful Gothic architecture. The Deccan College, since then, produced a galaxy of students who rose to positions of excellence in various walks of life. They include Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the celebrated Indologist, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great nationalist leader, Gurudev Ramchandra Dattratreya Ranade, the eminent philosopher, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, the great social reformer, Vishwanath Kashinath Rajawade, the famous historian, Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis, the famous Indian medical practitioner who rendered yeoman service in China, etc. The College was closed down by the British Government in 1934, but because of the efforts of the past students and the public spirited citizens, it was reopened on 17" August 1939 as Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, by the Transfer Deed passed by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. The Past Students Association of this University is growing in strength and actively participates in the development of the University. As per the Transfer Deed, the State Government was asked to run the Institute in perpetuity. Subsequently, two bodies came into existence - The Deccan College Poona Trust, as the custodian of the landed property and the Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute to take care of the academic activities of the Institute. In the next half-a-century, the University, apart from giving instruction to Postgraduate students and producing galaxy of Ph.D. Dissertations, carried out outstanding research in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Linguistics, Medieval and Maratha History, Sociology, Anthropology and Sanskrit studies. Eminent scholars such as the late Professors S. M. Katre, H. D. Sankalia, Irawati Karve, C. R. Sankaran, T. S. Shejwalkar, and their colleagues and successors such as Professors A. M. Ghatage, M. A. Mehendale, S. B. Deo, M. K. Dhavalikar, etc.
The erstwhile Chhotu Ram State College of Engineering, Murthal Haryana Government Institute was upgraded to Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science & Technology, Murthal through an act of legislation dated 30.10.2006 issued vide Haryana Govt. notification No. Leg./33-2006 dated 6.11.2006.

The University is located on the National Highway No. 1(G.T. Road) 48 Km. from ISBT, New Delhi towards Chandigarh. The location of university falls within one of the fastest growing industrial belt of Haryana. The University is spread over 273 acres and has a fully residential campus with ample built up space in a contemporary architectural idiom.

This university aims to create new frontier of knowledge and produce excellent engineers who have learnt their skills in an environment of highly competent & skilled faculty—engineers who will known for their innovation, imagination, synthesizing & analytical competence, scientific intellect and who are committed to excellence.

The objectives of the University are to Create self-sustaining Centres of Excellence
- to facilitate & promote studies & research in engineering areas of higher education with focus on the new frontier of science, engineering, technology, architecture & management studies
- to produce excellent technical professionals with human values.
- to create an academic environment where all are involved, and where teaching & learning are both a pleasure and are seen as positive gain.
- to give hands-on training.
- to contemporize technical education through ICT (Information & Communication Technology)
- to offer a suitable environment for overall development of individual.
- to promote Institute-Industries interaction programs for producing innovative excellence.
- to meet the increasing needs of the millennium & to cater to the technical education demands of the National Capital Region, by offering various technical/professional courses at Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Research Levels.
The University of Gorakhpur is a teaching and residential-cum-affiliating University. It is situated at a distance of about 2 kilometers from the downtown to the east and almost walking distance from railway station to the south. Although the idea of residential University at Gorakhpur was first mooted by Dr. C.J. Chako, the then Principal of St. Andrews College, then under Agra University, who initiated post-graduate and undergraduate science teaching in his college, the idea got crystallized and took concrete shape by the untiring efforts of Late Pt. S.N.M. Tripathi. The proposal was accepted in principle by the first Chief Minister of U.P., Late Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, but it was only in 1956 that the University came into existence by an act passed by the U.P. Legislature. It actually started functioning since September 1, 1957, when the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law and Education were started. In the following year, 1958, the faculty of science came into being. Faculties of Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture came into existence in later years. Late Mahant Digvijay Nath also made valuable contribution in the formation of the University. The Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College. At one stage the federal jurisdiction of the University was spread over colleges in Gorakhpur and the adjoining erstwhile twelve Districts with about 125 affiliated colleges. In 1973, when the Gorakhpur University Act was replaced by uniform piece of legislation called the U.P. Universities Act, about two dozed colleges located in five Districts were transferred to the newly created Avadh University with headquarters at Faizabad. The jurisdiction of the Gorakhpur University was drastically curtailed further in its headquarters at Jaunpur. At present, with the establishment of new colleges and the creation of new Districts, there are 123 colleges located in five Districts of Gorakhpur Division. In the beginning the University had its own teething troubles. But due to the zeal, untiring efforts and foresight of its founding fathers and the then faculty members, it has come of age having completed more than forty years of a most meaningful existence. It now has neat and attractive campus spread over an area of about 300 acres with well-planned teaching and residential campuses. In the beginning the University was housed in two buildings the Pant Block (inaugurated by late Pt. Pant) and the Majithia Block (named after Sir Surendra Singh Majithia, who made a significant donation to the building through his family trust). Several other buildings came up during the following decades : they include the Central Library, the Arts Block, the Administrative Block, the Law Faculty, a Student's Union building, a Gymnasium hall, a Health Centre, a Computer Centre and Research Buildings for Chemistry, Zoology, and Botany. Besides, there are separated Buildings for Commerce and Education Faculties and also for Home, Science, Geography, Psychology, Sociology, Hindi, Ancient History, Fine Arts and Music, Political Science and Adult Education.
The Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, (DIAT) as it is known today, came into being as the Institute of Armament Studies in 1952 in the CME campus.

In 1967, the Institute was renamed as "Institute of Armament Technology, (IAT)", which moved to its present location at Girinagar, Pune. From the relatively narrow scope of Armament Studies alone in the Fifties, the role of the Institute was considerably enlarged by the Defence R&D Council in 1964 and further in 1981.

On the basis of accreditation by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Pune University recognised eight courses for the award of ME degree in 1980. In the year 2000, the Institute acquired the status of a Deemed University. IAT has been renamed as DIAT w.e.f. 1st April 2006.

To be a center of Excellence of international repute for Education, Training and research in Advanced Technologies with a view to strengthen national security and self reliance.

Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DU) is committed to creating a center of Excellence for Education, Training and research in contemporary and futuristic Technologies by way of continual improvement and consistent Innovation in material as well as Intellectual Infrastructure towards customer's delight.

Quality Objectives

- To cultivate core Competencies in Basic & Applied Research in contemporary & Futuristic Technologies.
- To attract and nurture Intellectual capital.
- To maintain an Eco-Friendly and appropriate Academic Ambience.
- To promote professional Development of personnel for productive performance.
- To strengthen collaboration with the Armed Forces, Academia, R&D Institutions and Industry.
- To generate adequate financial resources for sustainable Growth and Development.
"69 years of Tradition of excellence in Engineering & Technology Education, Research and Innovations" Delhi College of Engineering, (initially established with the name – Delhi Polytechnic) came into existence in the year 1941 to cater the needs of Indian industries for trained technical manpower with practical experience and sound theoretical knowledge. The institution was set up at historic Kashmere Gate campus as a follow up of the Wood and Abott Committee of 1938. It comprised of a multi disciplinary and multi level institution offering wide ranging programmes in engineering, technology, arts and sculpture, architecture, pharmacy and commerce. The national diploma awarded by the institution was recognized as equivalent to degree level for the purposes of employment. In 1952 the college was affiliated with University of Delhi and started formal Degree level Programmes. The department of Architecture later became the School of Planning and Architecture, now a Deemed University and Institution of National importance. The department of Arts and Sculpture became College of Arts and the departments of Chemical Technology and Textile Technology were shifted en-block to mark beginning of the IIT Delhi at its new campus at Hauz Khas. The department of commerce was later abolished and the faculty of management studies of the University of Delhi was established by Prof. A Das Gupta, of DCE. Delhi College of Engineering is thus the mother institution of a number of national projects including IITD, SPA, College of Arts and even the famous FMS. Till 1962, the college was under the direct control of Ministry of Education, Government of India.

In 1963, the administration of the college was handed over to Delhi Administration. Delhi College of Engineering was under the administrative control of Department of Technical Education & Training, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. For academic purposes, the college was affiliated to University of Delhi since 1952. From July 2009, the DCE has become Delhi Technological University vide Delhi act 6 of 2009.

The erstwhile DCE has functioned from its historic Kashmere Gate Campus for almost 55 years and has shifted in 1996 to its lush green sprawling campus of 164 Acres at Bawana Road, adjoining Sector-17, Rohini, Delhi-42. Its shifting to new campus has added the dimension of research and caused innovations in plenty, which has received high national and international acclaim. As a Delhi Technological University it has the desired autonomy to excel and shape itself as a world class Technological University.
Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh came into existence as a State Private University under Punjab Govt. Desh Bhagat University Act, 2012. It has evolved from Desh Bhagat Group of Institutes which was established in 1996 near Mandi Gobindgarh, a well-known industrial town of Punjab, and had its campuses at Mandi Gobindgarh, Muktsar, Moga, Chandigarh and Kenya. The University has been established with the lofty mission of pursuing excellence in higher education by providing the young students a distinct and unique combination of academic, professional and personal development.

The various courses taught in the university include Agriculture Sciences, Airlines, Animation, Applied Sciences, Art and Craft and Fashion Technology, Ayurveda, Commerce, Computer Sciences, Education, Engineering, Hospitality and Tourism, Hotel Management, Languages, Law, Management, Media, Nursing, Performing arts, Physical Education, Social Sciences. Located in a totally pollution free environment, the university has a sprawling campus with state-of-the-art infrastructure including lush green Wi-Fi Campus, AC Class Rooms equipped with latest teaching aids, computer labs having latest model computers, well-stocked digital libraries, hostels for boys & girls with all modern facilities, seminar/conference halls, playgrounds and its own fleet of buses to transport students from different places.

The ultimate aim of Desh Bhagat University is to provide quality education and the best possible exposure to its students in order to make them not only highly successful professionals, managers, entrepreneurs and technologists but also to make them fully responsible and awakened members of the society by imparting them the much-needed value education and soft skills. There is also special emphasis on the holistic development of the personalities of the students with a view to make them time-relevant, market-relevant and society-relevant individuals.

Our Mission
1. To practice innovation through international teaching practices and mentor students through specially crafted industry-academia curricula.
2. To promote research not only for educational purposes, but also support the industry by inventing solutions and resources for various processes and systems.
3. To promote entrepreneurship by shaping leaders and professionals, who are not only industry ready but have value systems of weaving models of entrepreneurial ventures.
All the cultures of the world are supposed to have their origin in Indian culture. The Sanskrit substitute for ‘culture’ is ‘sanskriti’, which stands for all the activities and behavioral patterns that are virtuous.

The word ‘culture’, now a day is used in so many peripheral contexts that its original meaning has been masked. An emerging drug or pub culture among the youngsters of today is an example related to this. That’s why there is need for an educational system which could mould the mentality of the society’s back bone i.e. Students.

This is well known to everyone that education has been much professionalized and commercialized. The lust of earning more and more money through educational institutions has deviated it from its main and fundamental basic aim of building a multidimensional personality of a student in order to prepare them to face the challenges of practical life.

DSVV is an exceptional creation, a unique university of its kind. A divine device of the almighty got executed through a sage, saint, and seer, vedmoorti, taponistha, Pt. Shri Ram Sharma “Acharya”. He had a vision to revive old rishi traditions and to re-establish and uplift it in a renovated form from the current deteriorating state.

Vandaniya Mata ji perceived the extra ordinary vibrations of this land of DSVV, during the shraddhanjali-samaroh in 1990. At that time, she visited all the places, where the guests were to be accommodated and other programs were to be conducted. She went into the deep reverie for a few moments when she visited this place. On awakening, she commented that the land was supremely charged by divine vibrations.

Construction work began after the sacred ritual of Bhoomi-pujan (23/5/1999) and Dev sanskriti Mahavidyalaya came into existence. Eventually, the governor of Uttarakhand state formalized it as “Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya” through an ordinance (22/1/2002).

The name Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya also carries great significance. Dev Sanskriti stands for the values, conventions and practices, inherited from the sublime practices, which we have inherited from the rishis, saints and scholars of the celestial land of India.
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (DAVV), formerly University of Indore was established in 1964, by an Act of Legislature of Madhya Pradesh. DAVV is a State University whose jurisdiction was initially restricted to only Indore city. Later on its jurisdiction was extended to seven tribal dominated Districts of Indore division namely, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Burhanpur and Barwani. It is thus catering to the educational needs of the most industrially developed District of MP, Indore on one hand and to the seven tribal and rural backward Districts of the State on the other.

The vision of the University derives from its motto “Dhiyo Yonah Prachodayat”. Accordingly, the University has adopted and given to itself the following vision and the mission. University has been creating, advancing and disseminating knowledge since 1964. University initially started with few departments, now has 27 teaching departments and offers undergraduate, post-graduate and research programmes in 16 Faculties. The University has number of supporting centers including Directorate of Distance Education, and Directorate of Physical Education and Sports. The sports department conducts number of national competitive events as per Association of Indian Universities guidelines. University mentors the students through Career Counseling and Opportunities Guidance cell, Equal Opportunity Cell, and National Service Scheme Units. University offers number of support services through Health Centre, Day Care Centre, University Cultural Centre, and Student Welfare Department.

University functions from its two campuses namely Nalanda and Takshshila. University administrative office is located at Nalanda Campus, RNT Marg and Teaching departments are at Takshshila campus.

University has excellent campus with Network facility operated through National Knowledge Network, Auditorium for cultural activities, over hundred class rooms with ICT enabled 24x7 learning facilities, Live Video Multicasting Unit, FM Radio Station and Wi-Fi that make the Campus ICT friendly. Bank, Post office and Coffee House facilities are also available on the campus. Twenty seven Schools/Institutes of the University impart teaching on the Takshshila campus to 10,500 students and to nearly 1,000 students through distance education mode. The University has 270 affiliated colleges in addition to 33 University teaching departments and centres. University has proposed a Medical College and a Hospital and it will be located on a new campus at the Airport Road, Indore.
It was in 1968 that Late Shri Dharmsinh Dadubhai Desai founded Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology with one Department of Chemical Engineering offering an UnderGraduate course and a Diploma course in Chemical Engineering.

The objective was to provide technical education and prepare students for the needs of the industry. Various engineering departments were successively added.

The University shall undertake programmes and projects for development of human resources, both through formal and non-formal delivery systems, in areas of professional pursuits in all walks of human endeavours, with accent on relevance, value addition, societal needs and futuristic pilot projects.

To become and multi-disciplined and learner-oriented university. To closely associate with and responsive to Industry.

To create supportive and caring environment for staff and students.

To improve R&D activities in areas of national priority.

The University is for persons who wish to advance in the workplace and emerge as competent professionals & noble citizens.

The University meets these needs by delivering applied and professional programs, primarily at the graduate and higher level, that anticipate and respond to the changing world and global economy. We are committed to the highest level of quality, teaching excellence, and applied research that pursues solutions to real world problems.
Dibrugarh University, the easternmost University of India was set up in 1965 under the provisions of the Dibrugarh University Act, 1965 enacted by the Assam Legislative Assembly. It is a teaching-cum-affiliating University with limited residential facilities.

The University is situated at Rajabheta at a distance of about five kilometres to the south of the premier town of Dibrugarh in the eastern part of Assam as well as India. Dibrugarh, a commercially and industrially advanced town in the entire northeastern region also enjoys a unique place in the fields of Art, Literature and Culture.

The District of Dibrugarh is well known for its vast treasure of minerals (including oil and natural gas and coal), flora and fauna and largest concentration of tea plantations. The diverse tribes with their distinct dialects, customs, traditions and culture form a polychromatic ethnic mosaic, which becomes a paradise for the study of Anthropology and Sociology, besides art and culture.

The Dibrugarh University Campus is well linked by roads, rails, air and waterways. The National Highway No.37 passes through the University Campus. The territorial jurisdiction of Dibrugarh University covers seven Districts of Upper Assam, viz, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Dhemaji and Lakhimpur. The University Campus extends over an area of more than 500 acres of which 60 acres are still covered under tea plantation.

The University is accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with an institutional score of 71% (B grade). The Re-accreditation has also been done in March 2009. Dibrugarh University is a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and recognised by all Universities in India and abroad on reciprocal basis.
The DA-IICT at Gandhinagar represents Wave-4 of educational innovation in Gujarat. The first wave was the nationalist wave and led to Gandhian experiments in education including Nai Talim. The Gujarat Vidyapith established in 1920 was a hybrid model of a university based on Gandhian principles.

The second wave led to the establishment of a whole range of educational institutions in Gujarat, mainly private colleges.

The third wave, an inspired one, was spearheaded by the industrialist Kasturbhai Lalbhai and the scientist Vikram Sarabhai and led to the establishment of a network of national institutes of international renown. A whole array of remarkable intellectuals provided the leadership of these institutes.

It was in Wave 4 when the focus shifted to higher education and private participation. One of the institutes created during this period is DA-IICT. It is a University under the State Act of Gujarat.

The DA-IICT was established in Gandhinagar in 2001. It is the only advanced institute named after the Late Dhirubhai Ambani, the founder of Reliance Group.

An act of the Gujarat Legislature provided for the establishment of the DA-IICT and conferred on it the status of a university. (Gujarat Government Gazette Volume XLIV, Thursday, 6 March, 2003)

On 30 November 2004, the DA-IICT as a private university was included in the list of universities maintained by the University Grants Commission under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.
With a rich heritage spanning over 16 years, DIT University (erstwhile Dehradun Institute of Technology, Dehradun), flagship of the Unison group, is famous for its undergraduate, postgraduate programs & doctoral programs & academic excellence. Our infrastructure, facilities, teaching methodologies & academic rigor make sure that DIT retains a special place in the academic landscape of northern India and in the hearts of those who live, study & teach here. By combining the resources of a research focused university with a holistic approach to education, DIT University emphasizes on emerging technologies, innovative thinking, teamwork, entrepreneurship, overall development and the importance of partnerships and global outlook. Our students are sought after by employers, and making a difference in our cities and communities for well over a decade now. As we embark on the course to an aggressive growth trajectory, we reaffirm our commitment to you - as our stakeholder, that DIT University shall emerge as one of the most progressive universities in keeping with the principles of TRUST, ACCOUNTABILITY & INTEGRITY - the very cornerstone on which the foundation of this great Institution was laid. We at DIT University are forever committed to help you realize your career ambitions & unlock your true potential.

A campus with over 6000 students, coached by highly distinguished faculty using the latest teaching aids, excellent hostel facilities, and a vision that drives us to ensure imparting wholesome technical education to our students, is what sets us apart from the run-of-the-mill engineering Universities spread all over the country.

An educational oasis located in peaceful and pristine Doon Valley away from hustle and bustle of the city which enhances concentration. The 21 acre University campus provides unparalleled opportunity for students. A wealth of resources and support services help students get the most out of their time at DIT University. From first rate libraries to innovative computer technology, students have access to many tools to explore academic interests. The opportunities to develop mind, body and soul to enable students to explore their talent.

The campus is located at the edge of the Mussoorie hills, on acres of park land. The DIT campus is just a short ride on public transport from the heart of downtown Dehradun. No matter what your choice of study, the DIT campus will inspire you. As student at DIT, you’ll have all this and more at your doorstep.
The idea of Doon University draws its elements from huge deficit that the state of Uttarakhand has been experiencing in the area of excellence in higher education.

The Doon University Bill, 2005 (Uttaranchal Adhiniyam Sankhaya 18 of 2005) was passed by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor on April 23, 2005. It was published in the Uttarakhand Gazette on April 26, 2005. On 9th May 2009 its statutes were approved and the University going to start its first academic session on 6th August 2009.

The spirit of the Act is to create an autonomous and accountable institution of higher learning. Accordingly the University intends to impart socially and economically relevant education. It also aims to provide lead in frontier areas of research and methods of pedagogy. Indeed the mandate is huge and challenging.

In accordance with the provision in Section 5(1) of the Act, Doon University shall become a Centre of Excellence in the chosen areas of studies, and shall carry out research for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. Such an effort shall be benchmarked with the best in the country and globally.

The university will be known for:

- Student and learning-to-learn centered pedagogy supported by a community of eminent research-scholars,
- Leadership through collaborative educational ventures and,
- Value-based learning.
- Offer state-of-the-art educational programmes in cutting-edge disciplines of regional, national and international relevance,
- Conduct high quality and multi-disciplinary research to push the boundaries of knowledge in the chosen areas and,
- Provide a challenging and conducive environment for scholar-researchers to engage in pursuit of excellence.
Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
G T Road Bye-Pass
Jalandhar 144 011, Punjab
Tel : 0181-2690802, 2690324, 2690301, 2690302
Fax :0181-2690320/2690932
Email : director@nitj.ac.in registrar@nitj.ac.in
Website : http://www.nitj.ac.in

Director : Prof. (Dr.) Samir Kumar Das
Registrar : Dr. S. J. S. Bedi

Dr B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology was established in the year 1987 as Regional Engineering College and was given the status of National Institute of Technology (Deemed University) by the Government of India on October 17, 2002 under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi. Now the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has declared the Institute as “Institute of National Importance” under the act of Parliament-2007. The Institute has been placed amongst top 50 engineering institutions of the country as per the survey conducted by Mint-C Fore in the year 2008. The survey was based upon vital parameters, such as curriculum, quality of academic input, students’ care, admission procedure, infrastructure, placements and overall goodwill of the Institute. A large number of reputed Industrial houses in the country visit the Institution and select the final year students as Engineers/ Management Trainees. The highest pay package offered to the B Tech students (Batch 2005-2009) has been Rs 7.2 lakhs per annum by M/S NTPC Delhi.

As one of the National Institutes of Technology (NIT), the Institute has the responsibility of providing high quality education in Engineering, Technology and Sciences to produce competent technical and scientific manpower for the country. The Institute offers B Tech, M Tech, M Sc & Ph D programmes in the several disciplines of engineering, technology and Sciences.

To build a rich intellectual potential embedded with interdisciplinary knowledge, human values and professional ethics among the youth, aspirant of becoming engineers and technologists, so that they contribute to society and create a niche for a successful career.

To become a leading and unique institution of higher learning, offering state-of-the-art education, research and training in engineering and technology to students who are able and eager to become change agents for the industrial and economic progress of the nation. To nurture and sustain an academic ambience conducive to the development and growth of committed professionals for sustainable development of the nation and to accomplish its integration into the global economy.
The University, initially known as Andhra Pradesh Open University, came into being on 26th August 1982 through an Act of Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (APOU Act, 1982). Subsequently, the University was renamed as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University on 7th December 1991 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (APOU Act, 1992). The establishment of this University, the first of its kind in India, heralded an era of affirmative action on the part of the Government for providing opportunities of higher education to all sections of society and catering to the changing individual and social needs. Hence the motto of the University is Education for all.

In 1983, the University started functioning with a modest learner enrolment of 6,321 and 22 Study Centres. Since then there has been a steady growth in intake and an increase in the number of Study Centres. In 2001 the enrolment is about 1 lakh and the number of Study Centres have increased to 137. The total number of students on rolls in all the programs is about 4,50,000. Now the total study centres increased upto 200.

Looking back at the achievements of the University during the last two decades, it has brought legitimacy to the Open Learning system by maintaining:

- Quality of the learning materials
- Wide network of delivery systems
- Validity of testing and evaluation processes and
- Equivalence of contest and form of its programs.

The University has carved a niche for itself in the field of open learning by

- Providing access to a large number of heterogeneous learners cutting across the differences in age, gender, location and choice of courses.
- Innovatively designing the undergraduate curriculum as Foundation Courses, Core courses and Application-oriented courses
- Creating a wide network of learner support systems.
- Reaching out to the unreached through multiple media including broadcast and telecast modes.
- Enhancing the interactivity of instruction through live phone-in and teleconferencing.
- Offering courses in three mediums of instruction - English, Telugu and Urdu.
- Giving hands on training in laboratory practice for Science and Technology Courses.
- Widening access to Research, Post-graduate, P.G. Diploma, Undergraduate, Certificate and professional programs through the distance mode.
Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY
Srikakulam, Etcherla - 532 410
Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
Tel : 08942-281422/281518
Fax : 08942-281607/281972
Email : vcdrbrau@yahoo.com; regdrbrau@yahoo.com
Website : http://www.brau.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. H. Lajipathi Rai
Registrar : Prof. V.Krishna Mohan

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam has been established by Andhra Pradesh State Government G.O vide MS No: 89 Higher Education (UE.II) Department dated 25/06/2008, with a view to augment the education facilities in the Srikakulam District and to cater to the educational needs of the people of the District. With G.O MS No: 138 Higher Education (UE.II) department dated 28/07/2008, Prof. S.V. Sudhakar, Department of Social Work, Andhra University has been appointed as the First Vice-Chancellor of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam and he assumed the office of the Vice-Chancellor of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam on 28/07/2008. G.O. MS No: 159 Higher Education (UE.II) Department dated 07/08/2008 transferred the existing Andhra University Campus at Etcherla to the Administrative control of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University-Srikakulam. Prof.H.Lajipathi Rai, Dept of Commerce, SriKrishnadevaraya University, Ananthapur has been appointed as second full-term Vice Chancellor for 3 years vide G.O.Ms.No.29,Dt. 15-05-2013 who assumed charge on 17-5-2013.

Prior to this, as a policy of extending higher education facilities to the backward regions of Srikakulam District, Andhra University, with U.G.C. Support, came forward to institute two disciplines viz. Economics and Rural Development at Post Graduate level in 1977-1978 at Srikakulam in the name and style of Andhra University Post Graduate Extension Centre, later as Andhra University Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Post Graduate Centre, still later as A.U. Campus Etcherla, Srikakulam, and presently as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Srikakulam. Initially the Centre was started in the South wing of Government Degree College (Men) and after acquisition of land and an old Zamindari Building at Etcherla, the Centre was shifted to the present campus on 29-09-1986. The State Government sanctioned 12 additional courses to this Centre, of which only four courses, viz., M.Com., M.Sc. Mathematics, B.L. and M.L.I. Sc. were actually started from the academic year 1988-1989 and two more courses viz. M.B.A. and M.L. were added in the year 1994. During the academic year 2005-2006, M.A. Education course was started and in the academic year 2006-2007, the University Administration introduced M.A. English, M.Sc. Organic Chemistry and M.C.A. Courses in the campus. Presently the campus has 16 P.G. courses catering to the needs of 1200 Plus Post Graduate students and 27 research scholars working for their M. Phil. and Ph.D., and is backed up by 76 faculty members (12 Regular Teachers, and 64 Teaching Associates) and 82 non-teaching staff members (12 Regular, 37 Employees with Time Scale, 13 Employess Daily Wages and 19 Contract Employees).
The foundation of Dr B. R. Ambedkar University (originally known as Agra University) was laid on the 1st of July, 1927, as a result of hectic efforts of a band of enthusiastic educationists like Rev. Canon A.W. Davis, Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, Dr L.P. Mathur, Lala Dewan Chand, Rai Bahadur Anand Swaroop and Dr Brajendra Swaroop. Original jurisdiction of University extended over United Provinces of Agra, Central India and Rajputana with 14 affiliated colleges and 2530 students of which, 1475 students belonged to United Provinces. Initially, there were only four faculties in the University viz. Arts, Sciences, Commerce and Law. Faculties of Medicine (1936), Agriculture (1938), Home Science (1980), Basic Sciences (1981), Fine Arts (1982) and Management (1994) were added subsequently. A decisive characteristic in influencing the education of an academic institution is the pursuit of excellence and consistent adherence to high standard in terms of imparting knowledge promoting research. During last eighty three years the University has endeavoured to keep adopting these high ideas and has established rich traditions and evolved respect from the intellectual community.

University has sincerely served the cause of higher education in northern India. The ancient principle of integrating ethical and moral values in education has been the endeavour of the University. To inculcate these essential values in its students academicians have been assiduously trying to sharpen the content and curriculum of the University. The University was renamed as Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University in 1996. The University now caters to the educational need of the seven Districts of Agra Division Agra, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Hathras, Firozabad, Etah and Mathura. Besides, the University is proud of having affiliated to it, Sarojini Naidu Medical College, which is one of the oldest and premier Medical Institute of the country. At present university has approx 200 affiliated colleges and 15 residential Institutes spread out in its four residential campus viz. Paliwal Park, Khandari Campus, Civil Lines Campus and Chhaleshar Campus. Furthermore, this university affiliates colleges of Homeopathy, extending all over the State of U.P. The University is steadily surging ahead as a centre for higher scientific vocational and job oriented education and innovative research.

The goal of the University is to innovate in the field of education and to become a centre of excellence both Nationally and Internationally. The University is not only confined to impart quality education but also to satisfy the burning desire of the students who are exploring the creative intellect and learning attitude of the students. The University is making every effort to fulfill the spirit of University motto "Tamso Ma Jyotirgamay" moving from darkness to light.
The Konkan region, inspite of being a generous gift of natural resources, has by and large remained under-developed. This leads to the peculiar social problem of migration of able-bodied and talented men to nearby areas like Mumbai and Pune in search of employment, leaving behind old men, women and children to look after agriculture in traditional way following the most primitive methods of cultivation.

The Konkan region is distinguished from the rest of Maharashtra State by virtue of its distinct agroclimatic conditions, soil types, topography, its location between the Sahyadri ranges and the Arabian sea, crops and cropping pattern, land holdings, and socio-economic conditions of the farmers.

As such, the problems in agriculture and allied sectors are also entirely different from the other parts of Maharashtra. Due to this uniqueness, the Government of Maharashtra established the Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth on the 18th May 1972 to impart education, conduct research on location specific problems and disseminate the improved crop production technologies amongst the farming community. The university was renamed as Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli on 12th February 2001.

In the Konkan region, there are in all 19 different constituent and private colleges which run UG and PG programmes and every year 1550 students are admitted. Out of these 19 colleges, the maximum number is in Ratnagiri District (10), followed by Sindhudurg (4), Raigad (3) and Thane District (2).
In the first quarter of 18th Century, Marathwada became part of Nizam’s Domain. To reward of long and distinguished career in war and politics, Aurangzeb appointed his general, Asif Jah as subedar of Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizam-Ul-Mulk, which become the hereditary little of the family. It remained a part of the Nizam Domain until 1948 when police action merged the Hyderabad State into the Indian Union. Marathwada is a division of Maharashtra state in India. Aurangabad Division popularly known as Marathwada. It was basically founded as a military camp and a seat subedar in Deccan. Later on it was developed as a big trading town and a lending cultural center of the Deccan, Aurangabad is an ancient city with great historical tradition. It was a part of Nizam’s territory. After the police action in 1948, Aurangabad come under the jurisdiction the Government of Indian and on the reorganization of the state in 1956 the Marathwada became a part of bilingual state of Bombay and from 1st May 1960 Marathwada has been a part of the state of Maharashtra.

Marathwada can well be described as the home of Arts, Culture and Literature. The Caves of Ajanta and Ellora, which lie in this region, attract scholar’s artist, Students and visitors from distant part of the world Marathwada region has a rich literary and culture heritage. The Well-known poets, writers, saints and philosophers of Maharashtra Belong to this region. Dnyaneshwar, Namdeo, Ekanath, Dasopant and Ramdas are notable names. They have been responsible for the epithet cradle of Marathi Literature, applied to this region. ‘SIRAJ’ a great poet of early Urdu Literature and ‘WALI” known as fathers of Modern Urdu Poetry were born here and lived here in the city of Aurangabad. A year before the establishment of the Marathwada University for the population of approximately 53 lakhs in 1957, there ware around 3686 primary schools, 231 middle schools and 95 high schools in Marathwada. There wear one polytechnic and one technical school at Aurangabad until 1950; there was one intermediate college run by the Osmania University at Aurangabad.

Two non-government college were started one at Aurangabad and one at Nanded in 1950. Five more colleges came into existence between 1954 and 1956, three established by the government namely, a college of Education and a college of Medicine at Aurangabad, and a college of agriculture at Parbhani and a college of Science at Mominabad. The number of students passing the H.S.C. examination had increased form 1,065 in 1957-58.
The Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University (BAOU) was established by the Act No.14 of 1994 passed by the Gujarat State Legislature, and assented to by the Governor of Gujarat on 27th July, 1994. The BAOU is the seventh Open University in the country in terms of their establishment.

The University offers 72 programmes with an enrolment of more than 1,00,000 learners. The headquarters of the university is located at Ahmedabad.

The University has established Regional Centre on the campus of South Gujarat University, Rajkot and has initiated the process of another establishing Regional centre on the campus of North Gujarat University, Patan.

The University has more than 507 study centers. It has jurisdiction over the whole state of Gujarat. It is open to all persons irrespective of classes, castes, creed, religion or sex.

The important and distinguishing objectives for BAOU are to:

- Advance and disseminate learning and knowledge by a diversity of means, including use of any communication technology,
- Provide opportunities for higher education to a large segment of the population,
- Promote the educational well-being of the community generally, and
- Encourage the Open University and distance education system in the education pattern of the State.
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University is one and only one of its kinds in the State. The University is located at Lonere, the place in the ranges of Western Ghat, at the foot of Raigad fort, the place from where Chhatrapati Shivaji administered his major activities. It is autonomous in nature and Unitary in its character. It is established in the year 1989 by the Government of Maharashtra.

Although relatively young, the University is making its mark in the field of research and technological services through its dedicated faculty and disciplined students.

The University has a conducted institute of its own, "Institute of Petrochemical Engineering", running Diploma Courses in eight streams of engineering and technology. The University extends its services to the society through a governmental scheme of "Community Polytechnic" by educating the dropouts and empowering them with technical skills. The University offers education especially to rural women through a Certificate Course in Nursing Technology.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. U.C. Sankhla

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University has been established as a State University by the Government of Rajasthan under the provisions of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University, Jaipur Act 2012 with a view to launching Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral programmes in the areas of law and related subjects.

The State Government has decided to support this university in a big way by locating land for the university for ensuring a developed campus with residential facilities.

The Vice Chancellor has already advertised many times for filling up the positions of different administrative and academic posts and based on the interviews, many learned and experienced officials have been appointed on merit as well as deputation basis.

The 5 years integrated B.A., LL.B. Degree course has already been launched and full time regular instructions have already begun.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Law University, Jaipur is an unique example of the State Law University established in a State as most of the States including Rajasthan have already got the National Law Universities legislated. However with the establishment of the State Law University in Rajasthan will give more powers to the State Government as this university will be fully funded by the State Government.
Established in 1985, AISECT has established itself as India’s largest education, skill development, services and e-governance network, which is changing the face of semi-urban and rural India. With 12,000 centres across 27 States and 3 Union Territories, as well as several higher education institutions, AISECT has transformed the lives of millions of people at the grass root level. An ISO 9001:2008 certified organization, AISECT has carved its own unique value proposition and is untiringly reaching out to the remotest corners of the country for the dissemination of its products and services. Recognized in a World Bank-IIM (A) Joint Report as “the most sustainable and scalable form of IT penetration & popularization in India, AISECT's sustained efforts have been recognized by ‘World Bank’, ‘IIMA’, ‘World Economic Forum’, ‘NASSCOM’, ‘World HRD Congress’ and a host of other national and international bodies.

AISECT'S endeavors includes the creation of a unique multipurpose centre model, offering a wide array of university certified vocational courses through six major academies, partnering with the Central & State Governments for numerous skill development and capacity building initiatives, the recent partnership with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to provide skill based training to over 1.3 million people in the next 10 years, establishment of several higher education institutions including Dr. C.V Raman University in Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh), AISECT University in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and SCOPE Group of Institutions in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), e-governance innovations as India’s leading Service Centre Agency (SCA) for the prestigious Common Service Centre (CSC) Project, offering business correspondence services for 26 nationalized banks through its financial inclusion initiatives, creation of innovative digital platforms like AISECTOnline.com and RojgarMantra.com along with breakthroughs in the K12 segment with Eduvantage PRO, a low cost interactive multimedia education tool. AISECT has also been the proud recipient of several National and International Awards for its outstanding efforts in the field of Education, Empowerment and Enterprise. A few notable among them are, the Schwab Foundation’s Social Entrepreneur of the Year Award instituted by the World Economic Forum as well as the Ashoka Senior Fellowship for AISECT's Chairman Mr. Santosh Choubey, the NASSCOM I.T. Innovation Award, the Manthan Award South Asia & Asia Pacific, the NASSCOM EMERGE 50 Leader Award, the Indian Innovation Award, the Golden Icon National e-Governance Award, the Asian Forum i4D Award, the World HRD Congress Award, the TiE Lumis Partners Entrepreneurial Excellence Award, the National CSI Award, the e-Gov. Award for Best ICT in Financial Inclusion and the World Education Summit Award.
Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar (A Central University), formerly University of Saugor, was established on 18th July 1946 by Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour (Nov. 26, 1870 – Dec. 25, 1949). By his lifetime saving. This 18th University of India and the oldest and the biggest University of Madhya Pradesh has perhaps the singular distinction of being founded by the munificence of a single person's hard earned money of about two crore of rupees. Apart from being a great jurist and legal luminary par excellence, he was a great Patriot, Philanthropist, Educationist and Social Reformer.

Dr. Hari Singh Gour was the first Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University (1922 to 1926) and first Dean (1924) of The Faculty of Law in Delhi University. Dr. Hari Singh Gour also held the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, (two times in 1928 and 1936).

Dr. Gour was the founder Vice–Chancellor of the Sagar University (1946). The Govt. of India honored his memory by issuing a commemorative postage stamp in 1976. The University was rechristened as Doctor Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya in February 1983 by the State Legislature. The University is situated 5 Km. east of Sagar city and its campus covers an area of 1312.89 acres over Pathatiya Hills connected to the Vindhya Range, surrounded by rush green forests (about 100 acres) within its campus and has effectively contributed to the maintenance and preservation of ecosystem and its biodiversity. It is one of the finest picturesque campuses in India. It has 36 University teaching departments (number keeps adding) 9 faculties and 175 affiliated colleges covering 6 revenue Districts of M.P. There are 4 hostels for boys (940 seats) and two hostels for girls (app. 400 seats). State Bank of India. Post office, STD booth, Employment and Guidance Bureau, University, University Press, 3 canteens and a shopping complex provide auxiliary services in the campus. The Jawaharlal Nehru Library of the University has more than 4,00,000 books. As many as 26 departments have their own departmental libraries. Apart from conventional degree, post graduate and research courses, Geology, Pharmacy, Criminology & Forensic Science, Anthropology, Performing Arts, Journalism & Mass Communication, Adult Education, Electronics, Business Management, Microbiology, Biotechnology and Computer Applications are some of the special subjects, which attract a large number of students from the four corners of the country. The Institute of Distance Education of the University runs various self-finance, Correspondence Courses such as in M.Lib.Sc., B.Lib., MC(J), BJ (C), PG Diploma in Environmental Marketing and Personnel Management, PG Diploma in Criminology and Police Administration. Hospital of Saugar of Delhi of Saugar. The University has a centre of Indira Gandhi Open University, Audiovisual Research Centre, Central Instrumentation Laboratory, Shrimant B.S. Jain Centre for Research and Education in Psychology and Population Research Centre created by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of India.
Sprawling 42 Acres University Campus has been conceived as an international standard facility, beginning with its impressive environment friendly profile. It has been specially designed for local climate conditions.

An intelligent building starts with an environmentally friendly design. Keeping this in mind we created a project that is environmentally friendly and energy efficient. Intelligent buildings are designed for long term sustainability and minimal environmental impact through the selection of recycled and recyclable materials, construction, maintenance and operations procedures.

Eco friendly fly ash bricks have been used to boost thermal insulation and cut energy requirements.

Providing the ability to integrate building controls, optimize operations, and enterprise level management results in a significant enhancement in energy efficiency, lowering both cost and energy usage compared to non-intelligent projects. Intelligent buildings are intended to be the preferred environment for occupants. An intelligent design finds the balance, providing a superior indoor environment and minimizing energy usage and operating labor.

This is where the technology becomes valuable. Using integration and automation we are able to implement solutions that both provide a superior environment and minimize energy.

The periphery around the campus has a green buffer of heavy plantation, which filters out dust & noise from the vicinity and helps in maintaining pleasant surroundings. Rainwater harvesting system has been adopted.

Waste water is recycled for horticultural needs. Solar energy panels supplement power generation; provide hot water in winters & street light at night. An in house sub-station is operational. This takes care of the electrical needs during power failure.
Aiming to bring about change and progress through education, the Tmt.Kannammal Educational Trust was constituted in 1985 and started Thai Moogambigai Polytechnic College.

Within three years of its inception, Dr. M.G.R. Engineering College was founded in 1988, and the Thai Moogambigai Dental College was started in the year 1991. Both the colleges acquired Deemed University status in 2003 as Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute as per the orders of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi and the Union Ministry of Human Resources and Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

The 21st century poses a lot of challenges that could be overcome with the help of education and technology. Keeping this in mind Dr. M.G.R Educational and Research Institute University was started with a vision of providing a better foothold for the students of today to face the challenges.

To succeed in the world today you need more than just academics. The modern adult is expected to have a combination of technical know-how and ambitious confidence. Being aware of the demand that is placed on the youth today, Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute University has preserved to nurture and groom young men and women through Engineering, Medical, Dental and Humanities and Sciences.
The vision of the late legendary, Padmashree Dr N T Rama Rao, erstwhile Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, became a reality when 'The Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences, first of its kind, was established in 1986 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, with Vijayawada as Headquarters. It is a state wide University with the aim of ensuring efficient and systematic education, training and research in allopathic and Indian systems of medicine, Dentistry and Nursing. Act No.6 of the A P Legislature was passed accordingly and the University was inaugurated on 9th April, 1986 by the then Chief Minister Dr. N.T.Rama Rao. The University started functioning from 1st November in the same year.

The objectives of the University are:
* Improvement of standards of medical education in Andhra Pradesh
* Maintenance of uniform curriculum in all the affiliated colleges
* Conduction of a good quality basic and applied research, to arrive at solutions to the health needs of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

The university advocates and promotes improvisation of available natural resources for preparation of medicines for cure of human ailments, thereby bringing out the true spirit of the ancient proverb in scriptures” Vaidyo Narayano Harihi”

By establishment of the university, all disciplines of health sciences are brought under one roof: namely modern medicine, ancient Indian systems of medicine, allied health sciences like dentistry, physiotherapy, nursing, paramedical sciences. Apart from these, veterinary sciences is also included under its purview. The degrees awarded by the university are recognised by national statutory bodies like MCI, DCI, Central council of Indian Medicine, Central council of Homeopathy and Indian nursing council. The university strives to keep up the standards of education by strict adherence to rules governing each course as per the decisions of the respective councils. Outgoing students of the university are keeping up the flag high with attractive placements in India and abroad, in Government and private sectors, as well as in corporate sector. The governing bodies of the university are the Executive Council, Finance Committee, Academic Senate, Boards of studies and the Planning board. The first chancellor of the university was none other than Padmashree Late Dr N T Rama Rao garu. Presently, the Hon’ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh is the Chancellor.
Dr. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH KRISHI VIDYAPEETH
Krishinagar
Akola - 444 104, Maharashtra
Tel : 0724-2258365, 2258184, 2258372, 2258015
Fax : 0724-2258219
Email : vc@pdkv.mah.nic.in,
tsvc@pdkv.mah.nic.in
Website : http://www.pdkv.mah.nic.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. R. G. Dani
Registrar : Shri. D. A. Bharti

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola was established on 20th October, 1969 with its head-quarter at Akola. This Agricultural University was named after the illustrious son of Vidarbha Dr. Panjabrao (alias Bhausaheb) Deshmukh, who was the Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of India. The jurisdiction of this university is spread over the eleven Districts of Vidarbha. According to the University Act 1983 (of the Government of Maharashtra), the University is entrusted with the responsibility of agricultural education, research and extension education alongwith breeder and foundation seed programme.

The University has its main campus at Akola. The instructional programmes at main campus are spread over in 5 Colleges namely, College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, College of Forestry, College of Horticulture and Post Graduate Institute. At this campus 4 degree programmes namely B.Sc.(Agri.) B.Sc. (Hort.), B.Sc. (Forestry) and B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) , two Master’s Degree Programmes viz. M.Sc.(Agri.) and M.Tech. (Agri.Engg.) and Doctoral Degree Programmes in the faculties of Agriculture and Agril. Engineering are offered.

The University has its sub-campus at Nagpur with constituent College, College of Agriculture which offers B.Sc.(Agri.) and M.Sc.(Agri.) degree programmes. The Nagpur Campus is accomplished with a garden, surrounded by its natural beauty and a well established Zoo which attract the general public and visitors to the city. A separate botanic Garden is being maintained on 22 hectares with a green house for the benefit of research workers.

In addition there are 2 affiliated grant-in-aid colleges and 14 private non-grant-in-aid colleges under the umbrella of this University.

A Central Research Station is situated at the main Campus which caters to the need of research projects undertaken by Crop Scientists of the principle crops of the region are Cotton, Sorghum, Oilseeds and Pulses.
The Government of Uttar Pradesh, established Avadh University, Faizabad, initially as an affiliating university by its notification No. 119/fifteen-10-46(6)-1975 dated 04 March, 1975 and appointed Prof.(Dr.) Surendra Singh as the first Vice chancellor. In 1993-94, it was renamed as Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad in the memoriam of late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, an epic socio-economic ideologue and freedom fighter par excellence.

The university initially started its office in a rental building at Civil Lines, Faizabad. Land acquisition process for varsity's formal office started in 1976. Ultimately, the then Chancellor and the Governor of state Shri G.D. Tapase laid foundation of the present administrative building of the varsity on 02 May 1978.

The university assumed the shape of an affiliating cum residential varsity in April 1984. The residential segment became functional with the opening of four PG departments in the campus viz. History, Culture & Archaeology, Economics & Rural Development, Mathematics & Statistics and Physics & Electronics. Four more departments viz. M.B.A, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology and Environmental Sciences were added to its academic paraphernalia in 1993-94 which in-turn brought recognition of the varsity under 12B scheme of U.G.C.

In 2000-01, Institute of Engineering & Technology was established on the campus with B.Tech. (in Mechanical Engineering, Information Technology, Computer Sciences and Electronics & Communication Engineering) and M.C.A. courses. In the same year, some other courses like M.C.J., M.S.W., B.Lib. and M.Lib. were also added to widen the academic spectrum of the residential setup. In addition, a number of PG programs like M.Sc-Biotechnology, M.T.A., M.P.Ed., M.Ed. and UG programs like B.B.A., B.C.A. and B.P.Ed. became functional on the campus from the session 2005-06.

Presently, the university is catering education to about 7 lakhs regular/private student through its nine residential PG departments and on campus Institute of Engineering along-with more than 400 affiliated colleges spread over in the 10 Districts of Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Ambedkarnagar, Barabanki, Balrampur, Baharaich, Shrivastii, Amethi and Gonda.
The year 1987 saw the beginnings of the tectonic shift in perceptions about law as a career from one of the least attractive careers, to one of the most sought after, with the establishment of the National Law School, Bangalore. It was a time of hope for the legal fraternity.

The concept of a national institution to act as a pace-setter and a testing ground for bold experiments in legal education came up before the Bar Council of India in the context of the Council's statutory responsibility for maintaining standards in professional legal education (under the Advocates Act).

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, was established by an Act of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh in 2005, U.P. Act No.28 of 2005 and came into being on 4th of January 2006 to meet up the new challenges in legal field and to strengthen the vision that was given by the establishment of first National Law School of the country. Originally incorporated as 'Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law Institute, Uttar Pradesh' word 'Institute' was substituted by the 'University' later, vide an amendment in the Act in November 2006. This was done to give a comprehensive national character to the Institute on lines with the other premier National Law Universities of the Country.

The University, which is getting liberal grants from the State Government, is committed to provide excellent infrastructural facilities and environment to advance and disseminate learning and knowledge of law and legal process and to develop in the students and research scholars a sense of responsibilities to serve the society in the field of law by developing skills in advocacy, judicial and other legal services and legislation and the like.

The present law has to meet the requirements of the society, which is entering into 21st Century. Law has to deal with problems of diverse magnitudes and a student of law and an Advocate has to be trained in Professional skills to meet the challenges of globalization and universalization of law. With the advent of multinationals in India as anywhere else, the task of lawyers would be highly technical and an imperative need would arise to have competent lawyers who would be trained in the right culture of Legal Education. This makes a sound case for introducing reforms in Legal Education, and we at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University aim at all these aspects.
Dr. SHUKANTLA MISHRA UTTAR PRADESH NATIONAL REHABILITATION UNIVERSITY
Mohaan Road
Lucknow-226017, Uttar Pradesh
Tel : 0522-2998380/81/82
Email : vc@upes.ac.in
Website : http://dsmru.up.nic.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Nishith Rai
Registrar : Shri Akhilendra Kumar

Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, established by Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2008, is a highly innovative that proactively brings together under one umbrella-the academia and social responsibility. The potent synergies of this blending open up huge possibilities for translating ideas into action, taking science to soil, and lab to land. First of its kind in India, the University not only offers accessible and world class higher education to all but also addresses the educational needs of the physically challenged in a seamless and sensitive academic environment.

The impressive and modern University campus is spread over 131 acres of land in Lucknow-the state capital of Uttar Pradesh. Wi-Fi equipped campus with barrier-free infrastructural and educational environment; technology-friendly smart classrooms with modern audio-visual education aids like Computers, CCTV, Projectors etc.; Multimedia educational approach; well equipped computer lab with JAWS (Job Access with Speech); and green eco-friendly campus-all combine to offer the student a world-class educational experience for all-round development. The Library in the University caters to the students with a rich collection of international and national books, journals, reports and reading material on a wide range of subjects.

The allied facilities of the University include Post-Office, Bank, Electricity Sub-Station, Students Hostel (Boys' & Girls'), Guest House, Staff Quarters, Computer Center, Placement Cell, RTI Cell, Disability Cell and Bus Shuttle Services to name a few. The state-of-the-art infrastructure of the University makes it a self-sufficient academic microcosm.

The University encourages inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approach for holistic academic development of faculty and students alike. Dedicated and distinguished faculty with wide exposure in their respective disciplines make for lively transaction of knowledge and vibrant class room atmosphere. The course curricula of various courses in the University are designed to meet the international standards of that are comparable with the best. The uniqueness of the University lies in imparting quality education based on international parameters and the paradigm of inclusive empowerment of differently abled people. The University firmly believes that knowledge and comprehensiveness are glorious attributes of a civilized society. Hence, our endeavour is to educate and inculcate moral values in students for making them good individuals and good citizens.
Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, was established on 1st December, 1985 with the objective to promote education, research and extension education in the fields of Horticulture, Forestry and allied disciplines. Late Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar, the first Chief Minister and the architect of Himachal Pradesh perceived the importance of Horticulture and Forestry to develop and improve the State economy which led to the establishment of this University. Its history lies in erstwhile Himachal Agricultural College, Solan, established in 1962 and affiliated to the Panjab University. It became one of the campuses of Agriculture Complex of Himachal Pradesh University on its formation in 1970. Consequent upon the establishment of Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya in 1978, this campus became its Horticulture Complex and finally in 1985, assumed the status of a State University, being the only University in the country engaged exclusively in teaching, research and extension in Horticulture and Forestry.

The University is located at Nauni in Solan District of Himachal Pradesh, 13 km from Solan on Solan-Rajgarh Road, at an elevation of 1300 metres above mean sea level. Solan town is situated on national highway (NH-22) and is well connected by train and bus services. From this year, a new “Institute of Biotechnology and Environmental Science” has been established at Neri in Hamirpur District located on Nadaun-Hamirpur State Highway, about 6 Km away from Hamirpur town and is well connected with bus service.

The University has two constituent Colleges located at the main campus, Nauni, one for Horticulture and the other for Forestry, having 8 and 7 departments respectively besides Seed Technology & Production Centre functioning under College of Horticulture. B Sc (Honours) Horticulture and B Sc (Honours) Biotechnology degree programme(s) shall commence from this Academic Year at the “Institute of Biotechnology and Environmental Science” at Neri in Hamirpur District. In addition, there are 5 Regional Research Stations and 12 Research Sub-Stations situated in different zones of the State and four Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) at Chamba, Rohroo, Sharbo and Kandaghat.
The University was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh through G.O.Ms.No.134 dated 26-06-2007 at Venkataramannagudem, near Tadepalligudem in West Godavari District. It is the second Horticultural University in the country. Andhra Pradesh being the leader in the production of mango, oil palm, chillies, turmeric, sweet orange, papaya and second largest producer of total fruits and spices richly deserves Horticultural University to increase the productivity, sustaining the productivity and commercialization of Horticulture in the State.

Started functioning w.e.f 26th June 2007, the university was managed by the Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to the Government, ATM as the Special Officer supported by an Officer on Special Duty and Coordinator drawn from the Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University. Three new Colleges of Horticulture, one each at Venkataramannagudem in West Godavari District, Mojerla in Mahaboobnagar District and Anantharajupet in Kadapa District were started in the 2007-08 academic year. The UG and PG educational programmes being offered at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad under Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University were also brought into the fold of Andhra Pradesh Horticultural University from 2007-08 academic year onwards.

The Board of Management of the university was constituted on 16th February, 2008 and the first Vice-Chancellor was appointed on 26-02-2008. Consequently 27 Research Stations dealing with Horticultural Research and two Polytechnics were transferred along with the assets and employees with effect from 01-04-2008. The Dr.Y.S.R Horticultural University started functioning independently from 10-05-2008 at its headquarters at Venkataramannagudem. Manpower and technology development through education and research has to be in accordance with the present day need; both qualitatively and quantitatively. Present day demand influenced by the development in the recent past such as nutritional security, food safety, environment safety, commercialization and globalization of horticulture and avoiding huge post-harvest losses have to be met through manpower and technology development. Accordingly, the course curriculum for graduate and post-graduate courses have been developed. The course contents and the courses have been formulated with slight modifications in the IV Deans Committee recommendations of ICAR within the permissible limits to suit the specific needs of Andhra Pradesh Horticulture. Hands on training in commercialisable technologies in Horticulture has been designed for two batches 14 weeks each, in the VII and VIII semesters of the B.Sc. (Hons.) in Horticulture.
The Dravidian family of languages, which includes more than 27 tongues, the most ancient, living language family of the world, one of the richest contributors to the cultural mosaic of India, often confronts the question whether it enjoys its due recognition in the subcontinent; whether it is being academically cared adequately and receives equal attention on par with other languages of National importance; and whether the Dravidians contribution to Indian literature, Indian philosophy of Indian history and culture are being properly and adequately evaluated by the scholarly community.

It is such agonized perceptions of a few outstanding academics and administrations that has led to the formation of Dravidian University Thanks to the boldness of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, it had taken up the task of establishing the Dravidian University in 1997 at the tri-lingual junction, Kuppam Chittoor District, A. P., 8 k.m away from TamilNadu, 4 km, away from Karnataka and hardly about four hours drive to Kerala, basically to promote a spirit of integration and strong bonds of fraternity among the major Dravidian language speakers of the Southern states and to advance studies and research in the integrated body of Dravidian linguistic-culture heritage.

The Dravidian University was established through a Legislature Act of Andhra Pradesh and conceived as an Inter-State Institution. The neighboring Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala have extended initial support which enabled the University to take up constructions of Vemana Bhavan, Thiruvalluvar Bhavan, Narayanaguru Bhavan and Basava Bhavan remembering the great Social Saints of the South who enshrined the language cultures with their immortal thoughts.

The University located in a serene rural setting with pleasant greenery spread over the spacious campus of about 1000 acres endowed with huge deposits of granite, giving a picture of rock garden, is one of the most ideally suited institution for quite and dedicated studies and research harmonizing the individual, both internally and externally. The campus absolutely pollution free.

Every growing institution should be potential enough to dream, and Dravidian University also continues to dream to achieve higher goals and to attain a gratifying place of distinction in the galaxy of Indian Universities enjoying international repute.
EIILM University, Sikkim, India is fully recognized and approved by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is established under Sikkim State Legislature Act No 4, 2006 Government of Sikkim. The Act received assent of the Governor on March 24, 2006 that was published under the Government of Sikkim, Gazette Notification No. 28/LD/2006 dated April 3, 2006. EIILM University is the first University in India which has been awarded the prestigious ISO 9001: 14001 certification awarded by UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service). ISO 14001 is the internationally recognized standard for the environmental management of businesses.

EIILM University has been established on the foundation of progressive academic principles. The University carries the heritage of pioneering higher education in India based on international models. It endeavors to maintain the same high standard to achieve global presence. At EIILM University, academic programs are benchmarked against the best academic and professional standards. Courseware is periodically reviewed to meet industry requirement and students aspiration. The courses are designed to give students an opportunity to apply their intelligence, creativity and leadership skills to the challenges of the technology driven world. EIILM University aims to equip students not only with the academic inputs but also with diversified skills, knowledge and attitude to provide a doorway to rewarding careers. A wide variety of programs are on offer that covers a range of career-oriented qualifications. The education system at EIILM University focuses on importing knowledge, developing skills and competencies.

EIILM University is a sprawling green eco friendly University. Designed and developed with the objective of providing aesthetic learning atmosphere, it's a hub to multi-tiered learning activities: classes, lectures, demonstration, seminars, conferences and presentations. Jorethang Campus: Jorethang is a major town in South Sikkim. The town is situated at an altitude of about 300m above sea level and has a temperate climate. Jorethang lies on the Rangeet River, a tributary of the River Teesta. It lies on the way to Pelling from Darjeeling, Siliguri and Kalimpong. The town is well connected by roads. The EIILMU campus at Jorethang conducts various programs under different departments of Business Administration, Social Sciences, Media, Hospitality and Tourism. Education and Research are the twin pillars of this campus and the ambience is one in which new ideas and creativity can flourish.
The Central Institute of English was the brainchild of the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. CIE, as it was called then, was set up in 1958 in Hyderabad to train teachers of English.

In April 1972, the Institute broadened its scope to include the major foreign languages, and was renamed the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages. CIE became CIEFL, and in July 1973 in recognition of its high standards of excellence, the University Grants Commission accorded the Institute the status of a deemed university.

The Institute continued to grow; M. Litt. and Ph.D. programmes were added to the existing Post Graduate Diploma courses. To meet the demands of language teachers across the country, the Institute set up two Regional Centres: one in Shillong (1974), and the other in Lucknow (1976).

With the introduction of the Department of Correspondence Courses in 1974, language teachers, both English and foreign languages, had access to many courses through the distance mode. In 2000, the CIEFL shed its ‘training institute’ avatar, and for the first time began to offer M.A programmes in English Literature, English Language Teaching, Cultural Studies, Linguistics and Phonetics, and Media and Communication. Seven years later, in 2007, thanks to an Act of Parliament, the Institute affectionately called ‘seefl’ by many became ‘iifl’.

In the past 50 years, many scholars have visited us and interacted with our faculty and researchers; prominent visitors have included Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao, Anita Desai, William Golding, Noam Chomsky, Michael Halliday, Richard Kayne, E C G Sudharshan, U R Ananthamurthy, A.K Ramanujam and Braj Kachru.
The Eternal University, established by Act No. 3 of 2009 by the government of Himachal Pradesh, is one of the few universities in the world committed to value based higher scientific and technical education as per the visions of Sant Baba Attar Singh Ji and Sant Baba Teja Singh Ji effectively translated and implemented by Baba Iqbal Singh Ji under Kalgidhar Trust in close collaboration of network of CBSE affiliated Akal Academies for promoting rural education, women empowerment and universal brotherhood for eternal world peace. Situated at Baru Sahib in the Valley of Divine Peace the university provides a unique, peaceful, social, spiritual and pollution free environment for harmonious development away from the worldly distractions. I am highly thankful to Baba Iqbal Singh Ji, Chairman of Kalgidhar Trust and Chancellor Eternal University for his blessings, faith and trust while giving me the opportunity to lead the Eternal University as its Vice Chancellor. No postgraduate education programme in a university can be run effectively without basic and applied research facilities for imparting state of art training and hands on experience to the students. Concerted efforts will be made to identify, support and promote basic and applied research to generate knowledge and technology in the strategic and emerging thrust areas and research gaps of India in general and Himachal Pradesh in particular by competent and dedicated faculty through multidisciplinary teams across its constituent colleges and schools and institute-industry linkages. New postgraduate programmes will be introduced in upcoming areas including nanotechnology, food technology and renewable energy in addition to the ongoing biotechnology and public health programmes.

Efforts will be made to revise and develop the course curriculum with a suitable emphasis on vocational courses as per industrial requirements, to attract the best talent through motivation, scholarships and fellowships and create active and cordial teacher-taught interaction for value-based education in this unique residential and predominantly girls’ university such that our graduates are transformed as the best citizens to earn their livelihood and act as our ambassadors for promoting universal brotherhood and eternal peace. Efforts will be made for on the campus training and certification of the pass outs, industrial visits, motivation, development of communication skills for their suitable industrial placement and higher education in India and abroad. Ministry of Human Resource Development, University Grants Commission and several other central and state governments’ nodal supporting and regulatory councils and commissions for higher education must consider the private universities as their valuable assets and partners and not competitors for sharing their responsibility of right to education for every Indian.
The Fakir Mohan University, Vyasa Vihar, Balasore was established by the Government of Orissa, under Section 32 of the Orissa Universities Act, 1989 (Act 5 of 1989) and it was notified vide the Government's Notification No. 973 dated 3rd July, 1999.

The University has also been duly recognized by the UGC under section 2(f) of the UGC Act by the Notification No. F-9-1 / 2000 (CPP-I), dated 11th February 2000 as well as under section 12(B), vide UGC letter No. F.9-1/2000 (CPP-I) dated 23rd December, 2005. It has also been accredited by the Association of Indian Universities, vide their letter No. Meet: SC: 261:2K/108693, dated 22nd August, 2000.

The University is functioning from its present campus at Vyasa Vihar. New campus at Nuapadhi has already started functioning. All the P.G. Departments of the University are computer based. Automation of the office and the library is going to be completed soon.

The University has Computer lab, Biotechnology lab, Environmental Science lab and Applied Physics and Ballistics lab. Besides its lab in the department there is a centralised computer centre, central library with internet connection. Welfare facilities include bank, canteen, gym, boys hostel, girls hostel, and staff quarters.
Established as Imperial Forest Research Institute in 1906, Forest Research Institute (FRI) Dehradun, is a premier institution under the Indian Council of Forest Research and Education (ICFRE). Styled in Greco Roman Architecture by C.G. Blomfield, the main building is a National Heritage which was inaugurated in 1929.

The Institute's history is virtually synonymous with the evolution and development of scientific forestry, not only in India, but over the entire Indian sub-continent. Set in a lush green estate spread over 450 hectares, with the outer Himalaya forming its back drop, the Institute's main building is an impressive edifice, marrying Greco-Roman and Colonial styles of architecture, with a plinth area of 2.5 equipped laboratories, library, herbarium, arboreta, printing press and experimental field areas for conducting forestry research, quite in keeping with the best of its kind anywhere in the world. Its museums, in addition to being a valuable source of scientific information, are a major attraction for tourists.

The Institute caters, in particular, to the research needs of the Indo-Gangetic plains of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh, as well as the U.P. Himalayas. Forest research at the FRI is organized under fourteen divisions.
After independence, development of the rural sector was considered the primary concern of the Government of India. In 1949, with the appointment of the Radhakrishnan University Education Commission, imparting of agricultural education through the setting up of rural universities became the focal point. Later, in 1954 an Indo-American team led by Dr. K.R. Damle, the Vice-President of ICAR, was constituted that arrived at the idea of establishing a ‘Rural University’ on the land-grant pattern of USA. As a consequence a contract between the Government of India, the Technical Cooperation Mission and some land-grant universities of USA, was signed to promote agricultural education in the country.

The US universities included the universities of Tennessee, the Ohio State University, the Kansas State University, The University of Illinois, the Pennsylvania State University and the University of Missouri.

The task of assisting Uttar Pradesh in establishing an agricultural university was assigned to the University of Illinois which signed a contract in 1959 to establish an agricultural University in the State. Dean, H.W. Hannah, of the University of Illinois prepared a blueprint for a Rural University to be set up at the Tarai State Farm in the District Nainital, UP. In the initial stage the University of Illinois also offered the services of its scientists and teachers. Thus, in 1960, the first agricultural university of India, UP Agricultural University, came into being by an Act of legislation, UP Act XI-V of 1958.

The Act was later amended under UP Universities Re-enactment and Amendment Act 1972 and the University was rechristened as Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology keeping in view the contributions of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, the then Chief Minister of UP. The University was dedicated to the Nation by the first Prime Minister of India Pt Jawaharlal Nehru on 17 November 1960.

The G.B. Pant University is a symbol of successful partnership between India and the United States. The establishment of this university brought about a revolution in agricultural education, research and extension. It paved the way for setting up of 31 other agricultural universities in the country.
Vice Chancellor: Prof. Dr. Raj Singh

The GD Goenka Education City is set on 60 acres with the ancient and picturesque Aravalli hills for a backdrop. The high-tech Millennium City, Gurgaon and the National Capital Region are just a stone’s throw away. The meticulously maintained grounds, playing fields, sporting amenities and impressive buildings reveal the University passion for excellence in all that it does. GD Goenka University is guided by the philosophy that new thinking in the areas of teaching, learning, research and training are pivotal to making students tomorrow’s leaders and giving them a world view. A global connection via a truly international educational institution.

Schools
- School of Architecture & Planning
- School of Communication
- School of Engineering
- School of Fashion & Design
- School of Hospitality
- School of Humanities & Social Science
- School of Law
- School of Management

The University helps the students to improve their personality, enhance communication skills and build a positive, progressive global outlook through numerous programmes, activities and counseling. The University goes beyond the classroom to link education to solving real-life problems.

With unswerving focus on providing quality education, GD Goenka University has engaged the best and brightest faculty to guide students, engage their minds and raise their horizon. This is done by creating regular and systematic opportunities for students to interact with a broad range of industries and service sectors. This is a two way street, because it provides multinational companies the opportunity to learn about GD Goenka University and the benefits of recruiting its students. The University has the best of facilities, equipment including laboratories, dedicated video conference facilities, virtual learning facilities and fully equipped conference rooms. These are all designed to extract the best and most creative qualities from the students. The hardware is superbly backed up by able counselors who can inspire students to express themselves.
It was in the year 1998 that Shri Narayan Das Agrawal took the initiative to fulfill his father’s dream and laid down the foundation of the GLA Group of Institutions that later grew to become the GLA University through the U.P. State Legislative Act of 2009 (UP Act 21 of 2010).

The Campus of the University is spread across more than 80 acres of lush green and expansive grounds. The University is home to more than 6,000 students, studying in a gamut of professional courses. The establishment feels proud of its alumni base of more than 9,500 students.

The University premises are one of the best in the region and give the University, an advantage over its compatriots.

The campus with modern infrastructural facilities deserves a mention for its well designed and maintained buildings, contemporary laboratories, spacious residential complexes, and recreational facilities.

The University employs more than 350 qualified faculty and 500 staff members. Renowned academicians, who believe in the over-all growth and development of their students, head the institutions of GLA University.

GLA follows an interdisciplinary approach in its teaching methodologies and that is what sets it apart from other universities.
Glocal’s campus is spread across 300 acres approx. in the quiet surroundings of the Shivalik foothills; offering the perfect blend of state-of-the-art infrastructure and beautiful natural surroundings.

Being a residential campus, we take special care to ensure that our students are provided with all the necessary amenities required. To that effect, the university comes equipped with fully furnished separate hostel facilities for boys and girls with an attached dining hall to each hostel. A 3-star hotel facility is also provided in the campus for visitors.

Glocal University is strategically connected by road to the National capital - New Delhi, and the state capital of Uttaranchal - Dehradun. The University is approximately a 2 hour drive away from the Jolly Grant Airport and is situated close to the urban industrial cities of Saharanpur and Dehradun.

At the Glocal University, we strongly believe in harnessing the power of knowledge by combining learning with extensive application-based study and professional ethics, thus maximizing one’s overall potential and nurturing a winning mentality in each of our students.

We believe in a radical approach towards education with in-depth study and international teaching techniques that encourage a practical application of knowledge along with a code of ethics, hence developing one’s inner self and providing the perfect edge.

- Six major schools and over 45+ UG/postgraduate/professional courses to offer
- Highly esteemed and qualified faculty with years of rich industry experience
- Sprawling 300-acre campus and world-class infrastructure
- State-of-the-art facilities, fully furnished hostels and recreation centres
- Recognized by UGC under Section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956 and established by the Uttar Pradesh Private Universities Act, 2011 (UP Act no. 2 of 2012) (as passed by the Uttar Pradesh legislature)
Galgotias University's mission is to graduate socially responsible future technologists and business leaders with good communications skills, problem solving skills and an entrepreneurial spirit with a commitment to economic development.

With a strong multidisciplinary knowledge base, graduates of GU will be well prepared to succeed in an increasingly competitive global economy.

With a focus on multidisciplinary research and education and a learning model that emphasizes active learning, GU aspires to be globally known for innovation at the intersection of disciplines. GU's bold vision builds upon over a decade of excellence of Galgotias Institutions in engineering and business education.

Galgotias Institutions have been nationally ranked by India Today, Business Today and Outlook for their programs in engineering. Galgotias Business School was recently recognized by Dun and Bradstreet as a leading business school in India.

With a 100% placement record for the last four years supported by multinational firms like Accenture, Hewitt, IBM, Infosys, Nokia, and Samsung, Galgotias Institutions have earned the respect of top performers in the industry.

We invite you to visit our campus in Greater Noida and inquire about the programs and activities that interest you.
GANPAT UNIVERSITY
Ganpat Vidyanagar
Mehsana, Goazaria Highway
District Mehsana - 382 711, Gujarat
Tel : 02762-286080, 286924, 286895, Fax : 02762-286080
Email : director@ganpatuniversity.ac.in; drlnp310345@yahoo.com;
        : info@ganpatuniversity.ac.in; gv_nagar@yahoo.com;
        : registrar@ganpatuniversity.ac.in
Website : http://www.ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Director I/c : Dr. Mahendra S. Sharma
Registrar : Dr. Amit A. Patel

GGE is established with an insight to reach out globally and develop opportunities in
education, research and trade facilitation areas. GGE, with an aim to meet the needs of
global markets in education, research, and human capital transformation develops a
knowledge platform for institutions, professionals and associations around the world.

The sole motive and vision of GGE is to integrate global education and provide true value
to the community.

To create, build, and impart global education through convergence of knowledge,
technology, and culture for the ultimate transformation of human life and community that
develops a strong nation.

To bridge the gap globally in education and related services & products through
innovative practices and solutions.

Nothing but the highest level of integrity is acceptable with moral principles and ethics.
Gauhati University Institute of North East India Studies is located in the Gauhati University campus, which is situated a few kilometers away from Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Barjyar, Guwahati; nearest Railway Stations are Kamakhya and Guwahati which is also well connected by road transport. The Gauhati University Institute of North East India Studies was established on 1st February, 2010 with the aim of studying language, culture, communication, society etc. with an interdisciplinary approach. Research studies and several professional studies are the goal of the GUINEIS; G.U. The diversity of the region is worth studying with serious academic approach. The states of the North East India are located in very strategic point which can create immense possibilities for the nation in different dimensions as like cultural, political, social, trade and commerce, tourism etc. Systematic study of the language, culture, communication, society etc. of the region is important to fulfill its purposes. Therefore, GUINEIS is established as the platform for interdisciplinary research and also to conduct some of the time demanding courses suitable for the North East India region in particular and the nation in general. Gauhati University is the premier institution of higher education being the first ever university of the region and being situated at heart city of the region. Therefore Gauhati University is the suitable place for pragmatic study of the North East region. The facilities to reach the direct field of study are easier from here. Studying North East India with scientific approach can overcome the developmental retardation of the region and also to pave the path for solving the conflict situations and restoration of peace and development in the North East India. With the emerging horizon of employability in the contemporary world, it is time bound need for creating various professional courses to suit the need and expectations of the students in North East India. Human resource development by promoting new generations to get engaged as skilled professionals in various fields can lead the north east India’s younger generations to get involved more actively in the nation building process. Better chances of vocational education are to be created so as to engage their mindset in a positive developmental outlook. GUINEIS aims at creating such an environment in the entire North East India. Presently, 1year P.G.Diploma in Creative Writing and Translation Studies is offered by the institute. Several other courses as like P.G.Diploma in Media and Culture; P.G.Diploma in Bihu, Sattriya and Manipuri; P.G.Diploma in Theatre Studies etc. are to be initiated soon in the institute. The “Gauhati University Institute of North-East India Studies” is going to prove itself to be a leading institute for higher research in its field and ignite the minds of the scholars with true research zeal. It aims at providing its students; job oriented vocational and professional courses in excellence so that the outgoing students get satisfactory engagement in different professional fields in the ever expanding professional arenas.
The university was established by the Uttar Pradesh Gautam Buddha University Act 2002 UP Act no. 9 of 2002 and began its first academic session in 2008.

The university is fully funded by the NOIDA and GNIDA (undertakings of the UP government) and recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). It is member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

A Globally acclaimed integrated academic and research institute that creates a vibrant community of intellectuals and entrepreneurs endowed with Character, Creativity, Competence and Commitment, who can inspire meaningful transformations to ensure holistic growth and development of the society.

The Mission of University is expressed though the following goals:

To generate a community of scholars who can manage continuity and change.

To seek and incorporate the best practices in teaching and learning from around the world.

To inculcate in the learners due appreciation for ethical, ecological and economic issues of knowledge.

To provide knowledge based scientific solutions to satisfy the need of society and industry.

To ensure an academic environment that guarantees avenues for all historically excluded sections of the society.
Geetanjali University (GU) is located in Udaipur, Rajasthan, surrounded by the range of Aravali Hills. The University was founded by Shri J. P. Agarwal in the year 2011 with a vision to promote quality in education and excellence in research which will benefit the society.

The university is spread over an area of around 35 acres and having a prolific & state of the art infrastructure. GU is showering and enlightening a huge mass of students from different cultures and serving the humanity by providing education to them under one roof. Under its flagship GU is continuing to provide education in Healthcare, Nursing, Physiotherapy and Pharmaceuticals.

GU offers a wide number of under graduate and post graduate courses to choose from. Those who are associated with the University become a part of the Geetanjali family and move ahead towards success and growth.

The management team of the University brings together the best talents to impart quality education to the students. The faculty also works hard to imbibe knowledge and develop the students in a holistic manner with its outstanding faculty, best teaching standards and innovative academic programmes. Geetanjali University intends to set a benchmark in Indian Education.
During the past 33 years, GITAM has been committed to excellence in higher education foraying into diversified disciplines of learning. It has steadily evolved into a world class university recognized for the experiential learning it offers, the competent and compassionate faculty, the stellar research laboratories, academic vibrancy and cosmopolitan culture.

Dr. MVVS Murthi, visionary, industrialist, educationist, philanthropist and former parliamentarian has been guiding the destinies of the University since its inception.

The university has three campuses - its main campus at Visakhapatnam, off campuses at Hyderabad and Bengaluru. Known for its creative dynamism and flexibility, the university offers varied programmes blending skill development and value orientation to shape the career of students and develop holistic personality to be privileged members of the civil society.

The university also offers several programmes through distance learning to increase access to higher education with emphasis on reaching the unreached.

The university has established placement cell in each of its institutes to train and guide the students in finding lucrative placements. The placement record has been consistently highly impressive, with major recruiters from both the core and IT companies.

Welcome to GITAM University, a dream destination of all academic seekers.
Goa University, established in June 1985 by an Act of Goa Government, is located on a picturesque campus spread over 427.49 acres area of Taleigao plateau overlooking the Zuari Estuary, within close vicinity of the capital city of Panaji, in North Goa. The Campus, having easy accessibility by road, rail and air, is well organized and beautiful in nature. Goa University, the only university in the State is committed to its motto - dissemination of knowledge, as inscribed in its emblem Learning is Divine. Following the liberation of Goa and with considerable backing of the Government, the University of Bombay, established a Centre for Post-Graduate Instruction and Research in June 1965 in Panaji. This subsequently grew into the seat of post-graduate education (master's and doctoral) in the state of Goa. The staff of this Centre formed the core faculty for post-graduate education of the newly formed Goa University.

With a modest beginning with only a few departments in the temporary premises during early years, the University moved to its present location on Taleigao Plateau in 1992 with its own buildings designed by the famous architect Shri. Satish Gujral. The campus became the main campus of the university. Besides being the most important location for post-graduate studies, it also serves as the academic nerve-centre of the higher education system in Goa. Today Goa University, is a university of affiliated colleges, 55 of which are distributed across Goa, 30 in general education, 25 in professional education, with total enrolment of about 28,000. Most of these are enrolled in undergraduate programmes and the main campus which is primarily for post-graduate and doctoral students has an enrolment of about 2,000. Interestingly, a large majority of students enrolled in the various programmes are women. Presently, Goa University has 12 faculties of which 6 faculties operate on the campus with 24 Departments and 3 Research Centers that offer post-graduate education in the State of Goa. Goa University has always been a favorite choice for academic pursuits of students aspiring higher education in the State. The University teaching Departments, have incorporated a wide-range of advanced and inter-departmental/interdisciplinary teaching components and research methods in almost all Programmes/courses.

The University has been one of the earliest to introduce the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) with modular courses in all the campus based PG programmes as recommended by UGC. Many of the post-graduate programmes are designed keeping in mind the industrial requirements and societal needs in perspective, and are intended to offer gainful employment opportunities. All the PG programmes include Dissertation work to promote research temperament among the students.
GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
846 Shivajinagar, Deccan Gymkhana B, Pune - 411004, Maharashtra
Tel : +91-20 25650287/25654288/25654289/25675008/25661367/25661369/25661370
Fax: +91-20-25652579
Email: registrar@gipe.ac.in / gokhaleinstitute@gipe.ac.in rajesh.bhatikar@gipe.ac.in
Website : http://www.gipe.ernet.in

Director (Officiating) : Prof. Rajas Parchure
Registrar : Rajesh R. Bhatikar

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune, is one of the oldest research and training institutes in Economics in the country, research in the socio-economic dimensions of the Indian society, and training to researchers in this domain being its primary objectives. Established in 1930 by the Servants of India Society, the Institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. The Servants of India Society, founded by late Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale, are the Trustees of the Institute. In view of the eminent and sustained contribution of the Institute to teaching, training and research in Economics since its inception, and in recognition of its potential to emerge as a centre of excellence in the field of teaching and research in Economics, the University Grants Commission, in 1993, granted to the Institute the status of a Deemed to be University. Although primarily a research Institute, GIPE has also been recognized as a teaching institution for award of the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Economics. The Institute was initially affiliated to University of Bombay, and, in 1949, became a constituent recognised Institute of University of Pune. As Centre for Advanced Study in Economics, the Institute was granted effective autonomy by the University of Pune in 1986. Subsequently, in recognition of the pioneering stature of the Institute in the study of Economics, it was conferred the status of a Deemed to be University from May 9, 1993. The flagship MA (Economics) program offered at the institute is a nationally acclaimed and coveted program. In keeping with the need of the present-day economy, the Institute launched, from July 2011, two new Master’s Degree programmes -- MA in Financial Economics and MA in Agribusiness Economics, a Post Graduate Diploma program in Financial Derivatives (in association with National Stock Exchange, Mumbai) as well as a Certificate Program in Financial Economics. The MA programs attract the finest talent from across India through a national entrance test. The Institute also supplements the core academic program with a Certificate Course in Computer Applications for Economic Analysis. Students of the Institute are employed in academic research institutions, international agencies, non-governmental agencies working in developmental issues, financial institutions, forecasting companies, analytic firms, insurance companies, banking sector, retail sector companies, consulting firms, economic journalism, etc. In accordance with its long-term plans to evolve as a centre for teaching, learning and research in diverse applications of Economics, the Institute has, beginning July 2014, planned to introduce an inter-disciplinary Master’s Degree programme in Law & Economics – an innovative programme would address the need for skilled manpower in niche regulatory authorities such as RBI, SEBI, WTO, CCI, regulatory offices, etc.
The Gondwana University has been conceived and formed with a foresighted view to cater the aspirations of the economically so also socio-culturally backward Districts of Gadchiroli and Chandrapur. Though the network of Governmental agencies have been constantly trying to execute the state welfare policies of an all inclusive development, the resultant progress has been sluggish compared to other areas of the state. This lag has created a host of socio-political tensions and problems as is seen in the rise of Naxalites violence. Though a speedy all inclusive growth is a right answer to all this it cannot be achieved without apt vision and well-tailored methodology. The formation of a new university is therefore a right step in the direction. The compiled data on overall life of the domain of the university indicates that it has area specific problems like age old poverty, prejudices followed from static mind-sets, directionlessness emerging from traditional ignorance etc. The cumulative effect of all this is a deep chasm between the local populace and the rest of the mainstream society. In brief turning problems in to opportunities forms the real syllabi of the new university. To translate the above vision in to reality the university has contemplated befitting modalities commensurate with our intended objectives. Same time efforts will also be made to build up motivational strength in the learners so as to in-still in them hope and ambition for self promotion. This certainly is a colossal and formidable task, yet at the same time is a worthy challenge and we have willfully accepted it. Conventionally a university is concerned with higher education alone. As a bold experiment we wish to have a small but important deviation from this. For example in rural and backward areas we find vast number of young people, who are educated just up to middle school level, yet have inborn talents for doing skilled jobs after proper and adequate training. So there is need to provide such people a job oriented education, motivating them to be an entrepreneur or to be employed with a good package to live their life equal status and satisfaction. There things are possible though our university by applying certain modern tactics in the field of education. With the above concept in mind the university will be having following mission and vision.

The University will fulfill its mission by addressing the needs of qualified students for differing interest, plans, expectations, and ages. Our mission is to empower the youth of rural and semi-urban area with the best of traditional education and the all-important professional and career oriented skills which are vital in the contemporary global scenario. In short it is to provide a value based quality education at an affordable cost.
Graphic Era Hill University was established on April 28, 2011 by an Act of Uttarakhand State (Act No. 12 of 2011) under the aegis of Graphic Era Educational Society, Dehradun.

In spite of being in its initial stage, the university has been growing at an exponential pace under the able guidance of our excellent leadership and dedicated services of staff and faculty members.

Our presence can now be felt on the national and international platform. The aim of the university is to impart high quality knowledge and skills over a wide spectrum of professional and technical domains such as engineering, law, management, allied sciences and to provide world class training and research facilities, especially to the people hailing from the hills of the state of Uttarakhand.

We visualize Graphic Era Hill University (GEHU) as an internationally recognized, inquiry-driven, ethically engaged destination university with a diverse community, whose members work collaboratively, for the positive transformation of the world by pioneering teaching, research and social awareness.

The mission of the university is to promote learning in the true spirit. The university offers the knowledge and skills needed to succeed as professional and the values and sensitivity needed to become responsible citizens of the world.

The university has campuses at Dehradun as well as at Bhimtal. All these campuses are designed as self-contained communities with academic and research facilities, laboratories, libraries, administrative offices etc.

The unique feature of this university is that it provides 30% reservation and 25% concession in the fee structure for the students of the hilly areas.
GUJARAT AYURVEDA UNIVERSITY
Chanakya Bhavan
Jamnagar - 361 008, Gujarat
Tel : +91-288-2664866, 0288-2677324, 2750912, 2676854, 2661188
Fax : 0288-2555966/2555585
Email : info@ayurveduniversity.com
Email : icasjam@ayurveduniversity.com icasjam@gmail.com
Website : http://www.ayurveduniversity.com

Vice Chancellor : Vd. Rajesh Kotecha
Registrar : Dr. R.M. Jhala

Gujarat Ayurved University was established in 1967 by an act passed by Gujarat State legislative Assembly in 1965. It is the first statutory University of its Kind both at national and international level - exclusively devoted to Ayurvedic studies and Research. This University is administratively linked to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare both at State and Centre-indicating its special status.

Gujarat Ayurved University is an academic and institution of higher learning established in 1967 by an Act of Gujarat State Assembly. This university is an autonomous organization fully financed by Govt.of Gujarat State. University looks after the management of the Institutes and Colleges situated in the campus along with conducting the examination of all the degree/diplomas awarded by the University. This University has three wings.

1. Administrative wing and the centers working directly under University.
2. Constituent Institutes and Colleges working in the campus.
3. Affiliated colleges of Ayurveda whose examinations are conducted by the University.

Gujarat Ayurveda University being a premiere institution of Ayurveda and W.H.O. collaborative center, became a center of attraction for foreigners. Students from Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Mauritius came here for regular P.G. degree course. The University started a three-month introductory course in Ayurveda in 1990. Since then students from the countries like Germany, Poland, England, Iceland, Switzerland, Netherlands, USA, Canada, Malta, Russia, Ukraine, Mongolia, Australia, Vietnam, Japan, Reunion Island, UK, Poland, Russia, Korea, Finland, Italy, Israel, Turkey, South Africa, Myanmar, Denmark have come to this University to attend various courses. In 1998 the University has broadened its objectives and set a goal to popularize Ayurveda in foreign countries and opened all its courses for foreigners. Many new courses have been introduced exclusively for foreign nationals. To coordinate these activities and to provide exclusive information to foreign nationals, an International Center for Ayurvedic Studies has been inaugurated on January 5th, 1999. This center looks after the admission of foreign nationals in various courses and provides technical and administrative help to the students. Other than regular courses of the various Institutes this center organizes following courses exclusively for the foreign nationals.
Established by the Government of Gujarat, under the flagship of Home Department - Government of Gujarat. The Gujarat Forensic Sciences University is a highly specialized higher education institution that came into existence through an Act: No. 17, passed by the Gujarat State Legislative Assembly, dated the 30th of September 2008.

It is the only university across the world, dedicated to Forensic & Investigative Science. The University started functioning from July 2009 onwards and in May 2011, received recognition by the 'University Grants Commission'; as a State University, under Section 22 of the UGC Act 1956. It is located at Gandhinagar - the capital city of the State of Gujarat, which is a vibrant; industrious; safe and business friendly State of India.

The University is segregated into three academic departments, namely: Institute of Forensic Science, Institute of Behavioural Science and Institute of Research & Development. It currently offers only postgraduate level academic programs.

The University runs in parallel association with the Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) - Gujarat State, to provide hands-on training. DFS - Gujarat State is a state-of-the-art; NABL accredited; ISO-IEC 17025:2005 certified laboratory, maintaining international standards in terms of infrastructure and facilities for Forensic Analysis.

The GFSU's Ultramodern Campus construction is already underway; near the DFS premises, on a government allocated land of 50,000 Square Meters. The foundation of the University's campus was laid by the Hon'ble CM of Gujarat State, on the 10th of October 2011.

The University is headed by the Director General; followed by the Registrar and a Director; as Head of each of the Institutes.

The highest body of the University is the Board of Governors; having the Director General of the University, as its Chairman.
GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
Attalika Avenue, Knowledge Corridor
Koba, Gandhinagar – 382007, Gujarat
Phone : +91-79-23276611/23276612 / 079-23287157/58
Fax : +91-79-23276613 , 079-23287156
Email : contact@gnlu.ac.in; vc@gnlu.ac.in; registrar@gnlu.ac.in
Website : http://www.gnlu.ac.in

Director : Prof. Bimal N. Patel
Registrar I/c : Thomas Mathew

Gujarat National Law University (GNLU) is the statutory university established by the
Govt. of Gujarat under the Gujarat National Law University Act, 2003. The University is
recognized by the Bar Council of India (BCI) and University Grants Commission (UGC) (2f & 12b).
The University is also member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and
the University is functioning as nodal agency to uplift the legal education in the State of
Gujarat. The GNLU Act 2003 proclaims, "shall be to advance and disseminate learning
and knowledge of law and legal processes and their role in national development: to
develop in the students and the research scholars sense of responsibility to serve society in
the field of law by developing skills in regard to advocacy, legal services, legislation,
parliamentary practice, law reforms and such other matters; to make law and legal
processes efficient instruments of social development; and to promote inter-disciplinary
study of law in relation to management, technology, international cooperation and
development." The ethos of imparting education in Gujarat National Law University
comprises of a mutual endeavor of the Faculty and the students who become part of our
august family after clearing the hurdle of a rigorous and strenuous selection procedure.
The cream of the country finds a place amidst us. The University has been in a process of
striving for academic and professional excellence in the field of legal studies in the
country. The University became functional from the year, 2004. Our teaching methodology
and the student response to it can be safely summarized as being par excellence. Our
student fraternity has won us laurels in the various spheres of national and international
moot court competitions, paper presentations and the attendant Cultural activities. We
strive for an all round and inter-disciplinary academic excellence in sync with the other
National Law Schools of the country. Since its inception the University has been holding
regular in-house Moot Court competitions where-in meritorious students are sent abroad
for participating in Moot Court jamborees. The hub of activity happens to be our Moot
Court Committee and the Legal Aid Clinic, which have developed a workable and efficient
interface with the industry and the Judiciary to the satisfaction of us all. As we persist in
our academic endeavors, it won’t be an overstatement to make, that our University will
become a leader in the sphere of legal education in the country. Our founding myth too
objectifies the ideal of, “Let all good and noble thoughts come to us from all directions”,
which is a hymn from the Rigveda. We, the fraternity of Gujarat National Law University
aim at a homogenization of all trends and civilizational patterns by inculcating in our
students, an appreciation of other cultures and regions of the country in all its
homogeneity.
Gujarat Technological University (International Innovative University), commonly referred as GTU, is a statewide institution affiliating many esteemed engineering, pharmacy, and management colleges and varsities across the western Indian Districts of Gujarat.

Gujarat Technological University was established on 16th May, 2007 to provide excellence in science and technology field. GTU makes degree engineering 100, degree pharmacy 90, diploma engineering 90, MBA 119, MCA 76, Hotel Management 2, diploma Pharmacy 16, in total 4 lac students and 20 thousand professors united under GTU and has achieved new stage in science and technology. GTU library provides live environment to enable the advancement of knowledge and discovery. Our Mission is to provide Faculties and students a vast ocean of knowledge which can bring new inventions and discoveries.

Earlier, Gujarat University was the prime university of Gujarat state heading all colleges including technical colleges. To ensure more efficient, and systematic imparting of technical education, the state government formulated GTU. GTU declares results all around from February to April for winter exams and all around from June to August of summer exams.

The Objective of Integrated Training and Placement cell is offering the best candidates at one location. At the same time single point of contact to offer better services to industries. Moreover, we would like to invite industries for campus recruitment. Industries may arrange campuses at all seven places for that region or we can merge and make two or three centres as per the need of the industries.
The Gujarat University was conceived in the nineteen twenties in the minds of public-spirited and learned men like Gandhiji, Sardar Patel, Acharya Anandshankar B. Dhruva, Dada Saheb Mavlankar, Kasturbhai Lalbhai and many others. However, the University could come into existence only after the achievement of independence. In 1949, the University was incorporated under the Gujarat University Act of the State Government ‘as a teaching and affiliating University.’ This was done as a measure of decentralisation and reorganization of University education in the then Province of Bombay.

During the course of its life of more than five decades, the University has seen the establishment of seven more Universities which were carved out of the jurisdiction of the Gujarat University, viz., Sardar Patel University, Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar University, South Gujarat University, Gujarat Ayurveda University, Gujarat Agricultural University and North Gujarat University.

Even then, the Gujarat University is the largest university in the state catering to the needs of higher education of more than two lakh students scattered over 235 colleges, 15 recognised institutions and 24 approved institutions. There are 34 Post-Graduate University departments and 221 P.G. Centres.

Gujarat University is an affiliating University at the under-graduate level, while it is a teaching one at the post-graduate level. Indeed, the responsibility for post-graduate instruction has been statutorily given to the University, and accordingly it has evolved a plan of co-ordinated instruction under the direct control and supervision of the University so as to ensure efficient and diversified instruction. An important feature of this University is the system of external examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, both and under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

The external examinations were introduced with a view to enabling working students and the others who could not afford the high cost of university education to realize their dream.

Gujarat University has developed phenomenally in the last 57 years to be recognized as a premier University in the country today. It provides education in one of the widest range of disciplines to about two lakh students.
Gujarat Vidyapith was founded by Mahatma Gandhi on October 18, 1920 to liberate the Indian youths from the shackles of British colonial rule. As against the British colonial education system, propounded by Lord Macaulay, that produced human resources for the oppressive British Empire, Gandhi wanted his Vidyapith to prepare the youths for the task of national reconstruction and usher in 'Hind Swaraj', the India of his dream.

Gujarat Vidyapith was established as a national university without a government charter. Gandhiji was its life-long chancellor. Professor A T Gidwani was its founder vice-chancellor. Later, many more institutions, colleges and schools were affiliated to the Vidyapith. In 1923, the total number of students in these institutions stood at 30,000.

After Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Morarji Desai adorned the post of chancellor of the Vidyapith.

Until 1930, Vidyapith imparted graduation-level courses in languages such as Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian, English as well as in History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Economics, Accountancy, Music, Political Science, Pharmacy, Archaeology and Indology.

The Vidyapith stopped functioning temporarily during the civil disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932 and the Quit India movement of 1942. The students and faculty members participated actively in the freedom struggle, many of them courting arrest.

The Vidyapith started functioning afresh from 1945 and in June 1947, the Mahadev Desai College of Social Work was established. The Government of India declared the Vidyapith as a deemed university in 1963.

Today, it is one of the national universities with a charter from the Government of India and seeks to promote Gandhiji's ideals of service-oriented education.
Gulbarga University was established in 1980 by an Act of Karnataka State. Its jurisdiction extends to the five Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal of Hyderabad Karnataka. Earlier it was a post-graduate centre of Karnatak University, Dharwad since 1970.

The main campus is situated on a 860 acres of land, 6 kilo meters east of Gulbarga city. It has 38 post-graduate departments and 4 post-graduate centres located at Krishnadevarayanagar, Bellary, Raichur and Bidar. Another post-graduate centre at Basavakalyan is on the anvil.

The University enrolls about 3500 students every year for various post-graduate, M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in various disciplines.

There are about 160 faculty members and about 700 technical and non-technical supporting staff. There are 305 colleges affiliated to this University which enrol graduate / diploma courses in arts, fine arts, music, social sciences, science & technology, commerce, education and law.

The Logo Statement "Vidyeye Amrutha" translates as “Education is Nector” and conveys the spirit of Gulbarga University which is catering to the needs of Hyderabad – Karnataka region.

The starting of this University comes to our people as “Nector”. Hence this logo symbolises the endeavour of the University in its prime focus of imparting higher education for the development of this region.
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (GADVASU) was established at Ludhiana by an act of the Punjab Legislature No. 16 of 2005 notified in the Punjab Government Gazette on August 9, 2005 and it started functioning w.e.f. April 21, 2006 for promoting livestock production, health and prevention of the disease(s) through integrated teaching, research and extension programme(s). The University was established with the following goals and objectives:

- To provide adequate supply of trained veterinary professionals including Master’s and Doctorate level specialists capable of handling livestock health and production aspects according to the needs of the State Government and allied agencies.
- To undertake research work in selected areas and wherever applicable following multidisciplinary approach.
- To provide opportunities for continuing education for professionals in Veterinary Science.
- To provide consultancy and specialist services to livestock owners, government, semi-government and allied agencies.
- To run “Referral” hospitals for specialized treatment and also to provide clinical training to the students.
- To provide technical expert advise to different government and other agencies whenever called upon.
- To foster faculty development by providing opportunities to participate in appropriate training programmes, conferences, workshops, seminars, symposia etc. and avail other opportunities in exchange programmes.
- To encourage cooperation and collaboration with other departments, colleges, universities and industries, both nationally and internationally.
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, is a Central University of India, located in Bilaspur C.G. State, established under Central Universities Act 2009, No. 25 of 2009. Formerly called Guru Ghasidas University (GGU), established by an Act of the State Legislative Assembly, was formally inaugurated on June 16, 1983. GGU is an active member of the Association of Indian Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities. Situated in a socially and economically challenged area, the university is appropriately named to honor the great Satnami Saint Guru Ghasidas (born in 17th century), who championed the cause of the downtrodden and waged a relentless struggle against all forms of social evils and injustice prevailing in the society. The University is a residential cum affiliating institution, having its jurisdiction spread over Bilaspur Revenue Division of the state of Chhattisgarh.

The department is offering specialization in Medical Anthropology and Tribal Development. Besides the courses in the table, Ph.Ds have been awarded on some crucial topics like genetic analysis, disease prevalence in isolated community, tribal unrest. The course contents also deal with issues and concerns covering different dimensions of human rights and development.

The departmental field work have been conducted on the tribals inhabiting remote areas. The department published a number of articles, papers and books covering different ethnographic areas. Department also completed a number of research projects like Rehabilitation and Displacement, Nutritional Status of the korwas, Tribal Indebtedness, Monograph and Village Studies.

The department is in close collaboration with the local NGOs for productive research and development. Department organized a Refresher course in Anthropology and sociology, memorial lectures on Globalization of culture, workshop on Tribal Self-Rule, Seminars on ‘Women empowerment’ and ‘Intersection of Religious and social upliftment of Harizons in central India’ and held lecture series for the students, research scholars, NGOs and government officials related to tribal affairs. Department invited two ful-bright scholars from U.S.A. Ministry of Human Resource development, Government of India, sanctioned grants to establish the Sahid Bir Narayan Singh Chair with a view to conduct research on primitive tribe and to work for documentation and preservation of cultural information, knowledge and resources.
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, 'A' Grade accreditation with NAAC, established by Government of NCT of Delhi under the provisions of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Act, 1998 read with its Amendment in 1999.

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University has received the Platinum Technology Award for quality and excellence in the field of education, in Geneva, Switzerland, presented by Otherways Management and Consulting, a Paris-based international organisation.

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, Association of Indian Universities, Medical Council of India and Distance Education Council.

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University was established as Indraprastha University (IPU) on 28 March 1998 by the Govt. of NCT Delhi as a state University. The university was named after the ancient mythological city of Indraprastha, which features prominently in the Mahabharata epic.

In 2001, the university was officially re-christened as Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU) after the Tenth Great guru of Sikhs Guru Gobind Singh.

Vision: “The University will stimulate both the hearts and minds of scholars, empower them to contribute to the welfare of society at large; train them to adopt themselves to the changing needs of the economy; advocate them for cultural leadership to ensure peace, harmony and prosperity for all.”

Mission: “Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University shall strive hard to provide a market oriented professional education to the student community of India in general and of Delhi in particular, with a view to serving the cause of higher education as well as to meet the needs of the Indian industries by promoting establishment of colleges and Schools of Studies as Centres of Excellence in emerging areas of education with focus on professional education in disciplines of engineering, technology, medicine, education, pharmacy, nursing, law, etc.”
The Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar, was established on October 20, 1995 by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Haryana. It was formally inaugurated on November 1, 1995. It is named after Guru Jambheshwar Ji Maharaj, a saint environmentalist of 15th century. Keeping in view the nature of courses offered at the University and the mandate for which it had been established the name of the University has been changed as Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology. The University is situated at Hisar, a rapidly growing town situated at 167 Km. from Delhi on Delhi- Rohtak-Hisar-Sirsa- Fazilka National Highway (NH- 10) and at a distance of 231 Km. from Chandigarh on NH- 65.

The University is situated over a sprawling area of about 372 acres. The campus is laid out with picturesque landscape, numerous buildings of various designs and wide road network. It presents a spectacle of harmony in architecture and natural beauty. Approximately, 225 acres of land have been developed providing with all modern facilities such as road networks, water supply, street lighting, electricity supply and parks/lawns. The University has a cafeteria with the facility of a big dinning hall, kitchen, store and office on the ground floor. One big hall is also on the first floor. The cafeteria provides refreshment breakfast and lunch facilities. Facilities for special program like tea party etc. are also available here. Besides, there is a Shopping Centre which offers several facilities to the residents, such as saloon, laundry, post office, bookshop, bank with ATM facility, grocery shop, sweets shop, computer and photocopying facilities, etc.

The University is recognized by the University Grants Commission under Section 2(f) for recognition of degrees on 11.1.1996 and under section 12(8) of the UGC Act to be eligible for central assistance on 7.2.1997. The University has been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), in 2002 as grade 'A' and has been re-accredited as grade 'A' with (CGPA 3.26), in 2009.

Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction of the University extends to the courses being run in the areas of science, technology, engineering, pharmacy, physiotherapy and management on the University Campus and all Technical Institutions (except 8.Pharmacy institutions) in the Districts Fatehabad, Hisar and Sirsa with effect from the academic session 2011-12.
GKU has been established by the Act of the Legislature of the state of Punjab, under the “GURU KASHI UNIVERSITY ACT 2011” (Punjab Act No 37 of 2011), to provide education at all levels in all disciplines of higher education (including professional, medical, technical, general education) through all the modes of education.

The University has been set up with a mission of spreading the knowledge and empowering the youth so that they can contribute in the growth of the country and work for the welfare of the society.

To achieve our mission we are committed to provide the best of infrastructure and facilities, qualified and experienced faculty, conducive and rich learning environment. GKU is spread over 45 acres of lush green campus and is offering a wide variety of educational programs to meet the requirements of the industry of the surrounding area.

We are committed to provide high quality education by maintaining the highest standards in our curricular, cocurricular and extracurricular activities. Our students will be equipped with the desired knowledge, skills and competence to confidently meet the challenges of the corporate world.
Guru Nanak Dev University was established at Amritsar on November 24, 1969 to mark the 500th birth anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It is both a residential and an affiliating university. In conceiving the future course of the University, the objectives enshrined in the Guru Nanak Dev University Act 1969, emphasised that the new University would make provision for imparting education and promoting research in the humanities, learned professions, sciences, especially of applied nature and technology. The University is successfully catering to twenty thousand students in various faculties at University Campuses and Constituent Colleges. Guru Nanak Dev University is the first University of the region which introduced on-line admissions to its courses, on-line counselling for State Level Admissions and Credit Based Evaluation System. All the results have been computerized and OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) system is being used to bring in more efficiency and transparency. It is again first for any University in the region to have computerized it examination and registration system. The students now have an all time access to their results through SMS service. The University has risen to 16th rank in the top 50 universities of the country, as per recent survey conducted by 'India Today' and has achieved 11th Position, out of the 500 universities, in Publications in science. The University has won the highest sports Award in the country, the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy, for a record of 21 times. The university has won National Championship in Inter-University Youth Festivals in the year 2012. The University has been National Champion for 8 times. The University has also won the North Zone Inter-University Cultural Championship for the 12 times this year. Studies and research on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak, in addition to working towards the promotion of Punjabi language and spreading education among educationally backward classes and communities were the other commitments. In consonance with these expectations, the University in its eventful history of 43 years has taken long strides in spreading the message of the Guru and promoting education in such fields as Science, Arts, Management, Information Technology, Industrial Technology, Environment, Planning and Architecture. To fulfill its commitment, the tuitions fee charged from the students of the departments of Guru Nanak Studies and the School of Punjabi Studies has been waived. This year, this University is declared University with Potential for Excellence by University Grants Commission, New Delhi to establish Centres of Advance Studies in Chemistry, Physics, Environmental Sciences and Comparative Literature. The University is accredited with a CGPA of 3.5 out of 4 with 'A' Grade, highest for any University by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council and Academic Staff College of the University placed at 12th rank by NAAC, Bengaluru.
Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India. GRAU is an inspirational idea of Sh. Tikshan Sud, Medical Education & Research Minister under the able guidance of Sr. Parkash Singh Badal, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab to promote Ancient pathy of Ayurveda, Research and Medical Tourism in the field of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy. In the State of Punjab, there are four Universities dedicated to the development of concerned Sciences, Namely Punjab Technical University, at Jalandhar, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, at Faridkot, Punjab Agricultural University, at Ludhiana and Guru Angad Dev Veterinary Sciences University, at Ludhiana. There is no parallel system as far as technology is concerned. However, in the field of Medical Sciences, there is a system of Indian Medicine parallel to that of Modern system of Medicine, not only at national level, but internationally, in the form of Ayurveda, Sidh, Unani, Yoga and Homeopathy. The Ayurvedic system of medicine was invented by Acharaya Dhanwantri ji and both in Medicine and Surgery, the Ayurvedic System is well established and includes 'Chark Rishi ji' for Medical problems and the great 'Shushrat', the shining star in the field of Ayurvedic Surgery.

Similarly in the method of Yoga, the great Patanjali is known the world over. 'Sidh' system of medicine has also developed to its glorious heights in this land of Himalayas. The philosophy of Ayurved is totally different from that of Modern Medicine, wherein the philosophical basis of disease is the cell of the organ, while in Ayurved the philosophy is that the disease in the Human body is because of imbalance of inherent forces and the same manifest through some organ.

Similarly the system of Homeopathic Medicine also takes into consideration the body as a whole, rather than different organs individually and its philosophical basis is also drometrially opposite to that of modern medicine. Hence, it is required that independent research and development is carried out extensively in the theoretical as well as technical aspects of Ayurved, Sidh, Unani and Homeopathic Systems of Medicine. With this aim, the State of Punjab feels that this task of carrying out independent research and development of new Technologies for effective implementation of the ancient systems of Medicine and also for the theoretical and technological research in the field of Homeopathy, as separate and Independent University is required to be established in the State. Hence, this bill fall under the category of money bill under Section 199 of the Constitution of India and as such is being sent for the prior approval of His Excellency, the Governor of Punjab.
Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya was founded on March 4, 1902 by Swami Shraddhanandaji with the sole aim to revive the ancient Indian Gurukula System of education, on the bank of Ganges at a distance of about 6 km. from Haridwar and about 200 km. from Delhi. This institution was established with the objective of providing an indigenous alternative to Lord Macaulay's education policy by imparting education in the areas of vedic literature, Indian philosophy, Indian culture, modern sciences and research. It is a deemed to be university fully funded by UGC/Govt. of India. Arya Samaj has been advocating women’s education since the day it was founded. As part of its policies for the up-liftment of women in the country, Kanya Gurukula Campus, Dehradun was established in 1922 by Acharya Ramdevji as a second campus of women's education. To give real shape to the dreams of Swami Shraddhanandaji, Kanya Gurukula Campus, Hardwar was established in 1993. Gurukula has witnessed many distinguished guests in its journey till date. To name a few of them are Mr. C.F. Andrews, Former Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Remjy Mcdonald, Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr Radha Krishnan, Sh.Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Munje, Sadhu Vaswani, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Sh. Gyani Jail Singh, Sh. L.K. Advani and recently in 2011 Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker Lok Sabha visited the Vishwavidyalaya.

Achievements
(a) Deemed University Status: The distinguished services of this institution to the nation were recognized when it was given the status of Deemed to be University in 1962 by University Grants Commission.
(b) Four Star Status: National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) has awarded four star status to the Vishwavidyalaya in 2002.
(c) Centenary Year: Vishwavidyalaya celebrated year 2002 as its centenary year. The Vishwavidyalaya has had phenomenal growth over the past 100 years and now offers 20 UG courses and 17 PG courses in different disciplines. Research programmes leading to the degree of Ph.D. are being run in the fields of Vedic literature, Sanskrit literature, Philosophy, Hindi, English, Psychology, Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology, Environmental Science, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Human Consciousness and Yogic Sciences, Botany, Zoology, Microbiology, Computer Sciences and Management Studies.
(d) Membership: Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya is a Registered autonomous institute. All the degrees conferred by Vishwavidyalaya are recognized by UGC and AICTE wherever required. Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya is a pride member of Association of Indian Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities.
The foundations of Haridev Joshi University of Journalism and Mass Communication (HJUJ) stand on the bedrock of freedom of expression and providing access to information and knowledge of diverse viewpoints. In fact, HJUJ is the result of Rajasthan Government’s commitment towards promoting quality journalism. The conviction, in the minds of Members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and the policy makers in the State of Rajasthan, on the crucial role of the media in preserving democratic principles also facilitated the enactment of the legislation that brought HJUJ into existence in 2012.

Haridev Joshi University of Journalism and Mass Communication (HJUJ) aims to be one of India's finest universities devoted to media studies and mass communication. The university is named after an illustrious former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, the late Haridev Joshi, who began his public life as a freedom fighter and journalist in the tribal Banswara region. HJUJ, a dream project of Rajasthan Government, is mandated to lead three core programmes -- teaching, training and research - embracing a broad social mission to impart high calibre journalistic education to strengthen democratic values and processes in society.

Located in Jaipur, the capital of India's largest State Rajasthan, HJUJ offers an array of innovative courses in journalism and mass communication to combine both theory and practice at the graduate, postgraduate and doctoral levels. Committed to instilling quality in education and make it responsive to fast changing global trends, HJUJ will adopt media-study-tools to impart professional skills and lead students, including those belonging to weaker sections of society, towards advanced educational opportunities.

An autonomous and independent mass media is joie de vivre to promoting public welfare, protecting peoples' fundamental rights and basic entitlements. India has a long tradition of a pluralistic, fair and independent press that rose to prominence through its deep involvement in the country's Freedom Struggle. In recent decades, other mass media like radio, television, cinema and digital or 'new' media have also earned enormous recognition. Through Its multiple academic programmers dovetailed with fast emerging issue-based practical sessions and in-plant training schedules, HJUJ will strive to function as a media-laboratory to roll out ethically competent professionals in various segments of the fast expanding media industry.
The geographical jurisdiction of the North Gujarat University encompasses four Districts-Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. Each one of the four District has its own distinct heritage. Geographically a part of the whole area is towards the desert of Kutchh, while on the North Eastern side are rocky regions of forest populated by the tribal. The economy of the area is mainly agricultural. There are a few towns here and no big city. The rest of the population lives in villages. With a view to catering to the peculiar cultural and educational needs of the area, North Gujarat University was established by the Ordinance No. 5 of 1986 dated 17.5.1986 which was later passed as the North Gujarat University Act No.22 of 1986 on 11/9/86 by the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat. The University has been functioning since then and growing and expanding steadily.

Patan a town in Patan District, was chosen for the University Headquarter. The historical importance of the place cannot be underestimated. For centuries it had been the capital city of a large kingdom extending far beyond the bounds of present day Gujarat, under the Solanki rulers and a very important seat of Jain scholarship. It is the holy land of Hemchandracharya a great thinker who made valuable contribution to the studies in grammar, literature, religion and philosophy. The RANI-VAV, a great architectural and sculptural monument of yester years, the lakes of Shahastralinga and Khansarovar, the Jain temples of Panchasara and a few other remains in and around the place testify to the glory that was Patan, in not so distant past.

The North Gujarat University was carved out of Gujarat University whose Headquarter is at Ahmedabad. On bifurcation, the North Gujarat University inherited no physical assets from its parent University. It had, therefore, to start its existence ab-initio so far as its local habitation was concerned. PATAN, a historical town in northern part of Gujarat, was officially designated as the Head-Quarter town of the University. The town happens to have composite campus of four affiliated colleges. The managing council of the colleges was kind enough to put at the disposal of the infant University its two hostel buildings on rent to accommodate its offices. Thus began the University to operate and serve 41 colleges scattered over the three erstwhile Districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana and Sabarkantha allotted in its jurisdiction. Along with the two hostel buildings the University rented a hall, called the Gandhi Memorial hall, to house its library. The aim was to start building up a nucleus library for the future post-graduate departments of the university.
Inception of Garhwal University on Dec. 1st 1973 was the fulfillment of a long cherished dream of the local people. The University was established under the provisions of Uttar Pradesh State Universities Act (Act No. 10 of 1973) on 1.12.1973 and the Act come in force w.e.f. 1.12.1973. The name of the university was rechristened to Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University in 1989 in commemoration of the memory of a leading statesman of the country, the son of the soil Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, and subsequently established as Central University under the provision of the Central Universities Ordinance, 2009, No.3 of 2009 published in the gazette of India, extraordinary Part-II, Sec-I, New Delhi, 15 January 2009. Our University is among the ten largest Universities of the country with 3 campuses and more than 180 affiliated colleges and institutes (both state run/aided and self financed) and examining approximately 150,000 students annually, providing higher education services in 7 out of the 13 Districts of the State of Uttarakhand. The University is blessed with state of art research facilities, some of the best teachers and close academic relations with a number of premier institutions. With its Headquarters at Srinagar some 108 K.M. from Rishikesh along the Delhi-Niti National Highway, Birla Campus at Srinagar (bisected into two halves. the Srinagar Campus and the Chauras Campus by the river Alaknanda), BGR Campus set on enticing mountain slopes at Pauri (29 K.M. from Srinagar and some 100 K.M. from Kotdwara, the nearest railway station) and SRT Campus at Badshahi Thaul amidst dense pine forest (some 85 K.M. from Srinagar and 65 K.M. from Rishikesh on the route to Gangotri). The University offers a variety of higher learning courses and academic programmes through 10 Faculties. As a mark of the appreciation of its importance and achievements it has been upgraded as a Central University. HNB Garhwal University nestled in the lap of Himalayan ranges is the Garhwal Himalaya. "The abode of Gods; Devbhumi or Tapobhumi", is how it finds mention in mythology and religious literature. Srinagar Garhwal is situated (30° 0' 13" N / 78° 0' 46" E) in Pauri District of Garhwal region of Uttaranchal on the bank of river Alaknanda in mid-Himalaya. Being the royal capital of the erstwhile rulers of Garhwal in the past, variously known as Sripur, Srikshtera and Danush Teertha, it remained capital of Garhwal kingdom till 1805 AD; thereafter the centre of Gorkha rule till 1850 AD and administrative centre of British till 1890 AD. The historic township enroute to the supershrine resorts of Kedarnath and Badrinath is well linked by road to all the prominent places of the region, including the three rail heads- Rishikesh, Kotdwara and Dehradun. Of late, Srinagar has strongly emerged as a centre of higher learning and research with the establishment of the University. The historic town Srinagar is well linked by the road with all the prominent places of the region, including the three rail heads- Rishikesh, Kotdwara and Dehradun.
The establishment of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Uttarakhand Medical Education University fulfills one of very long cherished and important aspirations of the people of Uttarakhand to have best and highest level medical facility within the state. Although successive state governments tried to provide a chain of hospitals in the entire length and breadth of the state and also opened several medical, dental, nursing and para-medical colleges, both in the public and private sectors, for providing education in respective fields so that necessary trained personnel is available within the state for hospitals in Uttarakhand, still for various serious and critical cases the patients and their attendants had to run to Delhi and other distant places to get specialized and high level treatment. This caused insurmountable problems and incurring of huge funds in terms of money for them. This was because highest level medical education and research was not available within the state. Moreover, the medical, nursing and para-medical institutions were so far affiliated to non-medical universities in the state which only conducted their examinations and awarded degrees and diplomas and had no expertise to guide the quality of education and research.

The establishment of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Medical Uttarakhand Education University at Dehradun, by an Act enacted by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor on 18 February 2014 by the Uttarakhand Govt-Act-No72/xxxvi(3)/2014/07(1)/2014 to fulfills the long standing need of the people of Uttarakhand to have an institution for the advancement and development of medical education in the state.

It aims not only to guide the medical, dental, nursing and para-medical education in the state by affiliating all such institutions with it but also itself carry high level and specialized teaching and research. It shall also have a medical college of its own within its campus to serve as a model for other colleges within the state. It shall cooperate and collaborate with best similar institutions within the country and abroad so that the best medical education can be provided within the state of Uttarakhand. It also aims at providing quality research.
"Dharma Sansthapanartham" (for the sake of establishing the primacy of the laws of eternal values) is the motto of Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, established by the Government of Chhattisgarh under the Hidayatullah National University of Law, Chattisgarh, Act (Act No.10 of 2003).

HNLU is a Residential University and is sixth in the series of National Law Schools in India. HNLU has been included in the list of the Universities maintained by the University Grants Commission under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 and has been declared fit to receive Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The university is recognized by the Bar Council of India under section 7 of the Advocates Act. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. L. Dattu, Judge Supreme Court of India is the Visitor of the University, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yatindra Singh, the Chief Justice of High Court of Chattisgarh is the Chancellor and Prof. (Dr.) Sukh Pal Singh, is the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The new campus of HNLU is the glorious result of the excellence of human effort and human spirit - simply unputdownable. The Government of Chhattisgarh has been kind enough to allot the required land and give necessary financial assistance for the construction of the new campus.

His Excellency Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the President of India laid the Foundation Stone of the permanent building of this University on 28.01.2004, in the presence of His Excellency Lt. Gen. K.M. Seth, the Governor of Chhattisgarh and Hon'ble Dr. Raman Singh, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh.

The Government of Chhattisgarh initially allotted a sum of Rs.10.00 Crores in the year 2005-2006, for commencing the construction of the new building. Additional budgetary allocation of Rupees Thirty Crores replenished to meet the total financial requirement for the construction of new Campus.
Blessed are those who have the opportunity to serve humanity. At HIHT University, we groom young minds to not only be thorough professionals but to also be good human beings with moral and ethical values.

Our founder’s philosophy is embodied in his golden words “Love, Serve, Remember”. He believed that one must learn to work lovingly and selflessly. One can, through rigorous practice become skillful, but working lovingly and selflessly is what we need to learn.

It is this philosophy that the institute strives to incorporate in its system of education as well as in the treatment of the sick. Swami Rama did not teach any particular religious doctrine but his teachings aimed at transforming individuals by inspiring them to take charge of their own lives through discipline and strong will power.

His principle of compassion and selfless service is evident in patient care at the hospital and other in the outreach services offered by our medical professionals. We also see a reflection of his philosophy and teachings in the free care provided to very poor patients in our hospital through the Sewa Fund, scholarships for needy and meritorious students and other voluntary health services.

“All of the body is in the mind, but not all of the mind is in the body.” Swami Rama strongly emphasized that a majority of diseases have a psychosomatic basis and that these diseases could be ameliorated by harmonizing the body, breath, mind and emotions simultaneously.

Swami Rama’s pioneering work on the use of biofeedback as a therapeutic modality has laid the foundation for stress management and holistic health programs. The Department of Holistic Medicine in the Hospital integrates the spiritual basis of life with traditional and modern medicine. His basic teachings emphasized correct breathing techniques, healthy eating habits and various yogic and meditative practices.

The science of Joyful Living /Stress Management programme for students and faculty is a reflection of his nonsectarian and universal approach to life.
The Himachal Pradesh Technical University is established with the objectives for value creation and welfare in society through technical education and training, research, innovation public and private sector consultancy, entrepreneurship, continuing education programmes, autonomous Colleges/Institution and affiliating constituent and private Colleges/Institution.

At the same time the University is responsive to the changing and exceptional requirements of our societies and economies and contribute to find answers to global problems.

This implies the continued existence and evolution of the University – defined by a commitment to offering society need – based and research-based technical education to increasingly diverse student bodies, to strengthening the linkage between teaching-learning and research, and to providing the University students with competences required to rapidly changing skilled labour markets.

This requires the University with different traditions, vision, mission mixes, and thrust areas in the context of a system of higher education Institutions incorporating progression routes from one institution to another, based on equality of esteem for diverse missions, and aware of the importance of balancing the need for competitiveness with that of enhanced cooperation, social cohesion and solidarity.

The first statutes are based on a desire to assign competence and responsibility to the relevant University’s authorities, and to regulate by statutes only that which is required by the Himachal Pradesh Technical University Act of 2010 to be regulated by statutes or which is obviously necessary.
The Himachal Pradesh University was founded on July 22, 1970. It is located at Summer Hill which is at a distance of 5 kms from the main town, Shimla. The University is nestled amidst tall and lush green trees of deodars, oats, pines and rhododendrons. The location of the University presents a panoramic natural view among the woods, settled around Summer Hill. The camps where one half bathes in the fresh sun towards the east and another half in the grandeur of unique sunset on the West. Overlooking snow peaked majestic mountain ranges add to the lofty ideals and vision of the university. Its salubrious climate and calmness presents congenial atmosphere to pursue higher studies. The University campus occupies an area of 200 acres and has been designed to possess a distinctive architectural style. Himachal Pradesh University is the only multi-faculty and affiliating University in the state. It firmly believes in what India's first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru said in his oft. Cited convocation address at the University of Allahabad, “A University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for region, for progress, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher.

Mission and Objectives

- To cultivate the spirit of free enquiry, to foster independent and critical thinking, to be a repository of knowledge, to be an instrument of dissemination of knowledge and to promote the traditions, values enshrined in Indian heritage and tradition. To be specific, its purpose is to empower, in particular, the people of Himachal Pradesh, most of whom lives in difficult, remote and tribal areas, through educational processes by undertaking teaching, research and outreach programmes.
- Further, it strives to have a system of higher education rigorously intellectual and socially relevant. It is to inculcate in students values of reason, discipline, democracy, patriotism, respect for differences, rigor, objectivity, professionalism, social responsibility, cooperation, non-violence and perfectionism.
- The University aims at providing opportunity, both through the formal and distance mode, for total quality education to everyone irrespective of gender, race, creed, caste, or class. It is engaged in equipping students with relevant and appropriate skills, attitudes and experiences for meeting the challenges of life.

Hence broadly speaking, the mission of the University is to usher Himachal Pradesh and India into the new millennium as a leading contributor in the field of education and research both in the social sciences, languages, behavioural sciences and in science & technology.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. Vijay Dhasmana

Himalayan University - a center of diverse and creative education; brings their students with world class of study environment and top experienced faculties. Being offering education under the rigid and competitive corporate behavior; Himalayan University managed to hold up with worthy research programs and other explorative degree courses that make students to perform best with their higher education.

Himalayan University is a young and dynamic segment of higher education that concern new challenges and unique tasks in order to raise its favorability and creditability at the global wise. Top class of educational environment, all types of students facilities of international standard, latest course curriculum, wide range of degree programs have made us as one of the enriching and enlivening universities of India. Today, Himalayan University offers almost hundreds of degree programs ranging from bachelors to PhD in all types of major disciplines. In coming years, Himalayan University intent to let their students to experience an international behavior while study under the supervision of foreign faculties. In respect of next mission, Himalayan University works to open with many new research programs in order to produce versatile and efficient professionals to the corporate world. Himalayan University comprises of best and lucrative team of varied faculties ranging from engineering, marketing, medical, media, pharmacy, education, law, nursing, agriculture, pharma and many more that have played a crucial role while imparting the root education to make our students perfect and effective while handling the corporate complexities under an efficient manner. A grade of past academic records, excellent job experience, positive attitude and diversity while handling student's issues are some of the major attributes of our faculty cell that works to shape the world with best professionals. If we move towards placement and internship cell; Himalayan University has a strong tie-ups with MCXSX; one of the highly demandable and successful nodes of Indian premium commodities and stock equities. We offer our students with best training and internship programs under the best facets of corporate sectors. Besides these, Himalayan University has already been connected with top segments of business market that offers their students with world class of training, placement and internship programs including IT, finance, banking, automobile, education, media, medical and many more. Our team of training and placement cell, is always being sensitized, to cover with latest and updated news about the corporate sector in order to provide best opportunity to our esteem students. We always feel proud and honor to carry with finest and outstanding opportunities for our students in respect of their career and professionalism.
Himgiri Zee University has been established to meet the growing demand for trained human resources in various social, educational, scientific, technical and professional organizations so as to channel human energy towards sustainable economic and social development.

In order to make a positive difference to education and employment, Shri Subhash Chandra, Chairman, Essel Group of Industries and Zee Telefilms had brought together in 1995 a group of committed anthropologists, sociologists, economists and development communications professionals to set up TALEEM Research Foundation in Ahmedabad. One of the mandates of Taleem Research Foundation was to set up the Himgiri Zee University.

Based on the motto ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’ (World as Family), Himgiri Zee University has been established for the vocationalisation of higher education which is national in character and transnational in jurisdiction.

The University is characterized by its resolve not to discriminate on grounds of caste, creed, residence, community, gender and religion. HZU has been established under Act No. 17 of 2003 of the State Legislative Assembly, Government of Uttaranchal (Act 2003, Uttaranchal Adhiniyam Sankhya 17 of 2003) and has since become operational.

The University offers programmes in both the regular and the distance learning modes and envisages the use of modern technologies for this purpose.
HINDUSTAN UNIVERSITY
P.O.Box No.1, Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR)
Padur, (Via) Kelambakkam
Chennai - 603 103, Tamil Nadu
Tel : +91-44-2747 4262, 2747 4395
Fax : +91-44-2747 4208
Email : info@hindustanuniv.ac.in ; vc@hindustanuniv.ac.in
Website : www.hindustanuniv.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. S. Ramachandran

Hindustan College of Engineering, started in the year 1985, was conferred the "University Status" by University Grants Commission (UGC), Government of India, Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956 from the academic year 2008-09 and under the name HITS (Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science).

Today, Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science is one of the most sought after engineering Institutions in Tamil Nadu, reputed for its highly qualified and experienced faculty and excellent infrastructural facilities for curricular and extra curricular activities, the University has maintained an enviable academic excellence right from its inception.

The student community comprises of students from all over India and Overseas. We have students hailing from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Kenya, Korea, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sudan, U.A.E, Thailand, Vietnam, Tanzania, USA, etc.

The university has accomplished its mission and its academic achievements are a testimony to the same. More than 80% of students secure first class with distinctions year after year. Over 950 students have been placed in leading companies in India and abroad in the last 3 years.

The students of this reputed institution are receiving placement offers from leading companies in India and Abroad.

The institution has collaborative partnerships with leading universities in USA, Singapore, Australia, etc. It has students and faculty exchange programs with leading international universities. The university has also has received numerous accolades and awards over the years.
In pursuit of its mandate, the DAE has established research and development centres as well as grant-in-aid institutions, and has taken in its fold several existing institutions as its grant-in-aid institutions. Together all institutions under the umbrella of the DAE present a formidable group in terms of expertise in science and engineering and research infrastructure.

All research institutions under the umbrella of the DAE had been pursuing academic programmes with affiliation from universities located nearby. These programmes were either research based degree programmes (Ph.D. and M.Sc. by research) or class room based course work programmes in certain specialized areas [Diploma in Radiological Physics (DipRP), and Diploma in Medical Radio Isotope Techniques (DMRIT)] or those having a combination of class room courses and research (M.D., M.Ch. and D.M.). Student intake for these programmes was less than the full potential of the institutions and intensity of academic exchanges between R&D centres and grant-in-aid institutions had scope for improvement.

For developing a well trained manpower to fulfill its mandate, DAE founded the “Training School” at Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (AEET) in 1957. There was no opportunity available anywhere in the country to impart sufficiently broad-based training in the field of nuclear science and engineering. The Training School provided just the needed avenue both for training as well as for recruitment. With the renaming of AEET as BARC the Training School has come to be known as BARC Training School and the increased demand for manpower has prompted setting up training schools at other units of the DAE.

The Training Schools offer a well designed compact, one year intensive programme for fresh engineers and scientists giving them a sound knowledge base in nuclear science and technology. For historical reasons, the name “Training School” continues, however, given the depth and range of its operation of its programmes, it functions as a Graduate School.

The DAE has also made significant contributions to the development of research activity in the universities in the country. Through the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS), it has strengthened the research programmes in the universities by funding well defined projects. BRNS has the distinction of being the first agency in the country for funding extra-mural research. In the past one decade, funding through BRNS has been significantly stepped up.
Homoeopathy University is established by Dr. M.P.K.Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre Society, Jaipur. The Ordinance of University has been approved by His Excellency Governor of Rajasthan vide their Ordinance No.5 of 2009 on 13-10-2009. The bill of University has been raised in state assembly by the Government and legally accepted through the legislature on 3rd April 2010.

University is located in the vicinity of Jaipur at Saipura, Sanganer on a sprawling piece of landscaped earth furnished with latest instruments and top line facilities. University is all set to create the charismatic aura of gentle conciliation that Homoeopathy is all about.

Homoeopathy University is going to emerge as a Centre of Excellence in Homoeopathic education & research where learning shall be an ongoing process and knowledge will be exhaustive, where education shall be a tasteful blend of ethics and where grooming shall involve optimum usage of resources to be globally responsive and utilitarian. One of the prime ideas of University is to foster a supportive and vibrant learning environment where faculty, students and professionals cherish a mutual commitment to research and public service.

University proposes different kind of medical and Para-medical courses which are of benefits to the students and suffering human beings. B.H.M.S., M.D.(Hom.) and Ph.D. in Homoeopathy, M.Sc. in Biotechnology, Microbiology, and Biochemistry, Pharmacist course, B.Sc. in Nursing, Diploma in herbal pharmacy, Certificate course in Homoeopathy for Allopath, Diploma in Hospital Management, Foundation course for fresh graduates, Introduction to computers, Public relation in Homoeopathic Practice, Medico-legal aspect of Homoeopathic Practice, Introduction to Medical Transcription, Communication skills, Clinical research in Homoeopathy, Modus Operandi of Drug action, Application of Homoeo drugs in Veterinary & Agriculture etc. are the courses which not only provide an ample career opportunity for a young science student, but also help in maintaining good health level in Society.

Intelligently laid imploring structures standing generously strewn amidst an ecological friendly environment. Designed to support all the fines nuances of Homoeopathy, this mega structure conforms to all global parameters of excellence.
In view of addressing the need to have an educational system which supports innovation, research-driven academic programmes, recruitment, development & retention of outstanding faculty, world-class yet affordable education to increase students’ employability and improve career prospects, VEF has come up with IEC University at Atal Shanti Kunj in Baddi, District Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

IEC University aims to deliver multi-disciplinary world class education through effective and efficient processes so as to make it accessible to all sections of society. Sprawling over 14.5 acres and situated on the foothills of beautiful Shivalik Mountains, the University campus is an escape from the madding crowd. Lined with lush green trees, beautifully landscaped gardens and magnificently designed buildings with state-of-the-art facilities, IEC experience is truly international.

The heart of the IEC campus is its Academic block which houses two floored Digital library, acoustically designed auditorium, 80 lecture theatres, well equipped labs, Engineering workshops, Seminar Halls and a Computer Center with 24X7 internet connectivity.

The University also has excellent support facilities like canteen, gymnasium, health care center, sports complex, transportation facility, Banks, ATMs, Post office & Courier services, Residential facilities for staff, Hostels, Students Activity Center (SAC) and Hobby clubs. At IEC we appreciate that the end goal of every educational institute is to groom students to handle Industry problems which increases their employability. At IEC we have created a proper mix of the four important modes of learning in the curricula. Classroom Learning—Teacher is an integral part of the education system. He or She knows what to deliver and how to do it best. So the first mode is learning through an expert. Technologies to aid learning—To make the lecture more comprehensible and aid understanding, we have all the required technologies at place. This understanding is further increased through practicals. Doing something on your own improves your skills and understanding of the concepts. Hands on practice is what we believe in. Bringing out their leadership skills—The next mode is to make the student play the lead role and to open up. This is done through seminars, conferences, GDs, Technical quizzes, what’s the good word and a lot more activities. These exercises help in improving their soft skills including confidence level which is very important for having a successful career.
The Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) was sponsored by a non-governmental, Non-profit-motive making registered society, namely, Gandhi Vidya Mandir (GVM). The Government of India has accorded it the formal recognition of Deemed University, under Section 3 of the UGC Act-1956 vide notification F.9-29/2000-U.3 of 25th June 2002, and by the UGC vide notification F.6-25/2001 (cpp-i) of 27th December 2002. The University is nestled like an oasis in the Thar desert, near the town of Sardarshahr in India’s north-western state of Rajasthan. It is about 300 km west of Delhi, 125 km east of Bikaner and 250 km north of Jaipur (connected by rail and road). GVM has its own triad of helipads. GVM was founded in 1950, on a 1000-acre piece of land, on one of the harshest and most backward terrains. Acutely prone to droughts, heat and cold waves, epidemics and other travesties of nature, GVM has striven to alleviate the acute backwardness through various permanent and adhoc programmes of education, culture, livelihood, health and hygiene, vocations etc. There is no discrimination on the lines of caste, creed, class, colour or ideological or political learning. The rich cultural and spiritual heritage of India and propagation of Gandhian ideals of Ahimsa, Sarvoday and Universal Brotherhood are given due importance in the curricular, as well as periodical, programmes. GVM was the vision of Shri Kanhaiyalal Dugar who later embraced sanyas and came to be known as Swami Shri Ramsharanji, an embodiment of universal humanism. He, with the blood and sweat of many devoted social workers, philanthropists, students and staff, created this epitome of emulative excellence in human endeavor. Shri Dugar dedicated his entire life and all his personal wealth to the cause of education and up-liftment of the down-trodden. GVM boasts resident / non-resident students, from pre-primary to Ph.D. level. There is a separate multi-faculty colleges for girls and co-educational colleges in Ayurved, Para-Medical, Life Sciences, Veterinary Sciences, IT and Management, Engineering, Art and Home Science. There are well-planned hostel (A.C./Air-cooled also) for 1000 students, separate for boys and girls, amidst a self-contained colony of academicians. The sprawling 1000 acres university campus is a verdant oasis in the lap of an intense desert. It is dotted by large parks, gardens, playgrounds, auditoria, cultural and spiritual centres. GVM was conceptualized and nurtured as a University. The studies in education started in 1953, through its Basic Teacher’s Training College. The degree courses started in 1956, postgraduate in 1958 and the facility for Ph.D was added in 1968. ‘The Institute of Advanced Studies in Education’ came into being under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Education in 1993. The new millennium heralded the dawn of a dream-come true. After an arduous toil of over fifty years, Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) of GVM was formally recognized as Deemed to be University of Government of India and UGC, in 2002.
The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education is a Deemed University under Section 3 of UGC Act. 1956, It comprises of IBS Hyderabad (Faculty of Management), Faculty of Science and Technology (FST), Faculty of Law (FOL).

IFHE campus is a lush green sylvan campus with built-up area of over 10 lakh sq. ft. The campus is equipped with the state of art facilities like amphitheaters, auditoriums, academic blocks, fully equipped library block, computer center, language lab, hostels, canteen, faculty accommodation, ATM center, sports and recreation facilities.

IBS, since its establishment in 1995, has grown impressively and achieved widespread recognition from business and industry, academic circles and professional bodies. IBS is consistently ranked among the top B-Schools in India, in the annual B-School surveys every year.

Faculty of Science and Technology provides quality education in the field of Science and Technology and strives to acquire a reputation as a highly purposive, innovative institution setting the pace for workable reforms in professional education suitable and most relevant for the India cultural milieu.

Faculty of Law will train a new cadre of legal professionals through a comprehensive and contemporary body of integrated knowledge and rigorous education and research programs. FOL encourages students to acclimatize to the independent thinking and directs them towards a creative, holistic and strong domain knowledge.
The ICFAI University, Raipur has been established under Section 9(2) of the Chhattisgarh Private Universities (Establishment and Operations) Act 2005 and notified on March 25, 2011.

The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct.

The Visitor of the University is H.E. The Governor of Chhattisgarh. The University is administered as per the Act, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Governors is headed by the Chancellor and has the Vice-Chancellor and others as members.

The Board of Management is headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters.

The University offers Bachelor’s and Master’s Programs in Management and Science & Technology.
The ICFAI University, Himachal Pradesh has been notified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh in July, 2011.

The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct.

The University is administered as per the relevant, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Management is headed by the Chairperson and has the President and others as members. The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters. The University offers Bachelor’s and Master’s Programs in Management and Science & Technology.

To be a top ranking private university of choice for students, staff and corporates, recognized for excellence in Higher Education and Research specially relevant to social needs.

The mission of the University is to offer world class, innovative, career- oriented professional post graduate and undergraduate programs through inclusive technology - aided pedagogies to equip students with the requisite professional and life skills as well as social sensitivity and high sense of ethics. The University will strive to create an intellectually stimulating environment for Research, particularly into areas bearing on the socio- economic and cultural development of the state and the nation.
The ICFAI University, Jaipur has been notified by the Government of Rajasthan (Act No. 20 of 2011).

The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct.

The University is administered as per the relevant, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Management is headed by the Chairperson and has the President and others as members. The Academic Council chaired by the President is responsible for all academic matters.

The University presently offers Bachelor’s and Master’s Programs in Management and Science & Technology.
Having tasted the success and feeling the appetite of ever growing demands of students and parents alike, IFTM ventured into other areas of professional education. It started offering new courses in Engineering, Pharmacy and Computer Applications to cover the entire spectrum of professional courses. Year 2002 saw the addition of another feather in IFTM’s cap whereby a new Engineering Institute viz; College of Engineering and Technology (CET) was established. It offers various undergraduate and postgraduate engineering courses in Computer Science, Electronics & Communication, Information Technology, Mechanical and Biotechnology. By the year 2010, IFTM group has established itself as a niche player by becoming a “Centre of Excellence” in various disciplines of professional education providing best in class education for Management, Engineering, Computer Applications and Pharmacy courses.

All the technical and professional courses are approved by AICTE with Pharmacy course being also approved by PCI. National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has accredited all the eligible courses. Year 2010 brought a new dawn upon IFTM group and the great dedication, commitment, perseverance; untiring efforts of the entire IFTM team were noticed and appreciated by the government of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.).

Hence IFTM was granted the University status by U.P. Government vide IFTM University Act No. 24 of 2010. IFTM University started the operations from the session 2010 as it already had the necessary and university compliant facilities and infrastructure. In an endeavor to expand the horizon of its offerings in professional education space, IFTM University has added more programmes at UG, PG and Doctorate levels in different disciplines. To bridge the gap between High School and Degree courses, IFTM University will also offer the Diploma courses. In addition to professional courses the University has a comprehensive plan to introduce other subjects in the field of Natural, Social and Medical Sciences.

Current times are challenging for Education sector with lot of churn happening and as the saying goes “Challenging times need unprecedented measures”, IFTM University embarks upon a journey to be the “Trusted Partner of Choice” for Parents, Students, Teachers and Industry Champions. Thus with the humble beginning in 1996, IFTM has traversed a long path to become IFTM University by 2010. It strives to scale new heights and aspires to forge new partnerships with National & International bodies in order to make an indelible mark on the face of Indian Education.
THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED
FINANCIAL ANALYSTS OF INDIA (ICFAI)
UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN

Rajawala Road, Dehradun - 248197
Phone : 0135-3003018, 0135-3003009
Fax No.: 0135- 3003015
Toll Free number: 1800-200-2899
E-Mail : admissions@iudehradun.edu.in
registrar@uuttarakhand.edu.in
Website : www.iudehradun.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. S. C. Deorani
Registrar : Prof. P. K. Dash

The ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand (hereinafter referred to as the University) was established under the ICFAI University Act 2003 (Act No.16 of 2003) passed by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor on July 08, 2003. The ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand is sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (Icfai), a non-profit educational society established in 1984 under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F (Act No.1 of 1350F), with the objective of imparting training in finance and management to students, working executives and professionals in India.

The ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand is included in the list of universities maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956, vide their letter No. F.9-26/2003 (CPP-I) dated July 22, 2005. The Distance Education Council (DEC) has approved the programs of the ICFAI University, Dehradun.

The Bar Council of India has accorded its approval for imparting three year and five year Law Courses at ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand and award degrees in law.

The University has received the approval of NCTE to offer the Bachelors Program in Education through the Faculty of Education. The ICFAI University, Uttarakhand is included in the list of approved institutions maintained by NCTE. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of professionals with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct. A number of educational programs are offered in management, finance, banking, insurance, accounting, law, information technology, arts, commerce, education and science & technology at bachelor’s and master’s levels on full-time campus and distance learning formats.
IMS Unison University, a constituent of Unison Group is a premier educational and research university nestled amidst beautiful and serene surroundings offering an environment that fosters learning and stimulates creativity.

It started in 1996 as IMS Dehradun, a non-profit organization set by a group of visionaries dedicated to the cause of changing the face of professional education in Northern India.

The University today provides a platform for excellence in teaching, learning, and administration. State-of-the-art Information Technology is extensively used in the University contributing to the development of well trained graduate, post-graduate and doctorate students to fulfill the manpower needs of the corporate world.

IMS Unison University aspires to become a world-renowned center for creation & dissemination of knowledge. It aims to provide a holistic career-oriented education that develops intellectual, moral and physical capabilities of the students, nurturing creativity and innovation through challenging project works.

University presently offers under-graduate and post-graduate program in several streams of Management, Computer Applications, Law and Mass Communication under the following four schools:

1. School of Management
2. School of Computer Applications
3. School of Law
4. School of Mass Communication

The University is committed towards delivering quality education, providing the required academic infrastructure, developing strong industry interface and providing placement opportunities to its students.
The journey of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), popularly known as Pusa Institute, began in 1905 at Pusa (Bihar) with the generous grant of 30,000 pounds from an American philanthropist, Mr. Henry Phipps. The institute was then known as Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) which functioned with five departments, namely Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, Chemistry, Economic Botany and Mycology. Bacteriology unit was added in 1907.

The name of ARI was changed to Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research in 1911 and, in 1919 it was renamed as Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Following a devastating earthquake on 15th January 1934, the institute was shifted to Delhi on 29th July 1936. Post independence, the institute has been renamed as Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI).

During the fifties, the advancement of scientific disciplines constituted the core program of IARI and provided the base for its fast expansion in the 1960’s and 1970’s. It attained the status of a Deemed University in the year 1958.

The green revolution that brought smiles to millions of Indians bloomed from the fields of IARI with the development of famous wheat varieties which contributed an estimated one billion tones of addition production. As the Mother of several ICAR institutions, IARI continues to be the leading institution for agricultural research, education and extension in the country.

The present campus of the Institute is a self-contained sylvan complex spread over an area of about 500 hectares (approx. 1250 acres) and located about 8 km (5 miles) west of New Delhi Railway Station and about 16 km (10 miles) east of IGI Airport (Palam). The location stands at 28.08°N and 77.12°E, the height above mean sea level being 228.61 meters (750 feet). It is adjacent to hillside road.

Currently, the Institute has 20 divisions 5 multi-disciplinary Centres situated in Delhi, 8 regional stations, 2 off-season nurseries, 3 All India coordinated research projects with headquarters at IARI and 10 national Centres functioning under the all India coordinated research projects. It has the sanctioned staff strength of 3540 comprising scientific, technical, administrative and supporting personnel.
Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, commonly abbreviated as IIEST Shibpur, is a public institution for research and education in engineering, science and technology, located at Shibpur, in Howrah District, in the state of West Bengal in India. It is classified as an Institute of National Importance by the Government of India since 2014.

Established in 1856, it is the country's second-oldest institution for engineering education and has a long and chequered history. It was formerly an institution under the state government of West Bengal and known as Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur from 2004 to 2014 and Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur prior to that.

In March 2014, recognizing the institute's contribution to engineering for more than a century and its potential for further excellence, it was elevated to national status by amending the National Institutes of Technology and Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007, thus renaming it to IIEST Shibpur and granting it the status of Institutes of National Importance at par with the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science.

The institute offers Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate degrees in Engineering and Architecture as well as Master's and Doctorate degrees in Science and Management in addition to various part-time courses.

The institute is located on the western bank of the Hoogli River in Howrah, opposite the city of Kolkata, which is connected by transportation to all the major Indian cities by rail transport and air routes and also by the Golden Quadrangle Road Network. Vidyasagar Setu on the Hooghly river has made it possible to go to the heart of Kolkata from the institute in a few minutes.

The nearest railway station is Shalimar Station, which is two kilometres from the campus. It is five kilometres from the Howrah Station. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport is the main airport which is 30 kilometres from the main gate of the campus. India's largest botanical garden Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden is located beside the institute campus.
The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) was set up in 1963 by the Government of India as an autonomous organisation to help professionalise the country's foreign trade management and increase exports by developing human resources; generating, analysing and disseminating data; and conducting research. The Institute visualises its future role as:

- A catalyst for new ideas, concepts and skills for the internationalisation of the Indian economy.
- The primary provider of training and research-based consultancy in the areas of international business, both for the corporate sector, Government and the students community.
- An institution with proven capability to continuously upgrade its knowledge base with a view to servicing the requirements of the Government, trade and industry through both sponsored and non-sponsored research and consultancy assignments.

The Institute's portfolio of long-term programmes is diverse, catering to the requirements of aspiring International Business executives and mid-career professionals alike. These are:

- Two-year MBA (International Business), New Delhi, Kolkata, and Dar-es-Salaam
- Three-year MBA (International Business) (Part-Time), New Delhi and Kolkata
- Executive Masters in International Business, New Delhi
- Certificate Programme in Export Management, New Delhi

IIFT has, over the years, undertaken path-breaking research studies with organisations like WTO, World Bank, UNCTAD and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The Institute has also trained more than 40,000 business professionals across 30 countries in various facets of international business and trade policy via its Management Development Programmes.
The Indian Institute of Information Technology Allahabad (IIIT-A) was established in 1999, as a center of excellence in Information Technology and allied areas. The institute was conferred the "Deemed University" status by Govt. of India in the year 2000.

The Institute has been conceived with the ambitious objectives of developing professional expertise and skilled manpower in Information Technology (IT) and related areas. As an apex nucleating institute in the area of IT, the establishment of IIIT-A, is a major step of Govt. of India towards strengthening the indigenous capability necessary for exploiting profitably and harnessing multi-dimensional facets of IT at all levels, and attaining expertise to enable the country to emerge as a leading player in the global arena.

The beautiful 100 acre campus, situated at Deoghat, Jhalwa, designed meticulously on the Penrose Geometry pattern, is being further topped by fine landscaping to give an all round soothing effect to create a stimulating environment.

The campus is envisaged to be a fully residential one, with all its faculty, staff and students housed in different pockets. All academic and residential areas are connected to the Institutes's network.
Globalization has created uniformity in customer expectations world over. With opening up of Indian economy, our manufacturing sector has to compete globally even for the domestic market. This would require strong products with leading technology / quality and compelling cost advantage.

Suitably trained manpower with skill sets appropriate for design, development and prototyping using modern IT tools is critical to achieve this goal. This Institute is envisioned as an academic institution of excellence that would facilitate and promote the competitive advantage of Indian products in global markets. This Institute will serve as an inter-disciplinary institution for education and research in the area of Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) encompassing design and manufacturing using state of the art concepts, tools, processes and practices of the industry world over.

Indian Institute of Information Technology Design & Manufacturing Kancheepuram (IIITD&M Kancheepuram) is a Centre of Excellence for technical education and research established in 2007 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to pursue design and manufacturing oriented engineering education and research and to promote the competitive advantage of Indian products in global markets.

It is one of the two IIITD&Ms, the other one being located in Jabalpur. The institute, which was operating from its temporary campus within the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, which was also its mentor institute, has moved to its permanent campus at Kelambakkam-Vandalur road near Chennai in 2011. The institute offers academic and research programs that integrate engineering design, manufacturing and management with information technology. The institute offers undergraduate and postgraduate programs which focus on IT, design and manufacturing in engineering sectors.

The institute is located on a 51 acre campus on the outskirts of Chennai, off the Vandalur-Kelambakkam road. It is a fully residential campus with all students residing within the campus. The campus houses the academic block, the administrative block, lecture hall complex and laboratory block.
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM) Jabalpur, one of the premier technical Institutes of the country, established by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, shall be a Global Center of Excellence in engineering education and research by building itself as an Enterprise of Knowledge. The academic community including students, shaped with the unique creativity based on fundamental strong multidisciplinary academic skills, the capacity for bold innovative thinking involving positive change and an integrity of character, grounded in an active and resolutely pioneering spirit, shall be indulged in meaningful innovations based on a knowledge-based engineering approach.

Probably at no previous moment in the world history have commerce and industry become so complex, extensive, and globally interrelated as they are today. India, which is going through a rapid growth in its manufacturing sector, is not unaffected by these changes. The modern manufacturing environment entails a large variety of cross-disciplinary activities including the Design and IT. Engineers consequently are being called upon to work within new environmental, economical and social constraints which are increasingly becoming a part of contemporary engineering practice. Obviously, these elements need to find their way into the engineering curricula. However, traditional engineering instructional formats isolate teaching and research into specific disciplines with un-integrated curricula and therefore the structure of our engineering curricula have hardly changed in accordance with the modern manufacturing needs. Such divisions in the existing higher education formats are found to act as barriers to learning, behavior, and performance. Another aspect of engineering education which needs to be considered is the basic nature of the IT profession. The IT driven market of today features a model of innovation which is quite different from the research models that most institutes are familiar with. The new market model for innovation emphasizes on fast concept, funds projects with venture capital, fosters innovation by rewarding entrepreneurs who specialize in transforming people’s practices to become more productive with the help of new technology. In contrast, the conventional research model emphasizes on careful development of ideas and principles and achieves innovation only after ideas have gone through a long pipeline that distills out the best and brings them into practice over a period of 15-20 years.
The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was conceived as a ‘Research Institute’ or ‘University of Research’ by Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, in the final years of the 19th century. A long period of almost thirteen years was to elapse from the initial conception in 1896 to the birth of the institute on May 27, 1909. The early history of the Institute is a fascinating chapter in the story of higher education and scientific research in India. The cast of characters in the drama that led to the establishment of the Institute includes, in addition to its charismatic and generous founder J.N. Tata, figures from the pages of Indian history. There is Swami Vivekananda, whom J.N. Tata befriended on his famous voyage to the United States, the Maharaja of Mysore, Shri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV and his mother then acting on his behalf, and Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India, whose first task on arrival on December 31, 1898 was to receive a draft proposal prepared by the Provisional Committee set up to plan the establishment of the Institute. The plan was shepherded through many difficult years by Burjorji Padshah, a close associate of J.N. Tata. Unfortunately, J.N. Tata died in 1904 unaware that his vision would indeed be realized a few years later. When the British Government finally issued the Vesting Order in 1909, an unmatched experiment in higher education and research was launched in India. IISc is truly the first example of a public-private partnership in this country; an institution, whose evolution over a century is testimony to the robustness of its foundations. The Institute occupies nearly 400 acres of prime land in Bangalore, generously donated by the Maharaja of Mysore in March 1907. Indeed, the contribution from the princely state of Mysore was the decisive element in determining the location of J.N. Tata’s proposed institution. Remarkably, in a gesture unmatched in the annals of private philanthropy in India, Tata did not wish his name to be associated with the Institute. His dream was to create an institution that would contribute to the development of India. The name, Indian Institute of Science, which was finally chosen, reflects in every way the wishes of J.N. Tata. Visitors to Bangalore who seek out IISc still have to ask local residents for directions to the ‘Tata Institute’, a clear recognition that Jamsetji Tata’s act of generosity has remained undimmed in public memory, despite the passage of a century. The Institute began with only two departments: General and Applied Chemistry and Electro-Technology. The first Director, Morris W Travers began the task of organizing the Institute shortly after his arrival in India at the end of 1906. Travers began the construction of the main building, which is one of Bangalore’s landmarks today. The Departments of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry were among the earliest to be established. The Physics department came into being in 1933, when C.V. Raman became the first Indian Director of the Institute. In the century that has passed since its inception, IISc has grown to become India’s premier centre for research and postgraduate education in science and engineering.
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Valiamala P.O., Thiruvananthapuram-695547
Tel : 0471-256-8462
Fax : 0471-256-8406
Email : registrar@iist.ac.in, ao@iist.ac.in, ksd@iist.ac.in
Website : http://www.iist.ac.in

Chairman : Dr. K. Radhakrishnan
Director : Dr. K.S. Dasgupta
Registrar : Prof. A. Chandrasekar

IIST is Asia’s first Space Institute and the first in the world to offer the complete range of undergraduate, post graduate, doctoral programmes with specific focus to space science, technology and applications.

This unique concept took root in January 2007, when IIST was registered as a Society under the Travancore -Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955.

IIST received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 26 April, 2007 and it was formally inaugurated on 14 September 2007 by Dr. G. Madhavan Nair. In a little less than a year of its establishment, IIST received the recognition of UGC as a ‘Deemed to be University’ under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956.

The Institute has the unique mandate of encouraging and equipping brilliant youngsters from all parts of the country to take up a career as Scientist/Engineer in the Indian Space Research Organisation. IIST functions as a autonomous body under the Department of Space, Government of India.

To be a world class educational and research institution contributing significantly to the Space Endeavours.

Create a unique learning environment enriched by the challenges of the Space Programme.

Nurture the spirit of innovation and creativity.
Establish Centres of Excellence in niche areas.
Provide ethical and value based education.
Promote activities to address societal needs.
Network with national and international institutions of repute.
Indian Institute of Teacher Education epitomizes the extension of the knowledge tradition embedded in the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of India. IITE has been envisioned to introduce and initiate future teachers into the process of transformation into evolved beings who can lead and guide the children of tomorrow towards the knowledge century in the true sense.

With holistic training components, value-education and skill-orientation as the mainstay of the teacher education, IITE has a vision of empowering the nation and the world with teachers who can take the onus of shaping the next generation of students with a sense of responsibility for the nation and an orientation for internationalism.

The Indian Institute of Teacher Education Act was passed in March 2010. IITE offers a four-year integrated course on Teacher Education.

To create teachers of tomorrow with the transformative knowledge of Indian tradition and usher in a new era of teacher education, focusing upon the integral development of teachers.

To provide integrated courses in teacher education, marked and defined by value-education, global outlook, and interdisciplinarity.
When I came to Kanpur first to join as the Director of the Institute, almost everybody I met in Kanpur asked me..if I had wanted to commit professional suicide, I did not at all worry about this because I was no longer myself but an instrument of a historical process" (Extracts from the convocation address given by Dr. P.K. Kelkar on 1981 May 17). The institute was registered under Registration of Society Act XXI of 1860 on 2nd November, 1959. Soon after the five IITs were set up, Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had realized that to keep pace with the ever changing world of science and technology, it is necessary to collaborate closely with the outside world. The Kanpur Indo-American Programme (1962-1972) at IIT-Kanpur was a stride in this direction. During the period 1962-72, the Institute received technical assistance under KIAP from a consortium of nine leading Institutions of U.S.A. Under the program, faculty members from these Institutions assisted the Institute in the setting up of the academic programs and development of laboratories for instruction as well as research.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur is one of the premier institutions established by the Government of India. The aim of the Institute is to provide meaningful education, to conduct original research of the highest standard and to provide leadership in technological innovation for the industrial growth of the country. The Institute began functioning in the borrowed building of Harcourt Butler Technological Institute in 1959 with 100 students and a small faculty. The Institute now has its own sprawling residential campus, about 2255 undergraduate and 1476 postgraduate students, 309 faculty and more than 900 supporting staff. The combined record of its past and present faculty and students along with the alumni spread across the world is awe-inspiring. With the path-breaking innovations in both its curriculum and research, the Institute is rapidly gaining a legendary reputation.

IIT-Kanpur is located on the Grand Trunk Road, 15 km west of Kanpur City and measures close to 420 hectares. This land was gifted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1960 and by March 1963 the Institute had moved to its current location. If someone had visited it then, he/she would have seen a standing crop, acacia woods, a long winding line of stately mango trees, flocks of peafowl and a conventional country side scene of India. The residential campus is planned and landscaped with a hope for environmental freedom. Halls of residence, faculty and staff houses and community buildings surround the central academic area to provide flexibility in movement and communication. The person who brought this mammoth transformation was Mr. Achyut Kanvinde, a Delhi-based architect. Since the beginning, the Institute has attracted scholars from across the country. The rich cultural diversity of India is reflected in the campus activities of IIT-K as well.
The Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT Kharagpur or IIT KGP) is a public engineering institution established by the government of India in 1951. The first of the IITs to be established, it is recognized as an Institute of National Importance by the government of India. The institute was established to train scientists and engineers after India attained independence in 1947. It shares its organisational structure and undergraduate admission process with sister IITs. The students and alumni of IIT Kharagpur are informally referred to as KGPlans. Among all IITs, IIT Kharagpur has the largest campus (2,100 acres), the most departments, and the highest student enrolment. IIT Kharagpur is known for its festivals: Spring Fest (Social and Cultural Festival) and Kshitij (Techno-Management Festival). With the help of Bidhan Chandra Roy (chief minister of West Bengal), Indian educationalists Humayun Kabir and Jogendra Singh formed a committee in 1946 to consider the creation of higher technical institutions "for post-war industrial development of India." This was followed by the creation of a 22-member committee headed by Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. In its interim report, the Sarkar Committee recommended the establishment of higher technical institutions in India, along the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and consulting from the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign along with affiliated secondary institutions. The report urged that work should start with the speedy establishment of major institutions in the four-quarters of the country with the ones in the east and the west to be set up immediately. The main building of the institute during construction (1955). On the grounds that West Bengal had the highest concentration of industries at the time, Roy persuaded Jawaharlal Nehru (India's first prime minister) to establish the first institute in West Bengal. The first Indian Institute of Technology was thus established in May 1950 as the Eastern Higher Technical Institute. It was located in Esplanade East, Calcutta, and in September 1950 shifted to its permanent campus at Hijli, Kharagpur 120 kilometres south-west of Calcutta. It is the 3rd oldest technical institute in the state after IIEST Shibpur (1856) and Jadavpur University (established as Bengal technical institute in 1906). When the first session started in August 1951, there were 224 students and 42 teachers in the ten departments of the institute. The classrooms, laboratories and the administrative office were housed in the historic building of the Hijli Detention Camp (now known as Shaheed Bhawan), where political revolutionaries were imprisoned during the British rule. The office building had served as the headquarters of the Bomber Command of the U.S. 20th Air Force during World War II. To honour Bidhan Chandra Roy, the area in front of the main building is named Bidhan Chowk. The name "Indian Institute of Technology" was adopted before the formal inauguration of the institute on 18 August 1951 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. On 15 September 1956, the Parliament of India passed the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act declaring it an Institute of National Importance. Prime Minister Nehru, in the first convocation address of IIT Kharagpur in 1956, said:

"Here in the place of that Hijli Detention Camp stands the fine monument of India, representing India's urges, India's future in the making. This picture seems to me symbolical of the changes that are coming to India."
The Indian Institutes of Technology (popularly known as IITs) are institutions of national importance established through an Act of Parliament for fostering excellence in education. There are fifteen IITs at present, located in Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Delhi, Gandhinagar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Indore, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Mandi, Mumbai, Patna, Ropar and Roorkee. Over the years IITs have created world class educational platforms dynamically sustained through internationally recognized research based on excellent infrastructural facilities. The faculty and alumni of IITs continue making huge impact in all sectors of society, both in India and abroad. Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU) Varanasi and Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad, are the oldest institutions in India and are known for their immense contributions towards society at large and for science and technology in particular.

To contribute to India and the World through excellence in scientific and technical education and research; to serve as a valuable resource for industry and society; and remain a source of pride for all Indians.

To generate new knowledge by engaging in cutting-edge research and to promote academic growth by offering state-of-the-art undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes.

To identify, based on an informed perception of Indian, regional and global needs, areas of specialization upon which the institute can concentrate.

To undertake collaborative projects which offer opportunities for long-term interaction with academia and industry.

To develop human potential to its fullest extent so that intellectually capable and imaginatively gifted leaders can emerge in a range of professions.

- Academic integrity and accountability.
- Respect and tolerance for the views of every individual.
- Attention to issues of national relevance as well as of global concern.
- Breadth of understanding, including knowledge of the human sciences.
- Appreciation of intellectual excellence and creativity.
- An unfettered spirit of exploration, rationality and enterprise.
The Indian Institute of Technology Bombay is a public engineering institution located in Powai, Mumbai, India. It has been ranked among the top engineering colleges in India. It is the second-oldest institute of the Indian Institutes of Technology system.

IIT Bombay was founded in 1958. In 1961, the Parliament decreed IITs as Institutes of National Importance. A high-power committee of Government of India recommended in 1946 establishment of four higher institutes of technology to set the direction for the development of technical education in the country.

Planning for the Institute at Mumbai began in 1957 and the first batch of 100 students was admitted in 1958. Since its establishment in Powai, the institute has physically expanded to include more than 584 major buildings with a combined area of more than 2.396 gross square feet (550 acres or 2.22 km²).

IIT Bombay has a comprehensive graduate program offering doctoral degrees in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. Currently IIT Bombay has a total of 14 academic departments, six centers, one school, and three interdisciplinary programmes. Over the last 53 years, around 39,000 engineers and scientists have graduated from the institute. Educational programmes here extend beyond the physical sciences and engineering into humanities and social sciences such as Economics, English, Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology and into management studies. Over the years, the institute has also created a niche for its innovative short-term courses through continuing education and distance education programmes.
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, the sixth member of the IIT fraternity, was established in 1994. The academic programme of IIT Guwahati commenced in 1995.

At present the Institute has eleven departments and three inter-disciplinary academic centres covering all the major engineering, science and humanities disciplines, offering BTech, BDes, MA, MDes, MTech, MSc and PhD programmes. Within a short period of time, IIT Guwahati has been able to build up world class infrastructure for carrying out advanced research and has been equipped with state-of-the-art scientific and engineering instruments.

Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati's campus is on a sprawling 285 hectares plot of land on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra around 20 kms. from the heart of the city. With the majestic Brahmaputra on one side, and with hills and vast open spaces on others, the campus provides an ideal setting for learning.
IIT Bhubaneswar academic campuses are situated in Samantapuri (Behind Hotel Swosti Plaza) and Toshali Bhavan, Satyanagar in Bhubaneswar, Orissa. Bhubaneswar is well connected by direct train and flight services to most major cities of the country.

The Samantapuri campus is about 15 minutes drive (8 km) from the Bhubaneswar Railway station and 20 minutes drive (12 km) from the Bhubaneswar Biju Patnaik Airport.

The Satyanagar campus is about 5 minutes drive (3km) from the Bhubaneswar Railway station and 15 minutes drive (8km) from the Bhubaneswar Biju Patnaik Airport. Private/Pre-paid taxi can be hired to reach the Institute campuses.

The institute was established on July 22, 2008 under the mentorship of IIT Kharagpur.

The major facilities are:
- A Hall Library at the Hostel is being set up to ensure that students are able to access books and materials 24x7
- Student’s accommodation in the SBI colony located in Kesura about 20 minutes drive from the institute
- Labs
- Canteen
Indian Institute of Technology Patna is one of the new IITs established by an act of parliament on August 06, 2008. It runs from its transit campus in Patliputra Colony, Patna.

Patna which was known as Patliputra has been a center of knowledge since long has been attracting visitors and scholars from many parts of the world such as China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Sri Lanka, among others. This has been a land of visionaries. Some of the historical legends from this region include Lord Gautam Buddha, Lord Mahavir, Guru Gobind Singh, the famous astronomer Aryabhata and the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

IIT Patna has three schools – (1) School of Engineering consisting of the following Departments namely, Computer Science & Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Civil & Environmental Engineering, Materials Science & Engineering (2) School of Basic Sciences consisting of Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics Departments (3) School of Humanities consisting of Humanities & Social Science Department. The transit campus of IIT Patna is located on the campus of Navin Government Polytechnic in Patliputra Colony Patna. The institute is approximately seven kilometers away from the Patna Junction and eight kilometers from the Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan Airport Patna. The permanent campus of the Institute is coming up at Bihta which is approximately 34 kms from Patna.

As of March 2014, IIT Patna has five hundred thirty three students enrolled in its B Tech programs, eighty five M.Tech students and one hundred forty Ph.D students.

As of April 2014 IIT Patna is currently running with eighty one members in the faculty and the staff strength of sixty seven. This number is expected to increase as the Institute is growing at a steady pace. The members of the faculty have a wide range of academic and research experience. They come with academic and research training from various institutes of excellence within the country and abroad.

The recent publication records of the faculty with several practical constraints appear to be outstanding. It includes many national and international journals of repute. This includes a wide range and huge number of conference publication and participation. IIT Patna has more than 150 research papers published in refereed international journals and more than 100 papers presented in national/international conferences during 2008-2011.
The laying of the foundation stone at Kamand, the site for the permanent campus of IIT Mandi, took place on 24th February 2009. The IIT Mandi Cell was set up at the IIT Roorkee on 18th March 2009, to steer the activities of the IIT Mandi. A Preliminary Project Report (PPR) outlining a road map of 10 years for development of academic program, campus development and related issues was finalized initially on 25.4.2009. A major component of the report was development of a scaled drawing of the 538 Acres of land at Kamand and its land-use-plan. The report was submitted to Govt. of H.P. in April 2009.

The IIT Mandi was registered as a society in Uttarakhand, on 20th June 2009. The admission of the First batch of students of IIT Mandi took place in July 2009 and their classes were conducted from 27th July 2009, onwards. Staying arrangement for IIT Mandi students was made in student hostels, Rajendra Bhawan (Boys) and Kasturba Bhawan (Girls). Plans were finalized for development of a Transit Campus of IIT Mandi at Govt. Post graduate College, Mandi in August, 2009 during the visit of Shri Ashok Thakur, Additional Secretary, Govt. of India, MHRD, Department of Higher Education, on Aug. 13th, 2009. This campus will start functioning in near future and will be in operation till the main Campus at Kamand is developed. Revised PPR was finalized on Sep. 15, 2009 after incorporating changes in the forest land by excluding patches of dense forest. The buildings of Transit campus were handed over by the H.P. Govt. to IIT Mandi on Nov 16, 2009. An MoU was signed, for Creation of Virtual Class Rooms at IIT Mandi over National Knowledge Network (NKN), between IIT Mandi, National Informatics Centre (NIC) and National Informatics Center Services Incorporated (NICSI).

The First meeting of Building & Works Committee, exclusively for IIT Mandi, took place on Dec. 14, 2009 to consider mainly the preliminary estimates submitted by CPWD for development of the Transit campus at Mandi. The First meeting of Finance Committee and BOG of IIT Mandi took place on Dec. 21, 2009, when the estimates prepared by the CPWD (for renovation of the Transit Campus buildings as well as Construction of a laboratory block and students activity centre etc) on the basis of Architectural drawings prepared by M/s R. P. Vaidya Associates - Space Matrix, were approved. BOG also approved specialization of Faculty and Grouping of Non-Teaching Staff for reservation purposes etc for IIT Mandi. Prof. Timothy A. Gonsalves joined as Director of IIT Mandi on Jan 15, 2010 and took charge from Prof. S. C. Saxena, Director, IIT Roorkee. Prof. Timothy A. Gonsalves went on his first visit to Mandi on Jan 21-23, 2010. The website of IIT Mandi was activated under the domain name iitmandi.ac.in on Feb.2, 2010, by ERNET India The first advertisement for faculty and non-faculty positions of IIT Mandi appeared in the Times of India on Feb.3, 2010. On May 10, 2010, Mr. Rajat Kumar Sharma, JE(Civil), joined as the first permanent employee of IIT Mandi. On Tuesday 8th June, 2010 Dr. Aniruddha Chakraborty joined as the first faculty member of IIT Mandi. His research interests are in theoretical physical chemistry and he is an Assistant Professor in the School of Basic Sciences at IIT Mandi.
IIT Indore is one among the new IITs. It started from the academic year 2009-10. IIT Indore is an autonomous engineering and technology institute of higher education. It will come up in 525 acres of land at Simrol, 25 kms from Indore. Union Human Resources Development Minister Mr. Arjun Singh laid the foundation-stone of the Institute on 17 February 2009.

Indore is the commercial capital of Madhya Pradesh with many industries in the area of mechanical engineering, pharmacy and electronics. This gels perfectly with the disciplines provided by the institution.

Indore is also an educational hub and apart from a young and vibrant student population, also has institutes of international repute like Raja Ramanna Center for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), IUCA, and IIM Indore.

Thus, the environment is perfect for setting up an esteemed institution which will hopefully achieve great heights in the near future.

Currently, IIT Indore is functioning from the premises of Pithampur Autocluster Limited (PACL) and the Institute of Engineering and Technology, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya. As in the case of other IITs, the Institute is fully residential. At present, a temporary residential campus for the students and the faculty is provided at Silver Springs Township where students can avail of facilities like high speed internet connectivity, an exclusive gym, 24 hours medical facility, student activity centre (SAC), swimming pool and sports grounds. Simultaneously, the task of getting the new campus ready at the earliest is in progress.
IIT Jodhpur is committed to Technological Thought and Action to benefit the economic development of India. Scholarship in teaching and learning, and Scholarship in research and creative accomplishments, are two driving forces for us IIT Jodhpur.

All new starting July 2014 academic year, IIT Jodhpur is embarking upon Blended B.Tech. Program - a flagship technical educational program that will make IITJ Students and Faculty Members live to the needs of Industry and Nation. It is a blend between classroom instructions and industry experience, through immersion inside and outside the Industry. Learning-by-doing, experiential and cooperative learning, working on live assignments under the tutelage industry professionals, and engaging faculty members and students in joint R&D projects with Industry, are some of the key features of Blended B.Tech. Program. The history of the IIT system dates back to 1946 with an idea of creating of Higher Technical Institutions for post-war industrial development in India. The committee, headed by Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, recommended the establishment of these institutions in various parts of India, possibly on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The first Indian Institute of Technology was founded in May 1950 at Kharagpur. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, in the first convocation address of IIT Kharagpur in 1956 clarified that these institutes of technology will help meet the technological challenges of the Nation. On 15 September 1956, the Parliament of India passed an act known as the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, declaring IIT Kharagpur as an Institute of national importance. Also, IIT Kharagpur was given the status of an autonomous University. Next four IITs were established during 1959-1960 at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras. IIT Guwahati started in 1992, and the then University of Rookee was given the status of an IIT (and called IIT Roorkee) in 2001. Establishment of the eight more IITs across the country began with decision of the cabinet, which was announced by the Minister of Human Resource Development on 28 March 2008 – IITs at Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Patna and Ropar began functioning from 2008, while other IITs at Indore and Mandi commenced their sessions from 2009. Having produced cream of the crop students during the past decades, IITs became hallmark of quality technology education internationally, simply by creating the needed ambience for quality academics. Our endeavor at IIT Jodhpur is to live up to this brand image, which has been built meticulously over the period of 50-60 years, and to keep producing world-class students to contribute towards the development of the nation as well as the world.
The Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, deemed an institute of national importance by an Act of the Indian Parliament, strives to offer the best undergraduate engineering education in India with unmatched innovations in curriculum. The institute promotes critical thinking and an appreciation of the interdisciplinary character of knowledge, with an emphasis on the liberal arts, project oriented learning, compulsory courses in design and the life sciences, diversity and globalization. Its five-week immersion Foundation Programme for all new undergraduate students was recognized with the World Education Award 2013 by the World Education Summit for innovations in engineering education. Nearly a quarter of its undergraduate students receive study abroad experience during their academic career.

IIT Gandhinagar was founded in 2008 and is located in Chandkheda, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Ahmedabad is one of the oldest living cities in India, known both for a rich cultural past as well as state-of-the-art infrastructure, thriving industries, and many modern amenities. It is also the hub of prestigious academic and research institutes, such as the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and the National Institute of Design. Gujarat’s long standing mercantile and business tradition encourages excellence and entrepreneurship.


IIT Gandhinagar is committed to promoting excellence in science, technology, as well as the Humanities and Social Sciences and to the development of rounded and nuanced minds.

Construction of IITGN’s permanent campus is currently underway in Palaj, Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat. The Institute will shift to the new campus in early 2015.
Indian Institute of Technology
Ordinance Factory
Estate Yeddumailaram
Hyderabad – 502205, Andhra Pradesh
Phone : (040) 2301 6033, Fax : (040) 2301 6032
Email : info@iith.ac.in

Director : Uday B. Desai
Deputy Registrar : V. Venkat Rao

IIT Hyderabad is part of history in the making. We, the faculty, students and staff are creating a new institute, an institute, which in due course of time will make an indelible mark in education and research. Though we are young, we have a great vision, agility, commitment and energy to create an innovative education and research environment that will be the envy of all. Through our deeds we shall be the catalysts for change in our local environs as well as the rest of India and the world. In a very short time, just about a year, IIT Hyderabad has made significant strides. IIT Hyderabad admitted the first batch of 111 B.Tech. students, and started functioning on August 20, 2008. Three departments, CSE, EE & ME were initiated. The first year had its highs and lows but was an exciting period that will be etched in the minds of the pioneer batch. In January 2009, IIT Hyderabad admitted 11 PhD students. On February, 27, 2009, the foundation stone of IIT Hyderabad was laid by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Hon'ble Chairperson of UPA. For the 2009-10 academic year, IITH will be admitting 120 B.Tech. students, 35 M.Tech. students and 10-15 Ph.D. students.

Though young, IITH celebrated all the student activities, and held a cultural program, ELAN. A few students received international scholarships and some are interning in Japan. IITH received nearly 1700 faculty applications in 10 departments. We are aggressively recruiting faculty and building up a highly qualified manpower. From the very first year IITH has embarked on research and development; it received 2 funded projects: One on "Development of High Energy Density Li-on Batteries for Mobile Applications" jointly with International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI).

The second is a joint project with Kieo University and University of Tokyo on "Information Network for Natural Disaster Mitigation and Recovery". IITH, through its Master Plan, has embarked on creating a signature campus which will provide the ambience for fostering inventions and innovations. A campus, that will possess the scale beyond existing IITs. We would like to express our gratitude to the mentor IIT, namely, IIT Madras, for outstanding support at all levels. The above achievements have been possible through the energies invested by IITM at IITH. For this we express our special thanks to Prof. Ananth, Director, IIT Madras.

IIT Hyderabad will do its best to offer an innovative environment wherein your dreams will be realized: dreams for higher knowledge, dreams for scientific inquiry, dreams for technology creation, dreams for co-curricular activities, and dreams to change the world.
Indian Institute of Technology - Roorkee is among the foremost of institutes of national importance in higher technological education and in engineering, basic and applied research. Since its establishment, the Institute has played a vital role in providing the technical manpower and know-how to the country and in pursuit of research. The Institute ranks amongst the best technological institutions in the world and has contributed to all sectors of technological development. It has also been considered a trend-setter in the area of education and research in the field of science, technology, and engineering.

The Institute has completed 150th year of its existence in October 1996. On September 21, 2001, an Ordinance issued by the Government of India declared it as the nation's seventh Indian Institute of Technology. The Ordinance is now converted into an Act by the Parliament to make IIT, Roorkee as an "Institution of National Importance".

The Institute offers Bachelor's Degree courses in 10 disciplines of Engineering and Architecture and Postgraduate's Degree in 55 disciplines of Engineering, Applied Science, Architecture and planning. The Institute has facility for doctoral work in all Departments and Research Centres. The Institute admits students to B.Tech. and B.Arch. courses through the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) conducted at various centres all over India.

To be the fountainhead of new ideas and innovations in science and technology and continue to be a source of pride for all Indians. To create an environment that shall foster the growth of intellectually capable, innovative and entrepreneurial professionals, who shall contribute to the growth of Science and Technology in partnership with industry and develop and harness it for the welfare of the nation and mankind.

Core Values
- Academic integrity and accountability
- Respect and tolerance for the views of every individual
- Attention to issues of national relevance as well as of global concern
- Holistic understanding, including knowledge of the human sciences
- Appreciation of intellectual excellence and creativity
- An unfettered spirit of learning exploration, rationality and enterprise
- Sensitivity to social responsibilities

Director : Prof. Pradipta Banerji
Registrar : Lt. Col. (Retd.) A. K. Srivastava
Hearty Congratulations and greetings to all those students who got qualified in JEE entrance examination. It is now time for you to choose your branch of study as well as place of study in any of the IIT's. Now why not IIT Ropar in Rupnagar, Punjab. If you have already chosen IIT Ropar or in the process of doing so, then you are making the right choice. Here are the reasons:

The Indian Institute of Technology Ropar is one of the eight new IITs set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India in 2009. In true tradition of IIT system, this institute is committed to provide state-of-the-art technical education in a variety of fields and also for facilitating transmission of knowledge in keeping with the latest developments in pedagogy. IIT Delhi was assigned the responsibility of mentoring IIT Ropar. The first academic session (2008–09) of IIT Ropar was conducted at IIT Delhi campus. The institute currently operates from the premises of Government Polytechnic College for Girls (Ropar), which has been fully renovated and furnished. The temporary campus for IIT Ropar is set up with all the required facilities. Class rooms fitted with multimedia, Airconditioners, faculty rooms and administrative wing are all in place. There are four hostels; three for boys and one for girls. These hostels, equipped with modern messing units. Faculty recruitment, creation of laboratories and other support facilities are in full swing. The Institute has been operating from the transit campus since 18th August, 2009. In a few years, the institute will be relocated to its own campus, spread over a 500 acre area, along the banks of the river Satluj.

The Institute is located at Ropar, the headquarters of Rupnagar District, Punjab. This institute, with its establishment, joins a string of premier educational institutions in Punjab. The town of Ropar, the District headquarters, is 42 kms from Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab. Rupnagar is well connected by both road (National highway NH-21) and railways (the Delhi-Ambala-Uma railway line passes through Rupnagar). The nearest airport is in Chandigarh, about 50 kms from Rupnagar. Mohali, the nearest major city, will soon have its own international airport. At present, the transit campus has excellent facilities for several sports, including a cricket field, three lawn tennis courts, a football field, a hockey field, a gymnasium, a basket ball court, badminton courts, an athletics track, table tennis room and also number of facilities for several athletic events. The institute also encourages its students to participate in inter-IIT sport events and other competitions. Space for recreational and creative activities is also available.
Indian Institute of Technology Madras is one among the foremost institutes of national importance in higher technological education, basic and applied research. In 1956, the German Government offered technical assistance for establishing an institute of higher education in engineering in India.

The first Indo-German agreement in Bonn, West Germany for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras was signed in 1959.

The Institute was formally inaugurated in 1959 by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The IIT system has sixteen Institutes of Technology.

The first of these to be instituted are at Kharagpur (estb. 1951), Mumbai (estb. 1958), Chennai (estb. 1959), Kanpur (estb. 1959), Delhi (estb. 1961), Guwahati (estb. 1994) and Roorkee (estb. 1847, joined IITs in 2001).

IIT Madras is a residential institute with nearly 550 faculty, 8000 students and 1250 administrative & supporting staff and is a self-contained campus located in a beautiful wooded land of about 250 hectares. It has established itself as a premier centre for teaching, research and industrial consultancy in the country.

The Institute has sixteen academic departments and a few advanced research centres in various disciplines of engineering and pure sciences, with nearly 100 laboratories organised in a unique pattern of functioning.

A faculty of international repute, a brilliant student community, excellent technical & supporting staff and an effective administration have all contributed to the pre-eminent status of IIT Madras. The campus is located in the city of Chennai, previously known as Madras. Chennai is the state capital of Tamilnadu, a southern state in India.
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (BHU), VARANASI

Varanasi – 221005, Uttar Pradesh
Tel: +91 542 2307002, 2367780, +91 542 2368106, 2368427, 2307000, 6702078
Fax: +91 542 2368428 (Reg.), +91 542 2368428 (VC)
Email: director@itbhu.ac.in, registrar@itbhu.ac.in;
Email: deputy.registrar@itbhu.ac.in; sangal.cse@itbhu.ac.in
Website: http://www.iitbhu.ac.in

Director: Prof. Rajeev Sangal
Registrar (Offtg): Dr. S. P. Mathur

IIT (BHU), Varanasi has formerly been known as the Banaras Engineering College (BENCO), the College of Mining and Metallurgy (MINMET), the College of Technology (TECHNO) and the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU). Its establishment is intimately linked with that of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU). The first convocation ceremony at BHU was held on 19 January 1919. The Chancellor of the University, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar of Mysore who had come to preside over and address the convocation, performed the opening ceremony of the Banaras Engineering College (BENCO) Workshop buildings. An Artisan Course was started on 11 February 1919. BHU has the credit of first starting degree classes in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgy and Pharmaceutics, thanks to the foresight of its great founder, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Department of Geology was started under BENCO in 1920. Courses in Mining and Metallurgy were introduced by the Geology Department. The Department of Industrial Chemistry was started in July 1921. In 1923, Mining and Metallurgy was established as a separate department and in 1944 it was raised to the status of a college forming the College of Mining and Metallurgy (MINMET). BHU was the first Indian university to introduce the study of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. This initiative was taken in 1932 when a new group of subjects for the B.Sc. Examination consisting of (a) Chemistry, (b) Botany with Pharmacognosy and (c) Pharmaceutical Studies was started in 1934 and in 1935 a new three year programme leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy was introduced. The science departments of the University were under the Central Hindu College. In September 1935, a new College of Science was constituted comprising the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry and Ceramics. In 1937, the Department of Glass Technology also came into existence under this college. The year 1939 witnessed the establishment of a separate College of Technology (TECHNO) comprising the departments of Industrial Chemistry, Pharmaceutics, Ceramics and Glass Technology. In 1968, BENCO, TECHNO and MINMET were merged into one and the Institute of Technology (IT-BHU) was established integrating the departments of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil and Municipal Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Technology, Silicate Technology and Pharmaceutics. The Department of Silicate Technology subsequently became the Department of Ceramic Engineering. A separate Department of Electronics Engineering was also established. The departments of Applied Physics, Applied Mathematics and Applied Chemistry were established in 1985.
Indian Law Institute (ILI) was founded in 1956 primarily with the objective of promoting and conducting legal research. The objectives of the Institute as laid down in its Memorandum of Association are to cultivate the science of law, to promote advanced studies and research in law so as to meet the social, economic and other needs of the Indian people, to promote systematization of law, to encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields, to improve legal education, to impart instructions in law, and to publish studies, books, periodicals, etc.

The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Indian Law Institute has the requisite independence and academic freedom to carry out its objectives. The membership of the Institute is now nearly three thousand representing the persons interested in the study and advancement of law.

Hon’ble Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister of Government of India & the Attorney-General for India are its ex-officio Vice Presidents. Third Vice-President is elected by the members of the Governing Council, from among themselves.

Judges of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and High Courts, prominent lawyers, Government officials and Professors of Law are represented in the Governing Council of the Institute.

The Institute’s Library is one of the best libraries in the country. It has more than 75000 titles. It subscribes to 270 current legal periodicals. JILI is one of the leading law journal. ASIL contains surveys written by academicians and practitioners.

Indian Maritime University is a long cherished dream of the maritime community of India. The Indian Maritime University, established through an Act of Parliament (Act 22) in November 2008 as a Central University, is poised to play a key role in the development of trained human resource for the maritime sector.

The following are the objects of the University:

(i) to facilitate and promote maritime studies, training, research and extension work with focus on emerging areas of studies like oceanography, maritime history, maritime laws, maritime security, search and rescue, transportation of dangerous cargo, environmental studies and other related fields, and also to achieve excellence in these and connected fields and other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
(ii) to promote advanced knowledge by providing institutional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit and to make provisions for integrated courses in Science and other key and frontier areas of Technology and allied disciplines in the educational programmes of the University;
(iii) to take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-learning process, inter-disciplinary studies and research; and to pay special attention to the promotion of educational and economic interests and welfare of the people of India;
(iv) to promote freedom, secularism, equality and social justice as enshrined in the Constitution of India and to act as catalyst in socio-economic transformation by promoting basic attitudes and values of essence to national development; and
(v) to extend the benefits of knowledge and skills for development of individuals and society by associating the University closely with local, regional and national issues of development.

India is traditionally a maritime nation and has a rich maritime heritage. History documents trade links of India had with other nations of the world from the ages of Harappan civilization. India’s maritime history precedes the birth of western civilisation. The world’s first tidal dock is believed to have been built at Lothal around 2300 BC during Harappan Civilisation, near the present day Mangrol harbour on the Gujarat coast. The Rig Veda, written around 2000 BC, credits Varuna with knowledge of the ocean routes commonly used by ships and describes naval expeditions using hundred-oared ships to subdue other kingdoms. The maritime tradition of India is as old as our civilization and as vast as the Indian Ocean.
Indian National Defence University (INDU) has been established by the Government of India at Binola in Gurgaon District of Haryana State. The principal proposal regarding the creation of this University was accepted by the Union Cabinet on 13 May 2010, and is expected to be functional very soon. The then Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh laid the foundation stone of the Indian National Defence University (INDU) at Binola, Gurgaon, on 23 May 2013.

The campus has an area of 200 acres, and the land has been acquired by the Haryana Government and handed over to the Ministry of Defence in April 2013.

The Indian National Defence University (INDU) aims to provide knowledge-based higher education for management of the defence of India to the military leadership and other concerned civilian officials. It will also keep them abreast of the emerging security challenges via scholarly research and training. It will develop and propagate higher education in defence studies like defence management, defence science and technology. It will also promote the policy with its orientation towards, research related to national defence. It will prepare officers for high level leadership as well as staff and policy responsibilities.

The think tanks of the university will be responsible for providing inputs for policy formulations. The President of India is the Visitor, and the Defence Minister is the Chancellor of the University. INDU will be governed as per its own norms and will be responsible to promote coordination and interaction between Institutions of Armed Forces or establishments of the country. It will also give opportunities of higher studies through distance learning to both military and civilian personnel. It will also give affiliation to defence training institutions to award degrees.

The students of the university will be from armed forces as well as from other civilian government agencies and the police. The teaching faculty will be composed both of military personnel and civilians in the ratio of 1:1. According to the proposal, the proposed courses will include war gaming and simulation, neighborhood studies, counter insurgency and counter terrorism, Chinese studies, evaluation of strategic thought, international security issues, maritime security studies, Eurasian studies, South East Asian studies, material acquisition, joint logistics, and national security strategy in peace and war.

The university will offer post graduate studies, and doctoral and post-doctoral research.
The Indian National Congress at its XVII Session of December 1901 passed a resolution stating that “in view of the fact that the tendency of recent legislation namely, The Indian Mines Act VII of 1901, is that all Indian mines must be kept under the supervision of mining experts, the Congress is of opinion that a Government College of Mining Engineering be established in some suitable place in India on the models of the Royal School of Mines in England, Mining Colleges of Japan and at other places in the continent”. The McPherson Committee formed by Govt. of India, recommended the establishment of an institution for imparting education in the fields of Mining and Geology, whose report, submitted in 1920, formed the main basis for establishment of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. The Indian School of Mines was formally opened on 9th December 1926, by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India to address the need for trained manpower related to mining activities in the country with disciplines of Mining and Applied Geology. In 1967 it was granted the status of a deemed to be university under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956. Since its establishment, ISM has undergone considerable expansion of its activities, and presently it can be considered as a total technology education institute. The departments of Petroleum Engineering and Applied Geophysics were established in 1957. The departments of Mechanical Engineering and Mining Machinery Engineering, Fuel and Mineral Engineering, Management Studies, and Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering were added in 1975-1977. The Centre of Mining Environment, the Computer Centre, the Centre of Longwall Mine Mechanisation, and the departments of Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics, and Applied Mathematics were established between 1975 and 1977. The department of Computer Science and Engineering was added in 1997. The expansion of the institute into a total technology institute was further accelerated with the establishment of the Department of Electrical Engineering in the year 2005, the Department of Environmental Science and Engineering in 2006, and the Department of Chemical Engineering in 2010. Situated in the heart of the country’s prime coking coal belt, 260 kms from Kolkata with a campus spread over an area of 393 acres, (with 218 acres of existing campus and 175 acres under acquisition and development) the fully residential ISM has all the facilities of world class academic institute. What started as an institution to impart mining education has graduated into a full-fledged technical institution of international acclaim offering a host of programmes like B. Tech., M. Tech., M. Sc. Tech., and MBA. In addition the School offers M. Phil. and full as well as part time Ph. D. programmes, while also awarding D.Sc. as the highest degree of academic achievement. The serene campus comprises academic buildings, student hostels and 100% residential facilities for faculty and staff apart from other infrastructure facilities for a cosmopolitan community.
What began as a small room in the Presidency College in 1931, now comprises buildings on several acres of land in four major cities (Calcutta, New Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad)! What began with a total annual expenditure of less than Rs. 250 in 1931, now has a total annual expenditure of over Rs. 15,000,000! What began in 1931 with a solitary human 'computer' working part-time, now comprises over 250 faculty members and over 1,000 supporting staff and several modern-day personal computers, workstations, minicomputers, supermini computers and mainframe computers! Impressive as these figures are, they convey little idea of the road traversed, the range of activities undertaken and the intimate relationship of the Institute with the life of the nation.

Mahalanobis set up the Statistical Laboratory in the Presidency College sometime in the 1920s. On 17 December 1931, the Indian Statistical Institute was founded as a learned society and housed in the Statistical Laboratory. The Institute was registered on 28 April 1932, as a non-profit distributing learned society under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) and is now registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act XXVI of 1961 amended in 1964. Sir R.N. Mookerjee accepted the office of the President of the Institute, and held this office until his death in 1936. During the 1920s and until the mid-1930s, all or nearly all the statistical work done in India, was done single-handedly by Mahalanobis. The early statistical studies included analyses of data on stature of Anglo-Indians, meteorological data, rainfall data, data on soil conditions, etc. Some of the findings of these early studies were of great impact in the control of floods, development of agriculture, etc., and led to the recognition of Statistics as a key discipline.

Mahalanobis' influence was so pervasive that students of Physics began to take interest in Statistics. Subhendu Sekhar Bose was the most notable of them. Later, several talented young scholars including J.M. Sengupta, H.C. Sinha, R.C. Bose, S.N. Roy, K.R. Nair, K. Kishen and C.R. Rao, joined to form an active group of statisticians. Mahalanobis continued to be the nucleus. Theoretical research in Statistics began to flourish in the Institute. Research on large scale sample surveys won Mahalanobis a Fellowship of the Royal Society. Design and analysis of agricultural experiments also bloomed and led to some international contacts, notably with Sir Ronald A. Fisher.
Established in 1889, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) is one of the premier research institutions dedicated to livestock research and development of the region. The institute with faculty strength of more than 275 has a major mandate of research, teaching, consultancy and technology transfer activities. The institute with its long scientific heritage has always enjoyed a certain prestige, a tradition all of its own. The institute imparts quality post-graduate education to students not only from various parts of the country, but also from overseas. Today, the institute with its deemed to be university status contributes immensely to human resource development in the discipline of veterinary sciences with skills and knowledge necessary for the challenges of the new millennium. It awards degrees to master and doctoral programmes in more than 20 disciplines of veterinary and animal sciences, livestock products technology, basic sciences and extension education. To impart continuing education to field veterinarians, the institute also conducts diploma courses in veterinary preventive medicine, animal husbandry, veterinary biological products, animal reproduction, poultry husbandry, medicine and surgery, zoo and wild animal health care and management, meat and meat products technology. The institute’s research is currently addressed with clear benchmarking of deliverables through 157 research and 44 service projects. The institute undertake basic, advanced and applied research through 85 externally funded projects. A number of national and international research projects on animal health and production systems are addressed by the institute. Presently 19 National Agricultural Innovation Projects, 3 All India Network Projects, 3 Outreach Program and 26 DBT funded projects are operational. Besides these extramural funded programmes the institute is having 5 international collaborative projects with USA, UK, Australia, international organisation, IAEA, etc. The institute continues to play an important role in quality control and potency testing of immunobiologics to various stakeholders with a good liaison with industry. In the liberalized scenario, to my mind this represents the inherent and fundamental strength of IVRI. Kisan Mela and Pashu Vigyan Pradarshini and other extension activities including KVK, ATIC, Helpline, etc. play a key role in technology transfer mission of the institute. I welcome this opportunity to share information with you. Research and resources cut across nations and we hope and regard ourselves as a world institute and a member of global community. I am particularly pleased to make a special mention of the recent website with new look and updated information. It gives me a great sense of satisfaction and happiness in creating a unified vision of the opportunities and challenges across the organization. I hope the information covered through this website on IVRI provides some glimpses of this oldest research institution widely known as "Mecca of Veterinary Sciences" in the region. I take this opportunity to welcome you to visit the site and we are open to suggestions, If any on improvement of this web based information.
Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW) has been upgraded from Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology in May 2013 vide Delhi State Legislature Act 9, 2012, as a non-affiliating teaching and research University at Delhi to facilitate and promote studies, research, technology, innovation, incubation and extension work in emerging areas of professional education among women, with focus on engineering, technology, applied sciences, management and its allied areas with the objective to achieve excellence in these and related fields.

Erstwhile Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT) was established in 1998 by Directorate of Training and Technical Education, Govt of N.C.T of Delhi as the first engineering college for women only. From 2002-2013, the college remained the first and only constituent college of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University.

The upgradation of IGIT, already a prestigious college of north India, to University has enabled it to function even more efficiently as a teaching and research centre in various branches of engineering, promoting advancement and dissemination of knowledge and learning among women of the country and to meet the requirement of technically skilled women workforce.

The objective of the University is to foster industry relevant research and innovations and empower the women of our country through value based higher education making them employable, self reliant, responsible citizen of the country with concern for environment and society.
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) is an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the Reserve Bank of India for carrying out research on development issues from a multi-disciplinary point of view.

IGIDR was registered as an autonomous society on November 14, 1986 and as a public trust in January 1987. On December 28, 1987 the campus was inaugurated by Late. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India.

Subsequently, the Institute was recognized as a Deemed University under Section 3 of the UGC Act. Since then it has been awarded the highest National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) rating of A++ (under the old methodology) given to Indian academic institutions.

Starting as a purely research institution, it rapidly developed into a full-fledged teaching cum research organisation when it launched a Ph.D. program in the field of development studies in 1990.

The objective of the Ph.D. programme is to produce researchers with diverse disciplinary backgrounds who can address issues of economics, energy and environment policies. In 1995, the institute initiated the M. Phil programme.

The M.Sc. programme commenced in 2003 to introduce students to the world of research at an earlier stage.

At present the Institute has about 150 employees and students that include about 26 full time faculty members, 24 non-academic staff and about 90 M.Sc./M.Phil/Ph.D students.
Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, has a long historical background. IGKV was established on 20th January 1987 after bifurcating from Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur. From that time to this date, the University has been expanded several fold. In the British regime one Agricultural Research Station was established in 1903 known as “Labhandi Farm” at Raipur.

This Labhandi Farm had grown slowly and today it has become the campus of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur. In Between, Rice Research Station (RRS) was established in mid sixties. Later in 1974 Madhya Pradesh Rice Research Institute (MPRRI) was established under the able leadership of great rice scientist Dr. R.H. Richharia.

The College of Agriculture was established in 1961 under the government of Madhya Pradesh and it was shifted to the present campus in 1964. After the establishment of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur in 1964 as a State Agricultural University (SAU) under the land-grant pattern of USA, the College of Agriculture became a constituent college of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. In 1979 National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) came into existence with the financial support of World Bank.

The jurisdiction area of IGKV is the entire Chhattisgarh State situated in Eastern India consisting of 18 Districts having 3 different Agro climatic Zones. The state is larger than Punjab, Haryana and Kerala states when put together. Rice is the main crop grown during the monsoon season (June-September).

In fact, the role and responsibility of IGKV is vital, because it has to cater the needs of socio-economically resource poor, relatively illiterate and tribal farmers with tradition bound agriculture.
The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), established by an Act of Parliament in 1985, has continuously striven to build an inclusive knowledge society through inclusive education. It has tried to increase the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) by offering high-quality teaching through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode. The University began by offering two academic programmes in 1987, i.e., Diploma in Management and Diploma in Distance Education, with a strength of 4,528 students. Today, it serves the educational aspirations of over 3 million students in India and other countries through 21 Schools of Studies and a network of 67 regional centres, around 2,667 learner support centres and 29 overseas partner institutions. The University offers about 228 certificate, diploma, degree and doctoral programmes, with a strength of nearly 810 faculty members and 574 academic staff at the headquarters and regional centres and about 33,212 academic counsellors from conventional institutions of higher learning, professional organisations, and industry among others.

The mandate of the University is to:

- Provide access to higher education to all segments of the society;
- Offer high-quality, innovative and need-based programmes at different levels, to all those who require them;
- Reach out to the disadvantaged by offering programmes in all parts of the country at affordable costs; and
- Promote, coordinate and regulate the standards of education offered through open and distance learning in the country.

To achieve the twin objectives of widening access for all sections of society and providing continual professional development and training to all sectors of the economy, the University uses a variety of media and latest technology in imparting education. This is reflected in the formulated vision of IGNOU, keeping its objectives in focus, which reads:

The Indira Gandhi National Open University, the National Resource Centre for Open and Distance Learning, with international recognition and presence, shall provide seamless access to sustainable and learner-centric quality education, skill upgradation and training to all by using innovative technologies and methodologies and ensuring convergence of existing systems for large-scale human resource development, required for promoting integrated national development and global understanding. The University has made a significant mark in the areas of higher education, community education and continual professional development. The University has been networking with reputed public institutions and private enterprises for enhancing the educational opportunities being offered by it. As a world leader in distance education, it has been conferred with awards of excellence by the Commonwealth of Learning (COL), Canada, several times.
The Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur, Rewari was established through an ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Haryana on Sept. 07, 2013. It started its functioning from Sept. 13, 2013 with appointment of Sh. Mohinder Kumar IAS (Retd.) as first Vice-Chancellor by the Governor of Haryana.

The university campus is situated in village Meerpur at a distance of about 13 Km from District headquarter of Rewari in Southern Haryana. It is spread over about 100 acres of land in lush green area. Before coming into existence as an independent State University it was the Post Graduate Regional Centre of Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak and was established on 03.10.1988.

At present University runs 10 Post Graduate courses in 08 teaching departments. Apart from this, five departments are running M.Phil program and one Pre-Ph.D. program. The university is planning to launch various other courses in near future.
The Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University, Arunachal Pradesh established in the year 2012 at Ziro in the Lower Subansiri District under the provisions of the Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University Act 2012 (Act 6 of 2012) was passed in the Eighth Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Arunachal Pradesh and the same received the Assent of the Hon'ble Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on 26 May 2012.

The Arunachal Pradesh Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 99,Vol.XIX dated 30 May 2012 published the Notification regarding the Indira Gandhi Technological and Medical Sciences University, Arunachal Pradesh.

The University's main campus is coming up at Ziro in Hong Village in 150 hectares of land in a green environment gifted by the BMTT Forest Preservation Committee, Gano and registered by the Deputy Commissioner of Lower Subansiri District. Presently the University is operating from the District Hospital, Ziro and the SSB Campus IT Park for conducting Practicals and Theory Classes respectively.
Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh and Rani Padmavati Devi the then rulers of Khairagarh princely estate were the inspiration behind the inception of this unique university which is named after their beloved daughter, Princess INDIRA. The main building of the University is housed in the donated palace.

Late Priya Darshani Indira Gandhi, who later became the Prime Minister of India inaugurated the University on October 14, 1956. This is the oldest University of Chhattisgarh and celebrated Golden Jubilee on 14th October 2006. University is situated in the Central Part of India in Chhattisgarh at Khairagarh.

Khairagarh is surrounded by three rivers and provides a tranquil and serene atmosphere to the student-artists. The campus of this University presents a rare example of fraternity and brotherhood. Teachers and students of different Faculties are from different parts of Country and various cultural backgrounds. Their presence at the campus makes Khairagarh town a real heterogeneous place.

Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalay (IKSVV), Khairagarh, State - Chhattisgarh, Country - INDIA was established in 1956. IKSVV is member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU). Any student or scholar from any part of the WORLD can come & stay in the University campus for study or research.

The oldest & priceless classical recitals are kept in the Listening Room of the University with utmost care. Students & Scholars of Music, Musicians, Musicologists, Art Critics, Music Promoters & Actor/Actress make their presence in the campus to acquit the latest and the best in Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Visual Arts, Literature & Theatre.
Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi (aka. IIIT-Delhi or IIIT-D) was created as a State University by an act of Delhi Government (The IIIT Delhi Act, 2007) empowering it to do research and development and grant degrees. IIIT-Delhi was officially established on 10th June, 2008 as per this notification in the Delhi Gazette. First class (for BTech (CSE) students) was held on 8th September, 2008.

The institute began with its first batch of 60 BTech students in 2008. This first batch graduated in 2012 - the first Convocation took place in November, 2012. By that time, the institute has attracted nearly 30 faculty members, and its academic program consisted of B.Tech., M.Tech. and Ph.D. programs in CSE and ECE. In a relatively short time, it has earned a good reputation in India and abroad for being a center of quality education and research in IT.

2012 turned out be more remarkable year because during the summer of this year, the institute started functioning from its permanent campus in Okhla. Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Chief Minister of Delhi, inaugurated the campus in October, 2012. The early days of this institute was chronicled by the founding and current Director in his blog here.

The mission of IIIT-Delhi is to be a global centre of excellence in Information Technology education, training and research. Its twin aims are:

- To carry out advanced research and development in information and software technologies, and in leveraging IT in specific domain areas.
- To train and educate, at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, engineers of outstanding ability who can become innovators and new product creators.

It aims to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in specified domain areas of IT. Towards this end it plans to organize itself as a conglomerate of R&D Centers, some of which would be in partnership with different companies and global organizations. All centers will also be engaged in teaching and thesis guidance. These centers, with various labs, will be the hub of activity, with active contribution from faculty and students—BTech, M Tech and PhD.
IIU is sponsored by Kartha Education Society (Mumbai), a not for profit society with its mission to provide higher education & research opportunities in under-represented areas which haven't been served by the traditional public universities.

Kartha Education Society (Mumbai) has been active in the field of education with proven experience of running colleges, schools and other institutions for over 19 years in India and abroad.

Indus International University (IIU) has been established under Establishment and Regulation Act, 2009, of Himachal Pradesh Government with the right to confer degree as per sections 2f and 22 of the UGC Act 1956.

IIU has been set up as a not-for-profit institution with its primary objective of providing access to educational opportunities in various higher education areas in rural India so that students need not travel to the other cities wherein the major public universities have been housed.

“Indus International University (IIU) is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) vide letter F.No 8-11/2010 (CPP-I/PU) dated 12th July 2010 and is included in the list of universities maintained by the University Grants Commission under section-2 (f) of UGC Act 1956”

The Indus International University envisions to be recognized nationally and internationally as a leader in providing innovative educational opportunities for learners within the global society.

The Mission of the Indus International University is to provide a high quality, contemporary world class undergraduate and post graduate education to its students and produce graduates who will be well prepared for a globally interdependent but culturally diverse society and be leaders in their respective professions.
The University is managed by Bhandari Charitable Trust known for its philanthropic activities besides their contributions to societal needs and at present has four Constituents Institutions, Indus Institute of Technology & Engineering (IITE), Institute of Design Environment & Architecture (IDEA), Institute of Aviation Technology & Engineering (IATE) and Institute of Information & Communication Technology (IICT). Indus Foundry Training & Research Centre (IFTARC), supported by CED scheme of State Government is the Metallurgical Research Centre of the University. It offers scores of degree programmes at UG and PG levels in diverse disciplines of Engineering, specific streams of Management, Computer Applications, Information Technology, Aircraft Maintenance and Architecture to more than 1000 students per annum and the programmes are approved and recognised by competent academic administrative bodies either at State or National levels. The University also offers Research Programmes leading to the award of Doctoral Awards in Engineering, Management, Applied Sciences and Mathematics besides being in the forefront of carrying out R&D and Consultancy activities in specific disciplines of Engineering for external environments. Indus University will be a Nationally Acclaimed University - Amongst the Best Universities of Our Country - for Academic Excellence, Professional Relevance, Research and Innovations in Socially Relevant Thrust Areas, Seamlessly Integrating Indian Values and Global Ethos, Satisfying All Its Stake Holders. To Offer Quality Technical and Management Education to the Members of Its Learners Community in the Best Traditions of Creative and Innovative Teaching - Learning Process Encompassing the Philosophy "Where Practice Meets Theory" by Ensuring State-of-Art Infrastructure and Attracting Competent and Qualified Human Resources who will Engage in Research and Development Activities Aimed at Building a ‘Brand’ for the University. Continuous Upgradation of Course Curriculum and Regular Academic Auditing Processes and Procedures Aimed at Meeting the Dynamically Knowledgeable and Skilled Human Resource Requirements of Diverse Professional Environments. Indus University offers holistic education programs in Engineering, Management, Aviation Technology and Architecture in the best traditions of two-way learning process with emphasis on ‘Hands-On’ exposure in consonance with the motto ‘Where Practice Meets Theory’, a conceptual motto hitherto unattempted by the facilitators of Technical Education in our country, to ensure a brand for the University in more than one sense of the term or the other. Curriculum has been designed and developed in tune with this motto thus providing extended avenues to the budding and young members of the learners community to acquire knowledge on par with skill, parameters defining a professional with the right combination of attitude and aptitude, making them ready quality human resources meeting the needs of diverse professional environments.
The IIHMR University is a specialized Research University in management research, postgraduate education and training exclusively in the health sector. The University aims to generate new knowledge and technologies to provide evidence and inputs for developing effective policies, health interventions and strategies. The origin of the IIHMR University has its roots in pioneering and significant contribution of Institute of Health Management Research, (IIHMR) Jaipur in the last three decades in policy and program management research, and capacity development in health and hospital management in India and South East Asia.

The IIHMR University has a mission to improve the standards of health through better management of health care and related programs through management research, education, training and institutional networking in a national and global perspective in the health sector. World Health Organization designated IIHMR as a WHO Collaborating Centre for District Health Systems based on Primary Health Care for its significant contribution in strengthening health systems by promoting and conducting health policy and program management research and capacity building. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India identified it as Institute of Excellence for training and capacity building. A critical mass of professionally trained health care, hospital, rural and pharmaceutical managers have been produced by IIHMR to better manage health systems. The University has been instrumental in a paradigm shift in management of health care programs and hospitals in India. For its significant contribution in health, hospital, rural and pharmaceutical management education, it has been awarded several Leadership Awards/Best sectoral B school. In addition, IIHMR has become a major destination for training and capacity development in leadership and strategic management, hospital management, disaster management, quality management, project management, health management information systems, health economics and finance.

The IIHMR University has a unique organization culture that enshrines core values and ethos of autonomy, accountability, openness and transparency. The interdisciplinary teams of faculty and research staff constitute an enabling environment for learning, professional growth and development. The multidisciplinary faculty represents public health, management, economics, statistics, demography, social and behavioral sciences, rural development and pharmaceuticals.
When compared with a large number of engineering and technological institutes, which mushroomed during past 2-3 decades, the genesis of ICT, still popularly called UDCT/UICT by many, is beyond fathom and imagination. Its low profile in common man’s vocabulary is both bane and benefit. Even our neighbours have never known what we do or what we stand for- for them it is a ‘dagdi’ (stone) college or a hospital, at the most; they are intrigued and bewildered whereas it is a benefit for us from the academic view point since we continue to work quietly, sans the typical college atmosphere, impart high class education, and conduct research par excellence, having a direct relevance to solving societal problems and adding to quality of life. Philanthropy, visionary leadership of the University of Bombay (now Mumbai), active participation of the industry to create endowments for faculty positions and laboratories, and the support of the then Governor of the Province of Bombay, which extended to almost 10% of India, led to the foundation of the University Department of Chemical Technology on October 1, 1933. The Vice Chancellor Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, an industrialist, educationist and proponent of textile industry, put all his valour behind the fledgling UDCT and assisted in creating a far-sighted roadmap. The Committee constituted by the University for establishing the UDCT was chaired by none other than the great civil engineer Bharat Ratna Sir M. Visvesaraya, and comprised of, among others, such stalwarts as Sir K.M. Munshi, the Founder of BharatiyaVidyaBhavan, and Shri KapilramVakil, a doyen of inorganic chemical industry in India. Research was incorporated as an integral part of the UDCT right from inception, and the first batch of students for the B. Sc. (Tech.)- a two-year post-B Sc. Course, with Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering as the branches, was admitted on 4th August, 1934. With the growth in demands for chemicals, drugs, polymers and materials after World War II, other branches of chemical technology embracing Foods and Drugs, Oils, Plastics, Paints, Varnishes, Intermediates and Dyes, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, were added and these courses were later reorganized to give a distinct flavour to all branches of Chemical Technology. Birth of several industries was a direct result of UDCTs’ activities. In 1951, Chemical Engineering branched out as a post-Inter Science four-year degree programme, B. Chem. Eng., which has been the most sought after ever since. The B.Sc. (Tech.) courses were converted into post-B.Sc. three-year courses in 1966 and finally further converted into B. Tech. programmes, which are post-HSSC (12th Standard) in 1998.

The ICT is a vibrant and invigorating institute, a symbiosis of academic excellence, culture, ethos, value systems, and an architect of new and useful knowledge, standing tall among all institutes of national importance.
Institute Of Infrastructure, Technology, Research And Management(IITRAM) has been established as a State University by the Government of Gujarat under the provisions of the Institute of Infrastructure, Technology, Research and Management Act 2012. The University believes in defined rights and responsibilities for better execution and clarity which helps to achieve desirable result. The University functions according to its statutory act, through which it has formed regulatory committees governed by different bodies consisting of officers and academics personnel of the University. These committees are governed by principles mentioned in the University act which are mandatory and help to ensure compliance, enhance the University’s mission, planning and budgeting cycle which illustrates the governance and management responsibilities in the development of the strategic and business plans and the annual budget.

IITRAM provides Engineering Education with specialization in Infrastructure and Management of Infrastructure to create centres of excellence, to organize advanced studies and to promote research. It shall foster cultural and ethical values with a view to enhance professional morality, research integrity, globally acceptable business ethics and morals for professionals.

The objectives of the University include:

Imparting knowledge and offer courses with specialization in Infrastructure and Management of Infrastructure in particular.

Imparting knowledge in the other areas of higher education with focus on science, technology, management and allied areas.

Developing training facilities for urban bodies, industries and technical teaching and other allied bodies.

Believing in open institution mechanism to attract best minds of the world (students as well as faculty) and to be globally competent.

Setting up innovative foundation in developing Knowledge parks, Techno parks and Technology incubators to foster entrepreneurship.

Director General : Mukesh Kumar
Registrar : Dr. N.N.Bhuptani
The Institute of Liver & Biliary Sciences (ILBS) has been established by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi as an autonomous institute, under the Societies act.

The mission of ILBS is to become a dedicated international centre of excellence for the diagnosis, management and advanced training and research in the field of liver and biliary diseases.

The first phase of ILBS is already functional having 180 hospital beds, 74 of which cater as intensive care (ICU) beds.

The second phase of ILBS, likely to be operational by early 2012, will add a dedicated multi-storie research complex, auditorium, guest-house, hepato-biliary oncology unit, additional beds and residential accommodation.

The ILBS aims to provide a healthy work environment to its faculty and staff. ILBS is a deemed university under the UGC act and it aspires to become a unique model for an academic career both for the national and international students and the faculty.

ILBS envisions to:
To become an international centre of excellence for the prevention and cure, advance competency-based training and cutting edge research in liver, biliary and allied sciences.

Quality Statement:
ILBS is committed to the highest levels of patient satisfaction, healthcare and staff and patient safety through continual improvement by ensuring:

- Evidence-based clinical practices of highest standard.
- Transparent management processes, facilitating patient satisfaction & ensuring dignity and rights of patients.
- Safe and conducive work environment for staff, and
- Establishing a dedicated centre of excellence in healthcare, teaching/training & research in the field of Liver Biliary Diseases.
INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY
Dasauli, Post Bas-ha, Kursi Road
Lucknow 226 026, Uttar Pradesh
Tel : 0522-2890812; 2890730, Fax : 0522-2890809
Email : info@integraluniversity.ac.in
Website : http://www.integraluniversity.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. S. W. Akhtar
Registrar : Dr. Irfan Ali Khan

Integral University, a seat of educational excellence, is a premier university in Lucknow, the Capital of Uttar Pradesh, India. The university had been established under the Act number 9 of 2004 by the U. P. State Government. It is rather historic that, within a span of six years the Institute of Integral Technology on account of its educational excellence, credibility and value based education in a highly disciplined and decorous environment was recognized as a noted seat of learning all across the country and thus was granted a University status in 2004. The project started with a school in small huts. The foundation stone was laid on 30 November 1993 by the scholar Maulana Abul Hasan Ali Hasani Nadwi, rector of Darul-uloom Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow. The school was then shifted to a main building which was inaugurated by the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh Shri Moti Lal Vohra on 14 January 1996. An engineering college was simultaneously established by the Islamic Council for Productive Education(ICPE) in 1997, which started functioning from 1998 with two courses namely, Computer Science and Engineering, and Electronics Engineering. Later other courses like Architecture, Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and MCA were added. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the then Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation stone of a residential complex on 30 June 1999. During his speech he expressed his hope that the Institute of Integral Technology, Lucknow having the abbreviation IIT will maintain the same standard as the other IITs do. Institute of Integral Technology, Lucknow then affiliated to Uttar Pradesh Technical University made a promising start when the first batch of Computer Science and Engineering gave a 100% result and all secured first division, as was the case with the second group of Electronics Engineering wherein all but two students got first division. Hon’ble Mulayam Singh Yadav, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Justice Syed Saghir Ahmad, Judge (Retired) Supreme Court of India were overwhelmed by the progress and other achievements in the field of education set up by Institute of Integral Technology, Lucknow along with its highly impressive infrastructure. The Hon’ble Chief Minister, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav declared that the Institute of Integral Technology, Lucknow shall be elevated to a full-fledged university in no time. He also granted the Minority Status to the Institute. Soon after this declaration he also got the bill passed in the Assembly on 26 February 2004 and issued Govt. Gazette Notification No. 389/ Ikr - fo - 1-1 (d)-9-2004 dated 27 February 2004 for the formation of Integral University, Lucknow. Integral University, Lucknow is now a member of and listed by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU).Some of the dignitaries that have visited Integral University, Lucknow include the likes of Union Minister of Minority Affairs(2012–2014) and former Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Dr.K.Rahman Khan(INC) and Chief Minister of Sarawak Province, Malaysia, Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud. Integral University, Lucknow also hosts eminent personalities from all walks of life and boasts of strong presence of visiting faculty from some of the most well known universities across the globe.
The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) serves as a regional Institute for Training and Research in Population Studies for the ESCAP region. It was established in Mumbai in July 1956, till July 1970 it was known as the Demographic Training and Research Centre (DTRC) and till 1985 it was known as the International Institute for Population Studies (IIPS).

The Institute was re-designated to its present title in 1985 to facilitate the expansion of its academic activities and was declared as a 'Deemed University' in August 19, 1985 under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

The recognition has facilitated the award of recognized degrees by the Institute itself and paved the way for further expansion of the Institute as an academic institution.

Started in 1956 under the joint sponsorship of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Government of India and the United Nations, it has established itself as the premier Institute for training and research in Population Studies for developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region.

IIPS holds a unique position among all the regional centres, in that it was the first such centre to be started, and serves a much larger population than that served by any of the other regional centres. The Institute is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Besides teaching and research activities, the Institute also provides consultancy to the Government and Non-Government organizations and other academic institutions. Over the years, the Institute has helped in building a nucleus of professionals in the field of population and health in various countries of the ESCAP region.

During the past 53 years, students from 42 different countries of Asia and the Pacific region, Africa and North America have been trained at the Institute. Many, who are trained at the Institute, now occupy key positions in the field of Population and Health in Government of various countries, Universities and Research Institutes as well as in reputed National and International organizations.
The International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore, a Deemed University, popularly known as IIITB, was established in 1999 with a vision to contribute to the IT world by focusing on education and research, entrepreneurship and innovation. The Institute is a registered not-for-profit society funded jointly by the Government of Karnataka and the IT industry.

Since its inception, IIITB, with its unique model of education, research, and industry interaction, has grown in stature to become an institution of considerable repute in academic as well as corporate circles. The Institute works in partnership with the corporate sector, while retaining the freedom of an academic institution. It is inspired by other renowned institutions, and also strives to emulate an academic culture that is on par with the best international institutions.

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Considering the pervasive nature of IT in all walks of life, IIITB encourages and admits students from a wide variety of academic disciplines into the programmes. About half of our students in recent years have been bright young men and women who already have some work experience, but have decided to take a break from their careers to pursue our M.Tech. programme in order to shift their careers on to more stimulating and rewarding paths. Strong interaction with the industry is built into our academic programmes because IIITB believes in equipping students to become productive right from the day they enter the industry. For those aspiring for academic goals, IIITB provides a research environment as well. Students have the opportunity to get financial aid in the form of scholarships and internships to help meet tuition and other expenses, so a bright student is limited only by his or her own vision and ambition.
The International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (IIIT-H) is an autonomous university founded in 1998. It was set up as a not-for-profit public private partnership (N-PPP) and is the first IIIT to be set up (under this model) in India. The Government of Andhra Pradesh lent support to the institute by grant of land and buildings. A Governing Council consisting of eminent people from academia, industry and government presides over the governance of the institution.

IIIT-H was set up as a research university focused on the core areas of Information Technology, such as Computer Science, Electronics and Communications, and their applications in other domains. The institute evolved strong research programmes in a host of areas, with computation or IT providing the connecting thread, and with an emphasis on the development of technology and applications, which can be transferred for use to industry and society. This required carrying out basic research that can be used to solve real life problems. As a result, a synergistic relationship has come to exist at the Institute between basic and applied research. Faculty carries out a number of academic industrial projects, and a few companies have been incubated based on the research done at the Institute.

IIIT-H is organized as research centres and labs, instead of the conventional departments, to facilitate inter-disciplinary research and a seamless flow of knowledge within the Institute. Faculty assigned to the centers and labs conduct research, as well as academic programs, which are owned by the Institute, and not by individual research centers.

The Institute combines pioneering research with top class education. An innovative curriculum allows the student flexibility in selecting courses and projects. Students, even at the undergraduate level, get to participate in ongoing research and technology development - an opportunity unprecedented in India. As a result, a vibrant undergraduate programme co-exists with a strong postgraduate programme. Recognizing that the goal of education is to develop a broad and humanistic outlook among students (and beyond), the Institute runs a unique human values programme at the undergraduate level. Regular faculty conducts the programme. Also, elements of the programme are made available to IIIT-H's postgraduate students, faculty and students at other universities and colleges, and any interested individual or organization. In sum, the Institute offers students a unique environment that promotes culture, sports, societal contributions, art, self-governance and human values. It is also at the forefront of research that has the potential to make a major social impact.
Invertis started its journey 16 years ago in 1998 with 83 students and one institute namely, Invertis Institute of Management Studies. Today it stands as a full-fledged University with 8 institutes to its credit under the patronage of its name and offering a range of graduate and post graduate programmes varying from management, Engineering, pharmacy to education and social sciences with the use of state of the art technology and a team of dedicated faculty, staff members.

Invertis University is acclaimed as a pioneer institute in the field of education not only in the Bareilly region but across state and country. Invertis has a tradition of excellence which is carried forward by its students who are ranking among the toppers of universities. Today, Invertis feels proud of its students placed in different corners of the world on positions of eminence in reputed companies. Invertis is not only known for its majestic infrastructure and lush green gardens, it is also acknowledged for the quality of life. With 241 online IEEE journals and Delnet membership, it helps its students and faculty to undergo rigorous study pattern for achieving academic excellence. Invertis is a leading University offering a wide range of courses pertaining to different fields of studies. Established in the year 1998, Invertis has grown immensely and today it stands tall as a full-fledged University with 8 different institutes under its umbrella. Located in Bareilly on NH-24, equidistantly from country's capital Delhi and state capital Lucknow, Invertis Village is a delightful destination for the students not only in terms of acquiring academic prowess but also for holistic development and studying in a world class learning environment.

At Invertis, we believe in determining a teacher’s success by measuring the success that their students achieve and in order to ensure this success, our faculty is a strong team of well-educated and prolific individuals make it who come from prestigious institutions such as IIT and IIM. The teaching methodology adopted by Invertis is based on learning beyond academics which ensures all-round development of the students through warmth from the faculty, guidance from the management & alumni and direction for the life ahead through career shaping.

Invertis University offers courses across a spectrum of disciplines varying from Management, Computer Applications, Engineering, Architecture, Law, Pharmacy, Journalism and Nursing. The University has a strong placement system and reach in the corporate sector thereby giving the students industry exposure through corporate involvement and instant career opportunities.
The Islamic University of Science and Technology (IUST), Awantipora, Kashmir has been established through an Act No. XVIII of 2005 dated: 07th November 2005 passed by J&K State Legislature and notified by the State Government, through Jammu & Kashmir Government Gazette dated: 11-11-2005.

While the university started functioning in November, 2005 the teaching programme was started in July 2006. The Chancellor of the University is the Chief Minister of J&K State and the executive authority of the University is its Executive Council with the Vice Chancellors of University of Jammu, Kashmir and Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University as members.

The University came into existence with a mandate to advance and disseminate knowledge, wisdom and understanding amongst all segments of the society within and outside the State. It is also charged with creating an environment for learning, teaching and research in the sciences, technology, humanities and social sciences and that is in keeping with the highest standards of scholarship and higher education. People belonging to all sections of society are entitled to avail the facilities and opportunities offered by the University and there is no distinction on the basis of class, caste, creed, colour or religion.

Conduct and promote studies and research and prepare trained manpower aware of their social and cultural obligations and contemporary issues who would effectively participate in all developmental processes of the nation.

The University aims to build the broad personality of its students, infusing in them a sense of belonging and responsibility as constructive members of the society, guided by the norms of universal brotherhood, scientific temper and prepare them to take up the mantle of leadership in all professions of modern world.

Develop adequate linkages and appropriate methodologies to promote contemporary knowledge and to put in place a system that thrives on the concept of competitiveness.

The moving spirit in the exercise is to create opportunities for the youth of the State by laying foundation of a knowledge society.
The ITM Group of Institutions has a thriving and vibrant population of students in its campuses across the country who creates a unique community atmosphere encouraging serious study and personal development.

With the able support of its experienced full-time faculty members and several visiting faculties to give students the vital global edge, ITM is steadily moving towards fulfilling its vision, that of becoming a global leader in professional education, whose mission is to impart futuristic and comprehensive education of global standards with a high sense of discipline, social relevance.

It already has a network of campuses in Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Navi - Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Vishakhapatnam and Warangal. And now, ITM moves to beautiful Chattisgarh. Since its establishment in the fertile plains of Raipur, ITM - University gave emphasis on infrastructure development, power generation, industrialization & much needed education.

ITM - University consist of the total built up area of 2.3 acres in 2 buildings, with VC chamber, 20 airy spacious classrooms, 12 laboratories, 2 computer labs, well stocked library, open sports ground and other features that create a holistic and studious ambiance.

Today at present we have everything that a student academically needs for a “HEALTHY MIND” and also everything that make our students have a “HEALTHY BODY.” Right from green gardens to in-house canteens, we present indoor Gymkhana, well trained & hand picked faculty members.

What’s More? A Shuttle Bus Service and quick assistance to Hostel Facilities, providing great convenience to its students.
ITM UNIVERSITY
HUDA Sector - 23-A
Gurgaon - 122 017, Haryana
Tel : + 91 124 2365811 to 13
Fax : + 91 124 2367488
Email : daulet@itmindia.edu
Website : http://www.itmindia.edu

Vice Chancellor : Prof. B.S. Panwar
Registrar : Col. Bikram Mohanty (Retd.)

ITM University (formerly Institute of Technology and Management) was founded in 1996, to promote excellence in Technical and Management education by Educate India Society, registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860.

The University was conceived in response to the acute deficiency of centers of higher learning in the country as also, the need to develop relevant human capital to meet the technology and management challenges of the 21st century. The founders had a clear and well defined mission - to build an unaided, self - financed University committed to delivering education of internationally recognized standards, a University that would go on to serve as an intellectual resource base in India and the sub-continent.

"Our aim from the beginning has been to make this University the most eminent in the country, in order to draw to it the youth of every State"

Committed to making a profound and lasting contribution to society, ITM University recognises no more exalted role than that of "Educated Citizens" - citizens with a powerful sense of fairness, a profound belief in democratic ideals and a willingness to celebrate talent of many kinds. For the founders, this goal is rich with meaning.

ITM University stands faithful to the vision of its founders - it seeks students and faculty who take seriously their commitment to their community and their world, who are aware, active and involved. Students who graduate from ITM University are expected to understand the technological, environmental and ethical challenges they will face in a world of accelerating change. Recognizing that those challenges will transcend the traditional boundaries between disciplines and nations, ITM University encourages education that is distinctively interdisciplinary and international.

"Yatha Drishti, Thatha Srishti As the Vision, so the World"

Continuous efforts are made to realize this goal by providing a unique learning environment in which, the faculty and the students, share the responsibility for learning. The University's commitment to totally merit based decisions in every aspect of its operations constitutes an integral part of this learning environment; from selection of faculty and staff, to admission and evaluation of students. All programs of the University adhere to this core philosophy.
ITM UNIVERSITY
NH - 75, Jhansi Road
Gwalior - 474 001, Madhya Pradesh
Tel : 0751-6056072 (vc), 6560655 (reg) +91 (0)7770854333
Fax : 0751-2440058 (vc), 2432388 (reg)
Email : vc@itmuniversity.ac.in, vcoffice@itmuniversity.ac.in
: registrar@itmuniversity.ac.in
Website : http://www.itmuniversity.ac.in

Director : Dr. Yogesh Upadhyay
Registrar : Dr. Omveer Singh

ITM University is a multidisciplinary university known for its quality of research and teaching across the academic spectrum, with subjects spanning the sciences, engineering, management, fine arts, social sciences, arts, nursing etc.

It has been at the forefront of learning, teaching and research and leader in many different fields in its educational endeavour. In a relatively short-time span it has created an image for its excellence as an institution of higher learning through outstanding teaching and world-class research so as to produce well-rounded graduates with lifelong abilities to provide leadership within the societies they serve. We have a well-deserved reputation for last 15 years for excellence, as demonstrated by host of educational institutions already operating under out flagship banner i.e., ITM Universe.

ITM University-Gwalior, is established by the Act of State Legislature, M.P. and is notified in the Official Gazette (extra-ordinary) of the State Government after having received the assent of His Excellency Governor of M.P. Who will be the Visitor of ITM University. ITM University-Gwalior, is sponsored by Samata Lok Sansthan, a registered charitable Trust. The Trust was successfully running various Institutions in discipline of Engg. Technology, Life Science, Computer Applications, Management, Nursing & Education etc for last 15 years enjoying the top ranking in the State & the Region. The flagship Institutions under ITM Group of Institution (known as â€œITM Universeâ€™ – brand name) like Institute of Technology & Management (ITM) & Institute of Allied Science and Computer Applications (IASCA) at Gwalior are NBA & NAAC accredited respectively.

ITM University-Gwalior Campus is a delight to see. One sees hundreds of original works of Art permanently displayed in common areas & monumental sculptures in marble, granite, mild steel or stainless steel in open areas. There is so much of world class curricular & extra curricular activities throughout the year that the city folks of the Region eagerly awaits for each event. The largest Amphitheatre of India at ITM Campus becomes witness to ever bubbling energies of youth. There is no barrier between students & higher authorities in this Campus. Each student expresses through ITM's various clubs. In 165 Acres sprawling lush green environs of Vindhyachal ranges, the beautiful campus of ITM University is the most Happening & Happy campus in this part of India attracting Scholars, Nobel laureates, Artists, Heads of States & Top Corporates to mingle & interact with more than 9000 students of different streams.
The ITM Group of Institutions has a thriving and vibrant population of students in its campuses across the country that creates a unique community atmosphere encouraging serious study and personal development. With the able support of its experienced full-time faculty members and several visiting faculties to give students the vital global edge, ITM is steadily moving towards fulfilling its vision, that of becoming a global leader in professional education, whose mission is to impart futuristic and comprehensive education of global standards with a high sense of discipline, social relevance.

ITM-Vocational University, Gujarat is a part of ITM - Group of Institutions from Mumbai established in 1991 with campuses in Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, Nagpur & upcoming at Noida and Vadodara.

ITM Vocational University has been approved in March 2014 as a Private University by the Govt. of Gujarat. It is India's first truly Vocational University. The University has integrated General Education Stream and Vocational Education Stream in higher education space. In the process both the stream are developed the programs to assure Employability, Professional Qualification and International recognition.

The Mission of ITM Vocational University:
- Creating highly employable graduates by ensuring rigorous academics, custom designed trainings and internships, meeting Industry requirements.
- Contemporary, relevant, intensive education and training, with hands-on approach
- Judicious mix of skills relating to a Profession and appropriate content of General Education.
- Appropriate use of technology to improve the effectiveness of the delivery of courses.
- Equipping students with Knowledge, Practice and Work Ethics.
- Imparting Knowledge and Skills for Employment and Entrepreneurship.
- Developing Competency based Qualification and Certification.
In 1870 the Maharaja of Vijnanagaram first floated the idea of starting a Medical College in Lucknow. But the idea was watered down due to paucity of funds. In 1905 the visit of King-Emperor, George V, then Prince of Wales, inspired the idea of establishing a college to commemorate the occasion. The originator of this fine ideal to commemorate the occasion was late Raja Sir Tassadnq Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad to whom Sir Harcourt Butler wrote on 1st December 1905. "It must ever be a source of pride to you to think that the first suggestion of such a movement came from you absolutely spontaneously." On 22nd March 1906, the Secretary to Govt. U.P. wrote to the Registrar, Allahabad University "It is the desire of subscribers to the Foundation of King George's Medical College that this College should be the best in the East and it will be aim of Government that the College shall give to its students the best education possible."

The project was warmly taken up by all and the Taluqdars and Zamindars of Agra and Oudh gave princely donations. Sir Harcourt Butler himself was largely responsible for rapid maturation of the scheme by the energy in collecting subscriptions and by his talents in organisation. A picture of the Prince & Princess of Wales with eminent citizens of Oudh at the Foundation Ceremony of the college. The success of this great project of medical education and relief was already assured when the foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1906, and during his second visit for the Coronation Durbar as King Emperor, His Majesty was pleased to give his consent and to designate the College by his name.

The College was completed and the work of the first medical session was started in October 1911, though the ceremonial opening of the college building by His Honour Sir John Prescott Hewett did not occur until January 27, 1912. The College buildings consisted of a fine Administrative Block, an Anatomical block, a combined Pathological and Physiological block and a Medico-Legal Department. As soon as the College was completed the construction of the Hospital itself was commenced. The work for Out-patient Department was finished by. April 1913 and the main-building a few months later. The number of beds provided was 232 and besides the main Hospital block there were an Isolation Block and separated Cottage wards. The formal opening of King George's Hospital with the opening of the New Bridge over the river Gomti River opposite the Hospital was performed in January 1914 by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge; the Bridge took the place of an ancient bridge built by King Asaf-ud-Daulah in 1780 and which was only demolished as late as 1911-12.
JECRC University – driven by a culture of excellence, research & innovation

JECRC University has its campus in Jaipur the capital city of Rajasthan and the famous tourist and business city in north-western India.

The 32-acre JU campus combines unique classical architecture and thoughtful layout and landscaping to create a perfect learning ecosystem. The campus is located around the prime industrial and institutional hub of Jaipur and is well connected with all parts of the city.

JECRC University is driven by the spirit of innovation-led research. This is spelt out in infrastructure as well as practices. The multifaceted research encompasses subject-specific exploration as well as the contexts of the business environment in which our students will operate and perform. JECRC is known for a strong research culture and close industry linkages.

JU aims at creating valuable resources for industry and society through its interventions in creation of research and innovative culture, academic and professional enhancement and cultural enrichment.

JU Edge
- Academic integrity and accountability
- Respect and tolerance for the views of every individual
- Attention to issues of national relevance as well as of global concern
- Breadth of understanding, including knowledge of the human sciences
- An unfettered spirit of exploration, rationality and enterprise
- Strong research orientation and culture based foundation
- Sustainable development and responsible education
- Internationally accepted pedagogy
- Language courses for global exposure
J.K. LAKSHMIPAT UNIVERSITY
Laliya Ka Vas
P.O. – Mahapura, Ajmer Road
Jaipur - 302 026, Rajasthan
Tel : 1800-1806-264 (Toll-free)
+91.141.2168.225 / 393 / +91.141.7107.500 / 503 / 504 / 522 / 523
Email : admissions.im@jklu.edu.inm admissions.iet@jklu.edu.in
admissions@jklu.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Devi Singh

The advent of JK Organization on the industrial landscape of India almost synchronizes with the beginning of an era of industrial awareness - an endeavor for self-reliance and the setting up of a dynamic Indian industry.

This was way back in the middle of the 19th century. And the rest, is history.

JK Organization has been a forerunner in the economic and social advancement of India. It always aimed at creating job opportunities for a multitude of countrymen and to provide high quality products. It has striven to make India self reliant by pioneering the production of a number of industrial and consumer products, by adopting the latest technology as well as developing its own know-how. It has also undertaken industrial ventures in several other countries.

The Singhanias of today, under the visionary leadership of Late Shri Hari Shankar Singhania, Former President, JK Organisation have achieved an exemplary growth in diversified industries with a lead position in major businesses over the years through companies like JK Tyre, JK Paper, JK Lakshmi Cement, Fenner India, JK Agri Genetics and other such successful enterprises.

In the fiercely competitive world, it's not just what you know, but what you do with what you know, that separates success from failure. Turning knowledge into wisdom. And information into workable ideas.

It is with this profound philosophy of education, that the multi-discipline JK Lakshmipat University (JKLU) was established in Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, in the year 2011 to give students the cutting-edge of holistic learning and to develop promising youngsters into leaders of tomorrow with globally relevant, future-ready and actionable intelligence.

The University has excellent infrastructure, a proper mix of experienced, young and dynamic faculty and a strong focus on placements for building technocrats and leaders of tomorrow. The curriculum provides for high weightage on internship to develop employable professionals with the cooperation of business and industry.
To trace the history of Jadavpur University is to trace a part of India’s freedom movement, at least from the Swadeshi Movement onwards. It was 1905-1906.

Bengal stood divided. The times were feverish. The hegemony of the British establishment had to be challenged. Education had to play a new role in this changed scenario. It had to become a new form of resistance through which the emergent nationalist spirit could be propagated. With this in mind the National Council of Education (NCE) came into being.

Its primary aim was to impart education - literary, scientific and technical on national lines exclusively under national control. To achieve self-reliance, through education. The foundation of the NCE was made possible by the munificence - scholarly as well as monetary - of the likes of Raja Subodh Chandra Mallik, Brajendra Kishore Roychowdhury of Gouripur as well as Sir Rash Behari Ghosh (first President of NCE), poet Rabindranath Tagore and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.

In 1910 the Society for the Promotion of Technical Education in Bengal which looked after Bengal Technical Institute (which later became College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal) was amalgamated to NCE. NCE henceforth looked after the College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal which by 1940 was virtually functioning as a University. After Independence, the Government of West Bengal, with the concurrence of the Govt. of India, enacted the necessary legislation to establish Jadavpur University on the 24th of December 1955. Now Jadavpur University has successfully established itself as a foremost Indian University with a vast repertoire of courses offered, an enviable list of faculty members and has come to be known for its commitment towards advanced study and research.

Generous donations for the great cause of national education came from Raja Subodh Chandra Mallik, after whom the road on which Jadavpur University stands, is named, Brajendra Kishore Roy Choudhury, Maharaja Suryya Kanto Acharya Choudhury and others and National Council of Education (N.C.E.), Bengal proceeded with its programme. Subsequently came a princely bequest of Rs13lakhs from Sir Rashbehari Ghosh, the legendary legal luminary. Calcutta Corporation under the guidance of its Mayor Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das leased out to N.C.E. the present site of Jadavpur Campus where its Engineering College was shifted in 1924. The Aurobindo Building, now housing the administrative offices, used to be the venue of teaching of the Engineering College.
जगदगुरु रामानंदाचार्य राजस्थान संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय
अनादिकाल से भारत देश ज्ञानोपासना का केन्द्र रहा है । यह शास्त्रीय साधनों के अनुरूप में मुखरित होती हुई साक्षरता शैली-स्वरूप में इस धरा पर अवतीर्ण हुई ।

यह विश्वविद्यालय तथ्य है कि ऋग्वेद मानव के पुस्तकालय की सर्वप्रथम पुस्तक है । ऋचाओं की अर्थनात, सामग्री की झंडाति, रज्जुर्मनों के यजन तथा आयुर्विज्ञान के शास्त्रीय-कर्मों से भारतीय प्रजा पल्लवित और पुष्पित हुई ।

वेदों के शृंखला-परम्परा ने अपने जान का प्रसार करते हुए उपनिषद, अष्टादश पुराण, शिक्षा-कल्प- निरूकत-व्याकरण-उपवेदन-छन्द, योगतत्त्व, छद-दोशन, रामायण, महाभारत, ललित काव्य, नीतिकाव्य आदि का अमूल्य वाङ्मय सर्वजनसिद्धिय, सर्वजनसुखुमय विश्व को दिया । श्रमण परम्परा का बहुमूल्य वाङ्मय भी संस्कृत में लिखी है ।

इस वहुआयामी साहित्य के विकास के फलस्वरूप भारतीयों की प्रसिद्धि अग्रजनमा के रूप में हुई तथा वेदों का जान भारतीय मनीषा का पर्यय बन गया । इस प्रकार भारतीय संस्कृति की संवाहिका होने का गौरव संस्कृत भाषा को जाता है ।

संस्कृत के इस विशाल वाङ्मय की कालज्ञाति का यही रहस्य है कि सहस्राध्यं दियों से गुरुकुलों और ऋषिकुलों आदि में इसका अध्यायन होता रहा ।

इस गुरुशिष्य-परम्परा को सुनिश्चित रूप देते हुए संस्कृत के अनेक अध्ययन केन्द्र देश भर में चलते रहे उसी परम्परा में ही 20 वीं शती में अनेक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हुए ।
The Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University was established to provide higher & professional education to persons with disabilities.

There are approximate 9 crore disabled in India. The coverage in formal school system is around 5%. The scenario of higher education is much grim. The socio economic condition and facilities available at higher education centre for persons with disability are considered to be major obstacle in accessing higher education. Though there are various institutions and organizations to cater for some of the needs of disabled persons, activities of such institutions/organizations were found to be very-very limited.

To ensure greater participation of disabled in higher & professional education by providing disabled friendly campus, class rooms and courses in order to prepare students of strong character enriched with traditional and modern knowledge.

Provide boarding, lodging and essential requirements to disabled students to facilitate them for better accessibility in higher education.

Explore suitable placement for the educated disabled graduates in public & private sector enterprises. To prepare Expertise/Manpower to cater the needs of disability sector.

Promote disabled persons spiritually, socially and economically by providing suitable education to bring them to the main stream.

Sanskrit & basic knowledge of Computer is compulsory in the University curriculum for Undergraduate & Postgraduate students as well. University believes that Sanskrit is Mother of all languages and one cannot understand Indian culture without knowing it. Sanskrit is the key to unfold the mystery of nature and great Indian Heritage and culture similarly; the knowledge of Computer is necessary to cope with modern challenges.

Free tuition (Except professional & training courses for which nominal fees is charged). Affordable boarding to all students. Facility of sports for all type of persons with disabilities. Study materials/lectures are available in Braille script for visually impaired and in video mode for hearing impaired students.
JSS University is a culmination of a half-century of perseverance in the field of education steered by the philosophy of noble minds. The medical institutions under the aegis of JSS University, are islands of excellence in their respective fields in medical sciences. The binding philosophy of these institutions, is that of training physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and other healthcare professionals to provide the highest standards of patient care, whilst also pursuing cutting edge research.

The JSS Medical institutions have had a long-standing legacy in advancing education with both the preparation of educators and the advancement of research and scholarship. There is a strong focus on combining practical classroom expertise with clinical exposure, and these two aspects of the University's system of education are a natural and necessary combination. Renowned as a destination of learning, the reputation of JSS medical institutions has become synonymous with quality education in India and abroad. The University Grants Commission (UGC) declared Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University, Mysore as Deemed-to-be University, hailing an important milestone in strengthening the educational evolution of some of the pioneering institutions. The 4 constituent colleges under the ambit of the University are JSS Medical College, Mysore, established in 1984 the JSS Dental College in Mysore, established in 1986 the JSS College of Pharmacy, Mysore, established in 1973 and another College of Pharmacy in Ooty, which was established in 1980. Spread over Mysore and Ooty, the University makes for a serene and conducive setting for students and researchers to learn, and grow. To the student and teaching community; JSS University offers a commitment to providing life-long professional development, advanced research, service to society and fostering global integration in healthcare. Students come here from all over India and abroad and bond over the special time they spend in the hallowed environs of the campus and its surroundings. JSS University has a tradition of more than a thousand years behind it - a tradition of total dedication to the service of humanity in the fields of education, culture, religion and more importantly, in nurturing a spirit of tolerance. The University has the task of carrying this tradition forward. A university is not just an institution for imparting knowledge and providing skilled doctors, pharmacists, engineers and so on; It must take up the task of arousing the spirit of curiosity amongst its students – a burning desire to expand the frontiers of knowledge. Perhaps more importantly, it must have before it the vision of creating in them a spirit of tolerance, of compassion, of maintaining ethical standards, and a desire to build a better society for themselves and for those less fortunate than themselves.
JAGANNATH UNIVERSITY
State Highway 22
Bahadurgarh-Jhijjar Road
Jhajjar - 124 507, Haryana
Tel: +91-141-3020500, 3020555, 4071551, 4071552
Fax: +91-141-3020538
E-Mail: info@jagannathuniversity.org

Vice Chancellor : Professor (Dr.) V. K. Agarwal

Jagan Nath University, Jhajjar (Haryana) has been setup in the line with the vision and mission of the Society for further contribution in the field of Higher education in the state of Haryana after a successful venture of 50 acres lush green Wi-Fi enabled university campus at Jaipur (Rajasthan) in the year 2008.

The University at Jhajjar, Haryana proposes to start courses in Management, Engineering, Information Technology, Commerce, Education and many more. The new academic session will commence from July 2013. The university aims at promoting high quality research in various disciplines.

The University is situated on NH 22, Jhajjar Road, Haryana which is in proximity to Delhi. The campus spread over 25 acres of land with all modern educational facilities in its ambience. The University has its own residential facilities for Staff and separate Boys and Girls hostels. The University has its own dedicated transport system peeragarhi Chowk and Rithala metro station, Delhi to the University Campus. The fully Wi-Fi enabled campus has well planned modern infrastructure with world class facilities and labs.

Vision
To be an Institution of Academic excellence with total commitment to quality education, research and improvement in human values with a holistic concern for better life, environment and society.

Mission
To serve the society and improve quality of life by nurturing high quality talent, providing excellent academic and research environment, consultancy services and promoting dissemination of knowledge.
Jagan Nath University has been established in the year 2008, by an Act (Act No. 19 of 2008) of the Rajasthan State Legislature and is approved under section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956 vested with the authority to award Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates.

The University has been established to cater to the growing needs of higher education in the country. One of the primary objectives of the University is to produce trained manpower to accelerate sustained economic growth in a highly competitive global environment.

In order to face the challenges of globalization and liberalization in the field of higher education, the University has endowed its faculty and students with modern technologies, skills and attitudes so as to make them competent for the challenges and to enhance the quality of teaching to contribute constantly towards learning & research. It is true that conducive environment with updated technological inputs and latest information helps not only providing quality education but also to provide human touch and dedication to the cause of the nation and the society.

With an aim to impart quality education and to make the University as one of the best Centre of Excellence for higher studies and research, the University has developed excellent physical and academic infrastructure, designed latest curriculum, improved teaching methodology, recruitment of best talent as faculty, industry interaction, having a research base in all areas of studies and creation of brand image among the corporate world which is eventually be the place where the students of the university would find their placements.

The aim is to make the University as one of the best Centre of Excellence for higher studies and research.

The University is situated at Rampura, Tehsil Chaksu, Jaipur which is in proximity to the airport and industrial area at Tonk Road on its vast campus spread over more than 50 acres of land with all modern educational facilities in its ambience.

The University has its own residential facilities and dedicated transport system between Jaipur City and the Campus. The Wi-Fi enabled campus has state-of-art infrastructure equipped with world class facilities and labs.
JAGRAN LAKECITY UNIVERSITY
165, First Floor, Zone – 1,
MP Nagar, Behind Axis Bank
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462011
Ph : 0755-3917370, 3917371
E: admission@jlu.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. (Dr.) Anoop Swarup
Registrar : Prof. R. Nesamoorthy

Awarded the most emerging university of Madhya Pradesh by FMPCCI, Jagran Lakecity University (JLU) is a center of quality and excellence in higher education and a vital part of the City of Bhopal. Its state-of-the-art campus combines contemporary architecture and sustainable design with a holistic learning environment.

The university's real pride lies within its people and the achievements in the field of education of the promoting body ‘Jagran Social Welfare Society (JSWS)’.

JLU Bhopal is a fully government recognised and approved state private university under section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956, Government of India.

JLU Bhopal is a practice-based university, which carries forward the legacy of JSWS in being a pioneer in provision of quality education.

The courses on offer through various schools embody the university’s longstanding commitment to leadership and innovation in higher education.

The curriculum for individual course is designed through perfect blend of inputs from renowned academicians and industry leaders who are a part of our academic advisory board. The academics at JLU is of the highest globe caliber and is committed to excellence in teaching and learning.

JLU Bhopal is offering full time degrees at undergraduate, postgraduate and research level in the field of Management, Media, Communication, Banking, Finance, Law, Hospitality, Commerce, Economics, Engineering & Technology, Humanities and Arts.
We welcome you to explore your study options and career paths with us.
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur was established in 1962 as University of Jodhpur. The following four Government Colleges of Jodhpur became part of the University:

I. MBM Engineering College (now Faculty of Engineering with 11 Departments),
II. Jaswant College (now Faculty of Commerce & Management Studies with 04 Departments)

III. S.M.K. College (now Faculty of Law and Campus of Institute of Evening Studies and also being used presently for Undergraduate teaching of Faculty of Arts. This also houses Coaching Centre for Weaker Sections)

IV. K.N. College for Women (The multi-faculty constituent college of the University).

Shah G.L. Kabra Teacher's Training College also existed as private college at the time of foundation of the University. This is now one of the affiliated colleges of the University.

The University is proud of the fact that it has recognized several National Institutes located in Jodhpur for pursuing research leading to Ph.D. degrees. Three other centers working in the fields of Art, Culture, History and Heritage are also recognized by the University.

This is the only residential University in the State of Rajasthan, catering mainly the needs of students of western Rajasthan (the Marwar). Since, this University is located in the great Indian Thar Desert, its R&D activities centered on heritage, society and challenges of the region. This is the Western most University of the country and imparts education and conducts research in border areas neighboring Pakistan. It is our endeavor to provide education not only to citizens of the Desert/border Districts but also to the wards of Defence/Paramilitary forces and other Organizations which are working in strategically important sectors of the country.

Jai Narain Vyas University is a residential university but the Colleges situated within the municipal limits of Jodhpur are affiliated to the University. Date of UGC recognition as university July 14, 1962.
Jai Prakash Vishwavidyala (University) was established on 22.11.90 by the enactment of Section 3(b) of Bihar State Universities Act, 1976 with its Head Quarters at Chapra, after Carving it out from the then, Bihar University (now B.R.A. Bihar University) Muzaffarpur. The territorial jurisdiction of the University is stretched over the whole of Saran Division Comprising three Districts of Chapra, Siwan and Gopalganj.

The Colleges situated in these Districts were automatically transferred to Jai Prakash University, Chapra. There are altogether 21 constitute Colleges, 11 affiliated colleges in which 2 are deficit Grant Colleges (including one minority college). There are some proposed Colleges of which a few are professional colleges.

The Head Office of Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya is located in the eastern side of Chapra town. The University offices are functioning here from 9th April 2008. 242 acres of land has been acquired here for University campus.

The University building construction is going on in full swing. Chapra is connected to rest of India and its major Cities through road and rail links. It in turn is also connected to the state capital, Patna.

The University Department of Botany and Zoology are functioning from Science Block, Physics, Chemistry, Geography and Psychology are functioning from EBC Hostel building, the Directorate of Distance Education and Central Library are running in the campus of Jai Prakash University, Chapra.

The University Department of Hindi, Bhojpuri and Philosophy are functioning from Inspection Bungalow of local State Electricity Department at Dak Bungalow Road (earlier University Headquarter) and rest of all Non-practical subject Departments of Arts and Commerce are located at PG Building in Rajendra College Campus on Gudri Main Road.
JAIN UNIVERSITY
91/2, Dr. A.N. Krishna Rao Road
V.V. Puram, Bangalore- 560004, Karnataka
Tel : +91 80 4343 1000, +91 80 4343 0945,
Tel : +91 80 4343 2500, +91 80 4343 0904
Email : E admissions@jainuniversity.ac.in    intl.admn@jainuniversity.ac.in
Website : http://www.jainuniversity.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. N. Sundararajan
Registrar : Prof. N.V.H. Krishnan

Jain University is promoted by the Jain University Trust. The Jain University Trust is managed by the JGI Group. Headquartered at Bangalore, the JGI Group represents a cluster of 85 vibrant educational establishments. After 23 years, the Group is today home to over 45000 students and 4500 staff members engaged at the P - 12, undergraduate & postgraduate levels across 64 campuses and centres of excellence.


Jain University brings in thought leadership with a blend of academic rigour and a hands-on applicability to real-world issues. The learning environment is enriched by a team of highly talented & motivated faculty and staff, and an illustrious leadership.

The University currently offers over 180 innovative programmes at the Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Research levels. At Jain University undergraduate & postgraduate aspirants have an opportunity to fulfil education requirements, choose among a wide variety of elective courses and interdisciplinary certificate programmes and be a part of research activities undertaken by the university in diverse fields.

The university offers degrees spanning Languages, Social Sciences & Humanities, Physical & Life Sciences, Engineering Science and Technology, Management and Commerce.

Research programmes at Jain University are offered under all the six faculties. Ph.D. and M.Phil. programmes are currently undertaken in 20 disciplines, with most of the researchers involved in interdisciplinary study.

Jain University advocates sports as an integral part of the curriculum in conformity with the holistic vision. Talented students who have reached national & international standards or in some instances played in leagues or clubs in any sport are provided academic support and scholarship.
JAIN VISHVA BHARATI INSTITUTE
Post Box No. 6
Ladnun - 341 306, Rajasthan
Tel : 01581- 222116, 222662
Fax : 01581-222116/222110
Email : vc@jvbi.ac.in, registrar@jvbi.ac.in
Website : http://www.jvbi.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr Samani Charitra Prajna
Reistrar : Dr. Anil Dhar

Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (JVBI) is committed to provide highest quality of educational services to the utmost satisfaction of the students and give them an opportunity to cultivate an integrated personality blended with spirituality and moral values. JVBI was established with the inspiration of Gurudev Tulsi. In 1991, Government of India notified JVBI as Deemed-to-be University under Section 3 of University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The Institute continues to be housed in the common campus of its parent organization body Jain Vishva Bharati. Gurudev Shri Tulsi remained its first constitutional Anushasta (moral and spiritual guidance) followed by Acharya Shri Mahaprajna as its second Anushasta. Acharya Mahashraman is its present Anushasta. The goal of the JVBI has been clearly spelt out in the Preamble of its Constitution (Memorandum and Articles of Association) which reads as under:

“The Jain Vishva Bharati Institute is an endeavour in the direction of putting into practice, promote and propagate the high ideals of Anekant, Ahimsa, Tolerance and Peaceful Co-existence for the weal of the mankind. "We, the members of the Jain Vishva Bharati, therefore resolve to constitute and establish the said University of Advanced Studies, Research & Training in Jainology in the context of comparative studies in Indology, World Religions, Ahimsa and World Peace."

Even though the town is located in an arid zone, the campus is full of greenery with parks, peacocks and gardens. It is like an oasis in the middle of the desert. The environment is free from noise and pollution. The spiritual ambience of the campus provides a peaceful atmosphere of the traditional “Gurukul”, is ideal for studies and research. The academic environment on the campus fosters self-discipline promotes quality of life and commitment to higher values. In todays competitive environment JVBI provides training for the improvement of communication skills, interpersonal relations, art of negotiation, decision making, development of self-confidence etc. for making the students able to stand in all challenging situations. Rajasthan is a magical land set amidst the desolate desert beauty. It is synonymous with romance and chivalry and is immensely rich in culture, history and natural beauty. Everything about Rajasthan fascinates from miles of golden stretches of sand to the kaleidoscope of magnificent forts, opulent palaces and marvelous havelies, each a splendid architectural creation having a legend of its own. The cities of Rajasthan still retain the medieval flavour keeping alive the timeless traditions in the rich art and craft.
Jaipur National University (JNU), Jaipur came into existence in the year 2007. Two professional institutes of the Seedling Group, established in 2002, with several technical & professional programmes of studies, were merged with the University to form its major part.

In 2008, an expert panel of UGC members accorded approval to our programmes under Clause 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. The School of Distance Education and Learning was accorded approval by the Joint Committee of the UGC- AICTE- DEC for offering programmes through Distance Education mode. Besides these mandatory recognitions, the University has earned the trust and goodwill of aspiring students, parents, public and concerned agencies, based on excellence in teaching and sincere emphasis on high standards of research. In such a short span, JNU has carved a niche for itself in the country because of its commitment to providing quality education and a conducive learning environment.

The University is becoming an obvious choice for professional and technical education, as well as for lovers of quality academic pursuits. Here is a University where the exceptional and the affordable come together.

The University has demonstrated high standards of teaching and research. Highly qualified and experienced faculty adorns its classrooms. For the fourth consecutive year, the University has been rated among the top 20 BT Schools of India by the well-known magazine Biospectrum.

Eminent scholars are invited for delivering lectures on a regular basis for the benefit of both students and teachers. Collaboration with top national and international Universities and institutions is one of its hallmarks. Keeping in view the philanthropic orientation of the Sponsoring Body and the policies of the State, the University is fulfilling its social responsibility by awarding scholarships, freeships, arranging remedial/add-on courses and other necessary facilities for the needy students. We believe in quality education for the development of our students, hence contributing to the progress of our State and Society.
The history of Jamia Hamdard begins with the establishment of a small Unani clinic in the year 1906 by Hakeem Hafiz Abdul Majeed, one of the well-known practitioners of Unani System of Medicine of his time. Hakeem Hafiz Abdul Majeed had a vision of making the practice of Unani Medicine into a scientific discipline so that Unani medicines could be dispensed in a more efficacious manner to patients. He gave the name "Hamdard" to his venture which means "sympathy for all and sharing of pain". His illustrious son, Hakeem Abdul Hameed, carried forward the philosophy and objectives of Hamdard in independent India. Even at the time of partition of India in 1947, Hakeem Abdul Hameed was dreaming of setting up a complex of educational institutions which would concentrate on highlighting the contribution of Islam and Islamic culture to Indian civilization and development of Unani medicines for curing diseases. On 22 Shawwal, 1367 Hijri, corresponding to 28th August, 1948, Hamdard, which was a commercial enterprise at that time, was converted into a Wakf, with the object of giving effect to Islamic teachings of public charity including health and education. In 1964, Hamdard National Foundation was created with a view to receive and disburse the profits earned by Hamdard (Wakf) Laboratories. Hamdard National Foundation was to take up charitable causes in the areas of education, medical relief and the advancement of knowledge, consistent with the principles of the true teachings of Islam. For setting up a complex of research and educational institutions, Hakeem Abdul Hameed purchased a piece of land in Tughlaqabad area of South Delhi which was hardly inhabited in those times. In order to implement and execute the objects of Wakf as enshrined in the Wakf deed, Hakeem Abdul Hameed and his Muslim associates, established several institutions for teaching and research as given below. In 1962, Hakeem Abdul Hameed set up the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research with the object of promoting education and research in the history of medicine, besides appraising the principles of medicine. In 1963, Hakeem Abdul Hameed and his Muslim friends and associates set up Indian Institute of Islamic Studies with a view to promote the study of Islamic Culture and Civilization especially its contribution to Indian society and culture. In 1963, Hamdard Tibbi College was set up in Gali Qasim Jaan, Old Delhi. It was later shifted to Jamia Hamdard Campus in 1980 to provide education in Unani Medicine to students so that the heritage of Unani Medicine largely available in Arabic and Persian is passed on to the students of next generation. In 1972, Hamdard College of Pharmacy was set up with the objective of providing education and training in all branches of pharmacy. The year 1989 saw the fulfilment of the dream of Hakeem Abdul Hameed when Jamia Hamdard was given the status of Deemed to be University by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 10th May, 1989.
Jamia Millia Islamia, an institution originally established at Aligarh in United Provinces, India in 1920 became a Central University by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1988. In Urdu language, Jamia means ‘University’, and Millia means ‘National’. The story of its growth from a small institution in the pre-independence India to a central university located in New Delhi—offering integrated education from nursery to research in specialized areas—is a saga of dedication, conviction and vision of a people who worked against all odds and saw it growing step by step. They “built up the Jamia Millia stone by stone and sacrifice by sacrifice,” said Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India.

Under the colonial British rule, two dominant trends joined hands and contributed towards in the birth of Jamia. One was the anti-colonial Islamic activism and the other was the pro-independence aspiration of the politically radical section of western educated Indian Muslim intelligentsia. In the political climate of 1920, the two trends gravitated together with Mahatma Gandhi as a catalyst. The anti-colonial activism signified by the Khilafat and the pro-independence aspirations symbolised by the non-cooperation movement of the Indian National Congress helped to harness creative energies and the subsequent making of Jamia Millia Islamia. Rabindranath Tagore called it “one of the most progressive educational institutions of India”.

Responding to Gandhiji’s call to boycott all educational institutions supported or run by the colonial regime, a group of nationalist teachers and students quit Aligarh Muslim University, protesting against its pro-British inclinations. The prominent members of this movement were Maulana Mehmud Hasan, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, and Abdul Majid Khwaja. On 22 November 1920, Hakim Ajmal Khan was elected the first chancellor of Jamia. Mohamed Ali Jauhar became Jamia’s first Vice Chancellor, as Allama Iqbal could not accept the offer made through Gandhiji. It also elected a syndicate and created a syllabus subcommittee. The known freedom fighter and Muslim theologian, Maulana Mehmud Hasan, laid the foundation stone of Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh on Friday, 29 October 1920. On 1 March 1935, the foundation stone for a school building was laid at Okhla, then a non-descript village in the southern outskirts of Delhi. In 1936, all institutions of Jamia, except Jamia Press, the Maktaba and the library, were shifted to the new campus. The basic emphasis of Jamia was on evolving innovative education methods. This led to the establishment of a teacher’s college (Ustadon ka Madrasa) in 1938. In 1936, Dr. M.A. Ansari passed away. On 4 June 1939, Jamia Millia Islamia was registered as a society.
With the awakening of national consciousness in the early years of the last century, a few notable efforts were made in British India to improve the system of education prevalent in India during that time. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, started by Mahamatma Gandhi, aimed at preparing youth to serve and uplift the rural masses; Shantiniketan tried to bring the cultures of the East and West into universal harmony; Jamia Milia tried to educate the Muslims in leading with the needs of the mainstream of national wide and the Gurukul Change aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of the nation keeping with the requirements of the modern age. Inspired by the same spirit Pandit Janardan Rai Nagar established "Rajasthan Vidyapeeth" in 1937 to uplift the down-trodden common man in the feudal state of Mewar. Started as Night Study Centre for the Elementary, Secondary and Advanced Courses in Hindi, our national language, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth has grown into a large complex of more than 50 institutions spread over several Districts of Rajasthan.

Historically, Rajasthan has been a paradise for knowledge seekers, as it has a rich cultural heritage in the form of manuscripts, historic documents, icons, photographs and monuments. Late Manishi Pandit Janardan Rai Nagar's initiative and vision led him to start the Prachin Sahitya Shodh Sansthan in 1941 to preserve, edit, translate and publish old manuscripts. Probably, it was a unique Institute of its kind in Rajasthan, which was established for the conservation of cultural heritage. After the historic event of the unification of Rajasthan, 'Hindi Vidyapeeth' added new dimensions to its basic objectives. It became a leading Non-Government Organization during the course of its journey and the founder Pandit Janardan Rai Nagar renamed it as Rajasthan Vidyapeeth. Early sixties proved to be the landmark in the history of Rajasthan Vidyapeeth when it decided to meet the challenges, which started springing up after independence. The first Prime Minister of India had deep faith in democracy and he decided to spread the message of sharing responsibilities at the grass-root level. As a result the Panchayati Raj institutions came into existence. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth also decided to join hands with the GOI to share this responsibility and established Community Centers Department and Janata College during the Second Five-Year Plan. The objective was to provide benefits to the people of remote villages. It was the beginning of the full-fledged Institute of Adult & Continuing Education. During this period, Vidyapeeth started a new unit, which is called JANPAD, with the objective of propagating the knowledge of day-to-day local national affairs for the urban society through black-board / broadcast service mass communication being the aim.
The College of Fine Arts, one of the foremost institutions of Art in India, has the unique distinction of completing sixty nine (69) years of useful and yeoman academic service in the field of education in general and Fine Arts in particular. Established in the erstwhile Nizam State in the year 1940, the College of Fine Arts is one of the premier institutions of Art which has been rendering continuous service by way of stimulating creative interaction amongst photographers, painters, sculptors, commercial arts and animators. Taking its roots as a 'School of Arts and Crafts' to promote arts and local crafts, the College has gradually grown in stature as the Govt. College of Arts and Architecture under the management of the Department of Technical Education, Government of Telangana, Hyderabad.

With the establishment of Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University in Oct. 1972, the College merged with the university and became a Constituent College of the JNT University. Situated in the busy urban area of the city, the college has its own sprawling campus, buildings, workshops, library, Computer Labs & required amenities. The success of the College, in no small measure, belongs to the intellectual support extended by the staff and the emotional rapport that the students established with the College. The alumni of the College who have occupied very prestigious and useful positions in various organisations will stand out as unique testimony for their aesthetic and artistic competence acquired from the college.

The college attained its independent status as the College of Fine Arts exclusively devoted for the development of Applied Art, Painting, Sculpture, Photography & Animation. Thus this College acquires a unique status in the state and serves the three regions Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema for all their art educational needs. We are pacing towards Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University has been bifurcated and divided into four different universities, such as JNTU Ananthapur, JNTU Kakinada, JNTU Kukatpally, Hyderabad & JNA & FA University, Masab Tank, Hyderabad established under Andhra pradesh Legislature Act No.31 of 2008 as per the above act, the JNTU College of Fine Arts, has become one of the Constituent College of newly firmed Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture & Fine Arts University, Masab Tank, Hyderabad w.e.f.2008-09.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CENTRE FOR ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
Jakkur P.O., Bangalore- 560 064
Ph: 080 22082772, Fax: 91-80-22082766.
Email: academic@jncasr.ac.in
Website : http://www.jncasr.ac.in/admit

President (Acting Incharge) : K. S. Narayan
Vice Chancellor : Prof. V. Krishnan

JNCASR has a bright and diverse student body. At present, there are 291 students registered in the various academic programmes of the Centre. While the majority of these students are pursuing Ph. D. degree, we also have students enrolled in our Integrated Ph. D., M. S. / M. S. (Engg.) programmes. The student population at JNCASR is drawn from across the length and breadth of the country; in addition, we frequently have foreign students visiting the Centre under various exchange programmes. The majority of new students joining the Centre during the August semester each year are admitted, based on their performance in interviews carried out in the early summer. Certain programmes also consider admitting students halfway through the academic year (i.e., at the start of the January semester). In order to be eligible for consideration in these interviews, students have to meet various academic criteria, as specified under the various degree programmes listed in the menu page. Admission in these programmes is fairly competitive. All students who are admitted to the Centre’s programmes receive stipends that are more than adequate to cover their tuition and living expenses, including hostel fees, etc.

We generally expect students to take less than five years to complete a regular Ph. D. programme. Students who are admitted to the Integrated Ph. D. programme also get an M. S. degree, typically three years into their programme of study.

In addition to carrying out research, students take a combination of required and elective courses. The majority of courses are held on-campus, and taught by the Centre’s faculty members. However, students can also choose to attend a few courses at other scientific institutes in the Bangalore area.

In addition to regular academic courses, there are also seminar courses, and we have recently introduced a course on scientific writing. After completing two years in their Ph. D. programmes, students have to pass an oral comprehensive examination, where they present and are quizzed about their research, as well as the material covered in their coursework.

Since 2002, the Centre is recognized as a “Deemed to be University” by the University Grants Commission, and students’ degrees are awarded directly by JNCASR. Since the inception of the Centre, 324 degrees have been awarded; these include 178Ph. D.’s, 87 M. S. degrees (Integrated Ph. D.), 55 M. S. (Engg.) and 4 M. Sc. (by research - Biological Sciences). Students who are alumni of the Centre have gone on to enjoy successful academic careers, and are currently spread out across the world.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU KRISHI 
VISHWAVIDYALAYA
Krishinagar, Jabalpur - 482 004, Madhya Pradesh
Phone: 0761 - 2681706, 2681809 (O) 
Ph.: 0761-2681778 (O) ; Exch: 0761-2680771, 2681773, Extn.: 316
Fax: 0761 – 2681389
E-mail: vst.vcnkvv@gmail.com e-mail: registrarjnkvv@yahoo.com

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Vijay Singh Tomar
Registrar : Shri Rajesh Paliwal

Government of India with the assistance of the State Government established the biggest multi-campus university at Jabalpur, in the heart of India, named after the architect of modern India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru based on the recommendations of Radhakrishnan commission (1949) on the concept of establishment of Agricultural University.

An approach was envisaged to narrowed down the gap between the experts and farmers through Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Research and Education in 1954-55 and 1959-60 on the patterns of Land Grant Colleges of USA. On October 2, 1964, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (JNKVV) was inaugurated by the then Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Central Administrative Office of the University is located about 7 km North of Jabalpur town on National Highway No. 7.

The University was created by an act of Madhya Pradesh Legislature passed in 1963. The University had to part with the creation of sister universities Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV) at Raipur in 1987, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior in 2008 and Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur in 2009.

At present, the University holds an area of about 1544 ha of land. The area under the University jurisdiction contains alluvial, deep black, medium black, shallow and light black, mixed red and black, mixed red and yellow and skeletal or Gravelly soil. It is low to medium in available nitrogen and phosphorus, and medium to high in available potassium. At present, JNKVV encompasses five colleges of Agriculture (Jabalpur, Rewa, Tikamgarh, Ganjbasoda and Waraseoni, Balaghat); one Agricultural Engineering (Jabalpur); 4 Zonal Agricultural Research Stations (ZARS) (Jabalpur, Powarkheda, Tikamgarh, Chhindwara); 2 Regional Research Stations (Rewa, Sagar); Agricultural Research Stations (ARS) (Dindori, Waraseoni, Garhakota, Sausar, Tendini) and 20 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) (Badgaon, Betul, Chhattarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Dindori, Harda, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Panna, Powarkheda, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shahdol, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Umaria) representing 6 agro-climatic zones spread over 25 Districts.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
Pithapuram Road, Kakinada - 533 003, Andhra Pradesh
Tel : 0884-2300900, Fax : 0884-2300901
Email : vc@jntukakinada.edu.in; registrar@jntukakinada.edu.in;
ravindra.vipparty@gmail.com
Website : http://www.jntukakinada.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. G. Tulasi Ram Das
Registrar : Dr. G.V.R. Prasada Raju

JNTU (Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University) was originally ‘The College of Engineering, Vizagpatnam’ at the time of its establishment in 1946. It is now a sprawling campus of 110 acres, green with mango trees in the fast developing Port city of Kakinada, East coast of peninsula India. Kakinada has a rich political literacy and cultural heritage passed on through generations This college became a constituent of the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University w.e.f 02-10-1972 through an act of legislature along with other sister institutions under the control of the then Director of Technical Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, it was affiliated to Andhra University. In the year 2003 the college has become autonomous.

The College is governed by the rules and guidelines provided by the university from time to time. The Principal is the administrative and the academic Head of the College. He is assisted by the Vice-Principal and the College Academic Committee in academic matters and the Deputy Registrar and the office staff in administrative matters. The day-to-day activities of the college are carried out by budgetary allocation from the University fund. The entire academic activity in the college is overseen by the highest body called College Academic Council, which has at least one academician of repute and an industrialist on its body along with senior Professors of the college. Also the entire administrative activity is overseen by the highest body called College Governing Council (CGC) headed by the Vice Chancellor of the University. The college has made rapid strides since its formation and is playing a pivotal role in the technological advances of the region.

All the five engineering departments are provided with RCC roof buildings. Additional accommodation for Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering and Electrical and Electronics Engineering departments is being provided through new buildings as annexes to the existing ones. Plans are afoot to accommodate teaching and non-teaching staff in newly constructed quarters in place of present 50 year old sheds. The college provides hostel accommodation for nearly about 400 boys and 300 girls. Other amenities on the campus include Bank, Post-Office, dispensary, guesthouse, and play fields. The Research and Development activity in the College got a boost with the procurement of modern and sophisticated equipment under MHRD and AICTE schemes. Academically, the post-graduate programmes introduced in 1971 in each of the available disciplines have undergone changes in course-structure and syllabi to meet the demands of the current needs.
Situated in the heart of the city at Kukatpally a major landmark- Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad has an environment of academic excellence with ‘A’ Grade accreditation by NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council). Bringing the spark of knowledge to young minds and instilling a new confidence and vigour to face the world, it is providing quality education for nearly 4 decades.

The territorial jurisdiction of the university covers the areas of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar Districts of Telangana State.

This university has been deemed an autonomous one after Act No 30 of the approval of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological Universities Act, 2008 which came into force on 18th August, 2008. It is a teaching cum research oriented university consisting of the constituent and affiliated colleges. The main officers and councils of the university are Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Rector, Executive council and Academic Senate. The Governor of Telangana shall be the Chancellor of the university. The first vice-chancellor of the university is Dr.D.N.Reddy a brilliant administrator and widely read scholar.

Picking out bright students from the rural backgrounds through its impartial selection system and honing them according to the needs and requirements of today’s cut-throat competitive world, thereby preparing them for a challenge called “life” is what this university excels in.

A premier institution with academic and research-oriented courses, the B.Tech programs (Undergraduate programs) are about 25. Major branches among them are Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile, Biotechnology, Information Technology, Electronics, Electrical, Instrumentation & Control, Metallurgy, Mechanical, Bio-medical, Civil and many more. A few courses are also offered through the correspondence cum contact mode. The Post-Graduate programs form about 77 in number namely M.Tech, MSIT, MBA, MCA and MSc. The major branches are Bio-Technology, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Remote-Sensing & GIS, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Water Resources, Mechanical Engineering, Nano-Technology, Energy Systems, Environmental Studies, Microbiology, Food-Technology and many more like Management, Computer Applications, Pharmaceutical Sciences etc.
The State Government of Andhra Pradesh through A.P. Govt. Act No. 30 of 2008 has separated the erstwhile JNTU into four different Universities viz., JNT University Anantapur, JNT University Kakinada, JNT University Hyderabad and JNA&FA University Hyderabad.

JNT University Anantapur started functioning from the 155 acre campus of one of its Constituent College at Anantapur, since August 2008.

As a budding University it is committed to develop and nurture a Technical Education System in the four Districts of Rayalaseema viz., Anantapur, Chittoor, YSR, Kurnool Districts and SPSR Nellore District which would produce skilled man power of high quality comparable to the best in the world and in adequate numbers to meet the complex technological needs of the economy.

JNTUA, by virtue of the quality of its academic programmes, has consistently been ranked amongst the leading technical Universities in the country.

The University has initiated many schemes to assure quality education to the students, career development of faculty members, progression of students towards higher education and generating career opportunities through the campus placement programmes in reputed organizations across the globe.

The University is working dedicatedly towards the vision of producing quality technical graduates, competent teachers, scientists and leaders in the academics, research, industry and administration under the guidance and dynamic leadership of its Chairman.
Jawaharlal Nehru University, also known as JNU, is a public central university in New Delhi, India. In 2012, The National Assessment and Accreditation Council gave the university a grade of 3.9 out of 4, the highest grade awarded to any educational institution in the country. The university is ranked second among the public universities in India, as published by India Today.

JNU was established in 1969 by an Act of Parliament. It was named after Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister and was founded by Smt. Indira Gandhi, and G. Parthasarathi was the first vice-chancellor.

The objective of the founders was to make the university a premier institution of higher learning and to promote research and teaching leading to the increasing engagement of its students and teachers in higher level academic work and national and international policy making.

In 2011-12 the university received over 250 Crores as central subsidy, amounting to over 3,50,000 Rupees per student.

The university is an example of the new red brick universities built in the mid-20th century. Located in the southern part of New Delhi and spread over an area of about 1000 acres (4 km²), the campus occupies some of the northernmost reaches of the Aravalli Hills. The campus maintains large patches of scrub and forestland – the JNU ridge is home to over 200 species of birds and other wildlife such as, Nilgai, Indian Crested Porcupines, Common Palm Civet, jackals, mongoose, peacocks as well as a large number of snakes.

The JNU library is a nine-storey building in the middle of the academic block of the university and is the tallest structure on the campus. It contains large collections of books, printed journals, newspapers and archives of primary sources. On the ground floor are the reading rooms, a section of the stacks, the library’s collection of the back numbers of scholarly journals, computer terminals and a newspaper and journal section. The floors are devoted to different subjects.

The library houses the P.C. Joshi Archives. The library compound is fully Wi-Fi, with online access to international academic journals including Project MUSE and JSTOR.
Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida was established in the year 2001 and has been declared as a “Deemed to be University” under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956. The undergraduate programs of the University have been accredited by the National Board of Accreditation of AICTE.

JIIT’s state-of-the-art, environmentally conditioned campus comprises smart buildings with Wi-Fi connectivity covering the Academic Block, Business School cum Research Block, Faculty Residences, Student Hostels and Annapurna. Well equipped modern laboratories and an intellectually stocked Learning Resource Centre with over 43750 books and 1.7 lacs E-Resources and resources provide a pleasant and stimulating ambience. To become a Centre of Excellence comparable to the best in the world for producing professionals with leadership quality in technology, innovation, entrepreneurship and management.

To develop as a benchmark University in emerging technologies
To provide state of the art teaching learning process and R&D environment
To harness human capital for sustainable competitive edge and social relevance

At JIIT, special emphasis has been placed on developing a student on a solid foundation of knowledge, confidence building, pursuit of excellence improving self-discipline and enhancement of creativity through motivation and drive into an engineer well trained for the rigors of professional and social life. Students are encouraged to make life outside the classroom vibrant and enjoyable by engaging themselves in multiple extra-curricular activities either on the sports ground or in hobby clubs. The University’s sports complex comprises both outdoor and indoor facilities including swimming pools, gymnasium, pool and billiards table.

The JIIT campus has been networked for total connectivity. Its server room is equipped with Compaq Alpha Server for high performance UNIX computing, Intel Xeon Servers with multiple processors, high end Intel Pentium servers with multiple processors, various engineering and technical computing software, network management tools, Client/Server database computing system connected over a switched fast Ethernet with optical fiber backbone. The Institute’s LAN is a state-of-the-art switched network with fibre optics and enhanced CAT5/CAT6 UTP backbone. It consists of more than 5000 network access points spread using 65 Cisco switches, 2 Routers and 15 VLANs.
Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology, Guna was established in the year 2003 based on the MOU signed between Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan (a not-for-profit trust sponsored by Rs. 18,000 Cr Jaypee Group) and the Government of Madhya Pradesh with an aim of becoming a Center of Excellence in Engineering and Technology. Government of MP has, vide gazette extra ordinary no. 3 of 2010 dated 29th April 2010 has established Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology (JUET), Raghogarh, Guna as a private university in the State of MP under the provisions of MP Niji Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam 2007. The university has been notified by the UGC under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. This is one of the three Universities established for imparting Engineering education by the Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan (JSS), an educational initiative which recognizes the role of IT and emerging technologies in improving the quality of life of the people of India. JUET's location at Raghogarh, in Guna District, is a well thought out process. This region, currently in a rural setting with strong agricultural activities is likely to grow as a major industrial hub. JUET is being developed as a major center to provide competent, well trained technical manpower to the region.

The JUET campus on the national highway linking Agra to Mumbai sprawls over 125 acre as a modern institution of higher learning in the field of engineering and technical education.

The foundation stone of this institution was laid on 15th March 2002 by the then chief minister of Madhya Pradesh Shri Digvijay Singh. The academic activities started in the year 2003. Presently the university offers 4 year (8 semester) B.Tech Programmes, M.Tech. Programmes and Doctoral Programmes in Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering and Electronics and Communication Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The Doctoral Programmes are also available in Mathematics and Physics streams. Six Semester Diploma programs in Civil Engineering with specialization in Cement Technology and Mechanical Engineering with specialization in Thermal Power are also offered.

The University aims to offer the complete educational spectrum of programs in emerging technologies at the degree levels. Research in emerging areas of technology is a major thrust and is leveraged for all academic pursuits.
JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Waknaghat, P.O. Waknaghat, Teh Kandaghat,
Distt. Solan - 173 234, Himachal Pradesh
Tel : 01792-257999, 01792-245371, 01792-239248
Fax : 01792-245362
Email : sk.kak@juit.ac.in, uni@juitindia.edu, balbir.singh@juit.ac.in
Website : http://www.juit.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. Shiban Kishen Kak
Registrar : Brig. (Retd.) Balbir Singh


JUIT Waknaghat offers a challenging academic environment to its students. It aims to instill the habit of life-long learning and therefore, provides a learner-centric rather than a teacher-centric educational process. The system has been designed to provide students the freedom to learn what they want to learn at a pace determined by them. Post-graduate students are encouraged to develop independence in thought and action as well as the ability to develop solutions that tightly fit problem requirements. These students shall acquire the capability to deploy appropriate technology paradigms for given tasks, explore new technology, and lead teams to solve complex problems.

The University is spread over 25 acres of lush green picturesque slopes of Waknaghat, in District Solan of Himachal Pradesh, creating a tranquil environment that can heighten the spirit and energy level of all learners and inspire them to optimize their learning efforts. The architectural design of the campus is entrusted to M/s Arcop Associates Pvt. Ltd., an eminent Canada based architect firm, with the construction being undertaken by the Group itself. Functionally and aesthetically spread out, the architectural plan builds on providing an intellectual ambience in clusters in an exciting landscape that is easy flowing and community-friendly.

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JAYPEE UNIVERSITY
Aligarh Road, Anoopshahar
Bulandshahr – 203 390, Uttar Pradesh

Chancellor : Shri Jaiprakash Gaur
Director : Shri Rajiv Saxena

Jaypee University at Anoopshahr is an interdisciplinary university located in the hinterland of Uttar Pradesh in serene and pious environment on the banks of holy river Ganges is sponsored by Jaiprakash Sewa Sansthan, (JSS) a not-for-profit-trust, and fully backed by the Jaypee Group of Companies. Sanction has been received to commence the functioning of the University vide Govt. of Uttar Pradesh Letter No. 347/Sattar-I-2014-20(4)/2011.

Anoopshahr is located on the banks of holy river Ganges in the District Bulandshahr of Western Uttar Pradesh and has a population of around 24000. The town is very well connected from all important places of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. It is 120 KMs from Delhi, 100 KMs from Noida, 82 KMs from Greater Noida, 78 KMs from Moradabad, 42 KMs from Bulandshahr and 100 KMs from Meerut. Further, all these towns are well connected by rail from all parts of the country. Nearby railway stations include Rajghat 12 KMs, Babrala 30 KMs, Bulandshahr 42 KMs and Aligarh 60 KMs.

Anoopshahr was founded by Bargujar Raja Anup Rai around 1610, during the time of Mughal Emperor Jahangir and is also called “Choti Kashi”, which mean small Kashi. It has a number of Inter Colleges, a Degree College and now the Jaypee University.

Vision
To become a Center of Excellence comparable to the best in the world for producing professionals with leadership quality in technology, innovation, entrepreneurship and management.

Mission
Develop as a benchmark university in the areas of Engineering & Technology, Bio and Medical Sciences, Management, Commerce, Humanities & Social Sciences, Economics and other areas to contribute in the development of nation.

- Harness human capital for sustainable competitive edge and social relevance

Salient features:
- A New Generation Interdisciplinary University to produce quality professionals.
- Set-up in about 80 acres of lush green environment providing intellectually stimulating education.
- Carry academic synergy of three existing Jaypee Universities.
- Fully equipped state-of-art, modern infrastructure already in place.
- Resources include: Well qualified and experience faculty, fully equipped labs, well stocked library, separate hostel for boys and girls, fully networked campus, indoor and outdoor games and associated utilities for students.
- Existing Training & Placement (T&P) unit of Jaypee Universities shall facilitate placements.
- Well connected by road - 2½ hrs from Delhi, Noida; 1½ hrs. from Meerut, Moradabad and 1 hr. Aligarh and Bulandshahr.
Jharkhand Rai University has been established under “Jharkhand Rai University Act, 2011” by Jharkhand State Legislature. JRU a globally-oriented university, has distinctive expertise and insights. JRU aspires to be a bold and dynamic community, with a “no walls” culture and a spirit of enterprise which strives for positive influence and impact through education, research and service.

Jharkhand Rai University is supported by Rai Business School which has already established itself as among the best in management education since 2002. It is known for its academic integrity and intellectual warmth on one hand and its fine blend of cutting edge curriculum, skill building pedagogy and uncompromising learner centricity on the other. Jharkhand Rai University offers Undergraduate and Postgraduate degrees in different disciplines. The University possesses a team of dedicated, highly qualified and industry experienced faculties. As mentors, they provide numerous student-research opportunities at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, inspiring students to advance their skills and aspirations.

The University believes that transformative education that nurtures thinking individuals who are alive to opportunities to make a difference, are valued members and leaders of society, and global citizens effective in diverse settings.

High-impact research that advances the boundaries of knowledge and contributes to the betterment of society. Dedicated service, as a university, that adds to social, economic and national development.

The eight key components of JRU’ strategy are:

- Nurture, recruit and retain best quality people, the single most important determinant of the quality of education and research.
- Attract the best students, who are academically strong, and who have passion, commitment, leadership potential and come from diverse backgrounds.
- Provide a high quality educational experience that stretches students, is globally-oriented, and develops skills and values to enable them to reach their full potential.
- Focus on high impact research that advances knowledge and its application, and which is of high international quality and impact.
- Inject a spirit of enterprise into education and research, and develop impactful synergies in education, in research, and between education and research, within a dynamic “no-walls” environment.
Jiwaji University Gwalior came into existence on May 23, 1964, through M.P. Govt. Ordinance no. 15 of 1963. Late Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the then President of India, laid the foundation stone on 11th December 1964 at a sprawling campus of over 225 acres of land at Naulakha Parade ground.

This was a generous contribution of Scindia family, in particular Kailashwasi Maharaja Shrimant Jiwaji Rao Scindia and late Rajmata Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia. The institution was christened after the name of Kailashwasi Shrimant Jiwajirao Scindia as a standing memorial to his persona. The motto of the university is embedded in its logo Vidyaya Prapyate Tejah.

It is now almost forty seven years that University has witnessed a logarithmic phase of growth. It has also seen the strides that can parallel to any other national/ international academic instutions.

The university fraternity has contributed with full strength for the growth of this institution which is flourishing and fragransing in the tough terrain of Chambal and Gwalior region and promoting the higher education for the better quality of life of the people.

During the IX–Plan, the University volunteered for assessment and accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) of UGC. The committee has appreciated the approach of inter-disciplinary teaching, extra curricular activities, health and public awareness programs, healthy student-teacher relations, transparent admission procedure, cosmopolitan student profile, judicious use of resources and quality of research.

The university has been accredited with "FOUR STAR" status. The university has now once again preparing for NAAC accreditation. The UGC XI plan committee has also appreciated the performance of the university at various fronts.
Education not merely means getting diploma/degree in any field of academics, but it explains the process of learning and getting knowledge of various skills that should be relevant to their respective field and worthful for the society/mankind.

Sh. Kamal Mehta a man working in the field of Banking and Finance since 1998 and C.A. by profession laid down the foundation stone of Jodhpur National University to meet the needs of people of Rajasthan in the field of professional and technical education. Recognition of various courses with various councils, top class infrastructure, reputed faculty, brilliant students, intensive corporate interaction, University toppers, GATE ranks, placement-hi-tech-personality enhancement teaching and academic environment encouraged us to establish an University.

This University will be committed to “Ready to work” culture, placement, multi-skilling, influencing practice and promoting value based growth. The University will emphasize skill and attitudes as much as knowledge of developing indigenous learner centric pedagogic technologies and adopting practices from elite institutions. It will try to integrate education with action oriented research, group dynamics, customized practice exercises. Two pillars on which rest the edifices of our educational pedagogy and development are social relevance and responsiveness, concurrent co-operation and competition.

The University will ensure the completion of course in a fixed time frame, hi-tech teaching material, quick response to technological changes, cultivating the brilliancy among student and interactive faculty.

The University will have 4-tier educational process: ie. Research, Post graduate courses, under graduate courses, P.G. diploma and certificates in Engineering, Technology, Management, Pharmacy, Dental, Law, Computer Applications, Applied Science and education sectors.

The University will provide interaction with highly qualified and dynamic faculty of 132, faculty has published 58 research paper, 20 books in a very short period. Faculties are equipped with 79 labs, 137 journals and 26000 state of the art library books. A 31 acre campus with hospital, transportation, residential accommodation, bank with ATM facility, and modern hostel facilities.
The College of Agriculture, Junagadh started functioning in the month of June, 1960. The college was affiliated to Gujarat University, Ahmedabad from its inception till the year 1967. Subsequently, on inception of Saurashtra University in 1968 at Rajkot, the affiliation was transferred to it. The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in February 1972 with the Statewide mandate for the triple function of Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education. For strengthening of these activities at regional level, the Gujarat Agricultural University is separated in to four different Agricultural Universities in the State by Gujarat Agricultural University Act-2004. Junagadh Agricultural University is one of them, which came in to existence from 1st May, 2004. The university represents eleven Districts viz., Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gir Somnath, Botad and Morbi historically known as Saurashtra, covering about 32.82 per cent area of the Gujarat State. The region is endowed with 788 kms of sea coast stretching all along from gulf in the north west through the Arabian sea in the South up to the Gulf of Cambay in the east. The university is functioning in a typical Arid and Semi Arid type of climate in the state. Hence, drought, erratic rainfall, low fertility and salinity ingress are the major constraints limiting productivity and prosperity of the agriculture of this region. The major crops grown in the region are oilseeds (groundnut, sesame, castor), cotton, bajra, wheat and spices followed by mango and sapota among fruits. Saurashtra is the home of famous breed of cattle, cow (Gir), buffalo (Jafrabadi), goat (Zalawadi) and horse (Kathi).

Junagadh Agricultural University offers education in agriculture and allied sciences i.e., Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Fisheries, Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandary and Agri Business Management. The teaching set up in the university consists of five faculties viz., agriculture, agricultural engineering, fisheries, veterinary science & animal husbandary and post graduate studies. The post graduate level studies are also offered in agriculture and agricultural engineering according to the intake capacity of the various faculties. The College of Agriculture was established in 1960 and the College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology at Junagadh was established in 1984 at the Junagadh. Whereas the College of Fisheries Science was started in 1991 at Veraval. The Polytechnic programmes in Horticulture, Agro Processing and Animal Husbandary at Junagadh, Agriculture at Dhari, Home Science at Amreli, Agril. Engineering at Targhadia are rub by this university.

In addition to these Diploma course on Agriculture at Halvad and Certificate courses on Bakery and Mali trainings at Junagadh are also run by this university. Agro based ITI centres each at Junagadh and Mahuva are also run by this university.
Founded in 2008, JV is vibrant, research-led Women University having perfect & safe environment to live and study. Having Topclass Academic Environment, JV provides an ideal foundation for your personal and professional development.

The Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur has been established and incorporated under the Act 17 of 2008 passed by Rajasthan State Legislature and notified by the Government of Rajasthan through its official Gazette Notification No. F.2 (23) Vidhi/2/2008 dated April 21, 2008.

The Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women’s University is India’s First Private State Women’s University and its Founder & Advisor – Visionary Dr. Panckaj Garg has been declared the ‘Youngest Founder of a University’ by ‘India Book of Records’.

The University aspires to become a leading centre of excellence for Education, Research, Clinical Care and Training in Professional, Technical and Medicinal field to educate women in technically advanced disciplined to inculcate in them the spirit of enterprise and desire to excel. It also aspires to provide Distance Education anytime, anywhere in flexible mode at your doorstep for Men & Women along with open and virtual learning.

The University provides a transformational experience where highest integrity, professional commitment and ethics are inbuilt in the training mechanism itself, so that ambassadors of tomorrow having an effective personality and ability to address social, economic and technological Challenges of the global world.

The mission of University is to provide “Education for Community Development” leading to women empowerment and awareness of Women Rights and Law to all the people.
The Koneru Lakshmaiah Charities was established as a trust in the year 1980 with its official address at Museum road, Governorpet, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh – 520 002 and started KL College of Engineering in the Academic year 1980-81.

The trust was converted into a Society by the name Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation in the year 1996.

The KL College of Engineering has attained autonomous status in the year 2006 and in February 2009, the Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation Society was recognized as Deemed to be University. In short Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation is named as K L University.

Vijayawada is located on the banks of river Krishna in the state of Andhra Pradesh and has been historically a cultural, political and educational center.

The city is well connected by National Highway and Rail with Chennai (440 km), Hyderabad (275 km), Vizag (385 km) and is a central junction for trains running from North to South India. Daily flights operate from Hyderabad and Bangalore.

K L University is situated in a spacious 100-acre campus on the banks of Buckingham Canal of river Krishna, eight kilometers from Vijayawada city. Built within a rural setting of lush green fields, the institute is a virtual paradise of pristine nature and idyllic beauty.

The campus has been aptly named "Green Fields" and the splendid avenue of trees and gardens bear testimony to the importance of ecology and environment.

The campus ambience is most befitting for scholastic pursuits. The University has been situated on a built up area of around 15, 00, 000 S. Ft.
The K.R. Mangalam Group has made a name for itself in the field of education. Over a period of time, the various educational entities of the group have converged into a fully functional corporate academy. Resources at KRM have been continuously upgraded to optimise opportunities for the students. Our students are groomed in a truly interdisciplinary environment wherein they develop integrative skills through interaction with students from engineering, psychology, journalism and media study streams.

The K.R. Mangalam story goes back to the chain of schools that offered an alternative option of world-class education, pitching itself against the established elite schools, which had enjoyed a position of monopoly till then. Having blazed a new trail in school education the focus of the group was aimed at higher education.

With the mushrooming of institutions of Higher Education in the National Capital Region, the university considered it very important that students take informed decisions and pursue career objectives in an institution, where the concept of education has evolved as a natural process.

K.R. Mangalam University was founded in the year 2013 by Mangalam Edu Gate, a company incorporated under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- Enduring legacy of providing education to high achievers who demonstrate leadership in diverse fields.
- Protective and nurturing environment for teaching, research, creativity, scholarship, social and economic justice.
- To impart undergraduate, post graduate, and doctoral education in identified areas of higher education.
- To undertake research programmes with industrial interface.
- To integrate its growth with the global needs and expectations of the major stakeholders through teaching, research, exchange & collaborative programmes with foreign, Indian Universities/Institutions and MNCs.
- To act as a nodal center for transfer of technology to the industry.
- To provide job oriented professional education to the Indian student community with particular focus on Haryana.

The University has been setup by Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal, a trust with more than 90 years of philanthropic existence to achieve the following objectives:

To provide need based education and develop courses of contemporary relevance.

To be a University of excellence by providing research based activities which would foster higher economic growth.

To provide education to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc.

"Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal" - the trust which has been in existence for more than nine decades is a well reputed prestigious educational trust in North Gujarat.

The alumni of Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal has managed and nurtured the trust to its present eminence.

The trust was formed in 1919, and commenced its activities with a school and student residential "Ashram" at Kadi in 1921 through the generous donations from the society and through the visionary efforts of "Chhaganbha" who is the establisher of the Mandal.
It also promotes individual and collective research by the faculty and the scholars. The students of the University have the distinction of becoming active part of the HR of the corporate world. The University is committed to meet the augmented demand in the expansion of specialized courses form time to time, and is striving hard to provide appreciable scholastic activities to the increased number of students.

Since its establishment in 1976 several steps were taken for the overall development of the infrastructure facilities in order to cater to the requirements of both faculty, staff, students and research scholars. The vast area of 650 acres of land is being used effectively and efficiently for the developmental activities from the available sources and funds from the UGC, State Government and other sources. The various departments on the campus are well accommodated in different buildings of their own with lawns. They have well-ventilated classrooms with audio-video facilities, seminar halls, computer labs, and faculty rooms. The laboratories in the science departments are equipped with the ultra modern scientific instruments to accelerate effective research. The faculties of all the departments, with 248 teaching staff and 622 non-teaching staff, are committed to and well versed in their respective subjects. They have excelled in imparting quality education and also represented their respective departments in many National and International Seminars and brought laurels to the University for their excellent research.

Kakatiya University is located in the historical town, Warangal, erstwhile seat of the Kakatiya rulers and an important town in north Telengana Region. It has completed 25 years of its existence. The University originally established as a post-graduate college in 1967 with 4 departments has grown enormously during these 26 years extending its jurisdiction to cover the four economically backward Districts of north Telengana region, namely Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal. The University Post Graduate Centers at all the District headquarters and at Kothagudem, Nirmal and Godavarikhani have become full-fledged colleges and are efficiently fulfilling the academic needs of socio-economic backward region of rural Telengana under the jurisdiction of the University. The University is offering about 120 programs at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Business Management, Social Sciences, Education, Engineering and Pharmaceutical Sciences with 180 constituent and affiliated colleges spread over four Districts of Telangana, India.
Kalasalingam University (formerly Arulmigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering) was established in the year 1984 by the Kalasalingam Anandam Ammal Charities. "Kalvivallal" Thiru T. Kalasalingam, veteran freedom fighter, is the founder chairman.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi granted university status. Institutions declared under this section are deemed to be universities. Kalasalingam University is member of ICT Academy of Tamil Nadu, an Initiative of Govt of India, Govt of Tamil Nadu and CII, An ISO 9001 - 2008 Certified Organisation.

Kalasalingam University (KLU) is located at the foothills of the Western Ghats in rural setting of Virudhunagar District and is catering to the needs of the downtrodden and rural youth. The University is situated at Krishnankoil, 65 kilometers south of Madurai and 10 kilometers North of Srivilliputhur, in Madurai-Shenkottah National Highway (NH208). The founding philosophy of the Institute is to "Empower Youth", for development through technology.

UGC Approval under section 2(f) and 12(b).

Ranked among top 5 engineering colleges affiliated to Anna University, Tamil Nadu.

Accredited by National Board of Accreditation for all UG Programmes.

Obtained ISO Certification by RWTUV, Germany.

Located in the most backward rural area providing technical knowledge to the downtrodden people as pointed out by our Hon’ble Prime Minister of India.

Received Deemed to be University status in October 2006 and Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education (KARE) started functioning from the academic year 2007-08.
KIIT UNIVERSITY
KIIT Road, Chandaka Industrial Estate, Patia
Bhubaneswar- 751 024, Orissa
Tel : 0674-2725171/2725481, Fax : 0674-2725453
Email : vc@kiit.ac.in, registrar@kiit.ac.in
Website : http://www.kiitee.ac.in; http://www.kiit.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. P.P. Mathur
Registrar and Director : Dr. Sasmita Samanta

KIIT University, formerly Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, is a co-educational, autonomous university located at Bhubaneswar in the Indian state of Odisha.

The University offers under-graduate and post-graduate courses in Engineering, Biotechnology, Medicine, Management, Law, Computer application, Rural management, Fashion, Film Studies, Journalism and Sculpturing. It was one of the youngest institutions to be awarded the deemed university status (under the section 3 of UGC act 1956) in India and then the university status in 2004 and is recognised by Limca Book of Records. KIIT college of engineering has been ranked 5th amongst all National Level Self Financing Universities in India and Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), a constituent of KIIT University, features among top 30 medical colleges of the country, according to a survey by Mumbai-based Mainline Media, The Pioneer in 2012. It has been ranked 18th among private engineering institutes and 7th in placement in 2008 by Outlook India. KIIT School of Management has been nominated as the mentor institution by AICTE for conducting faculty development programme in eastern India.

KIIT was established in 1992 as an Industrial Training Institute with only 12 students and 2 faculties. This institution was the brainchild of Pradyumna Bal, Achyuta Samanta, C.R Mishra, P.K Mishra, D.N.Dwivedy & B.Rath who had altogether envisioned a profound center of learning in India and so pursued to lay the foundation of KIIT. In 1997, the School of Technology and the School of Computer Application was established. In 2004 it was conferred the status of university, becoming the youngest institute to get university status in India and entered the Limca Book of Records. School of Biotechnology, School of Rural Management, School of Medicine and KIIT Law School were started in 2007.

In 2009, five new schools, School of Mass Communication, School of Fashion Technology, School of Film Studies, School of Tourism and Hospitality Management and School of Sculpture were established. However, later the School of Mass Communication and School of Film Studies were merged to form School of Film and Media Studies, while School of Sculpture was renamed as School of Fine Arts and School of Tourism and Hospitality Management was discontinued. Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences and Kalinga Institute of Dental Sciences came under the ambit of KIIT University in August, 2009. In 2013, three new schools were established - School of Architecture, School of Leadership and School of Sports. Currently more than 12000 students are enrolled in various courses of the university.
KALINGA UNIVERSITY
Post: Palaud, Tehsil: Aarang
Naya Raipur - 492 101, Chhattisgarh
Tel: 09303097002, 09303097003, 09303097004, 09303097005, 09303097008, 09303097009, 09303097010.
Website: www.kalingauniversity.info
Email: kalingauniversity1@gmail.com

Chancellor: Dr. Badrinath Patnaik
Vice Chancellor: Dr. Jagannath Patnaik

The Kalinga University, a premier institution of teaching and research in the country, was established as a Statutory University under the provisions of Chhattisgarh Private University (Establishment and Operation) Act 2005 (No13) of 2005 as amended under the schedule of Amendment Act Vide (No. 2) of 2008. The Kalinga University received the accent of Honourable, the Governor of Chhattisgarh on 25th March 2011 vide Gazettee Notification No. 2260/D-73/21-AP.CG dated 24/03/2011. The University is duly listed as a State Private University under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. The University offers the highest quality academic experience and expect the students to excel with emphasis on originality. The University’s outstanding and responsive support services will be actively available to the students right from the start of the transition to University life until the end of entire studies, training and research. The academic standards are high. The glorious leafy campus, which is, arguably, unparalleled in the country, provides a backdrop to the students’ day to day life and study.

The programs of the University focus on building depth of understanding, capacity for interdisciplinary learning and research, analytical skills, critical thinking and communication in an atmosphere of academic freedom and integrity.

The University encourages the students to challenge and stretch themselves in ways they might not yet think possible. Their degree from Kalinga–combined with the huge variety of opportunities and activities on offer here and with the experience of this vibrant city will transform their sense of their own possibilities as a highly employable person and as a responsible citizen. Kalinga University is dedicated to nurture students who will contribute to society by advancing knowledge and imparting it to new generation of students. In a world where change is inevitable, only one thing is certain i.e Knowledge. It will surely be a key resource and will be highly sought after, within India and around the globe. The focus is to generate the intellectual property which will create new jobs and to educate and train people to work in fields having potential for growth of their specialized knowledge and for their ability to research, communicate and solve problems. The University hopes to play a central role in making your experience as productive and rewarding as possible. Looking around the University's beautiful and peaceful campus, it is easy to nurture the creative buds of the students so that they can open their wings and can fly high to achieve greatest heights. As this University believes it is possible for each and every one of us to make a difference with this University’s efforts and vision.
Established in July 2009, Kamdhenu University is a State University of the Government of Gujarat. Headquartered at Gandhinagar, this University conducts Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate, Graduate, Post Graduate Diploma, Master’s and Doctoral Programmes.

Kamdhenu University has a Dairy Science College at Amreli and a Polytechnic for livestock at Himmatnagar.

Kamdhenu University has decided to establish a Post Graduate Institute on the lines of National Institutes like Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) and National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) in the fields of Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Technology, Fisheries and Allied subjects.

Kamdhenu University is in the process of establishing a Livestock Research Station for the conservation of indigenous breed of cattle, buffalo, small ruminant (sheep and goat), horse etc.

Kamdhenu University is encouraging the educated youth and the progressive farmers to join research and development in advanced methods of farming and animal husbandry. Efforts have helped the State’s Milk Industry grow by 68% which was possible because the success stories of cattle owners were widely publicized.
KAMESHWAR SINGH DARBHANGA SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYALAYA
Karmeshwar Nagar, Darbhanga - 846 004, Bihar
Email : info@ksdsu.edu.in
Tel : 06272-222178, 06272- 248944, 247522, 247368, 24806
Fax : 06272-248067

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Dev Narayan Jha
Registrar : Dr. Chouthi Sadai
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The Government of Karnataka through the Kannada University Act 1991 established Kannada University, Hampi, in 1991. Though the University was established in 1991, the demand for such a University was there in Karnataka since the mid 1980s. The Government of Karnataka established a commission under the chairmanship of Sadashiva Wodeyar to look into the demand.

This Committee after consulting various intellectuals, education experts, political thinkers, social activists, literary personalities and representatives of people came out with a report and recommended the establishment of the much-needed Kannada University.

Kannada University is located near Hampi, an historical place. The very name HAMPI evokes mythological and historical memories. People lived here since the Stone-age as it is evident in the cave paintings left here by the Stone-age people for posterity. Historically this place has been the abode of many religions - Buddhism, Jainism, Virashaivism, Vaishnavism, Islam and many popular religious cults like Huligemma cult, Galemma cult, Mylaralinga cult, Balabasava cult which exist to this day.

This has been an important place for many kingdoms like Hoysalas, Sindhs, Kapilas, not to speak of the Vijayanagara kingdom which originated here and reigned over most part of South India for more than three centuries.

Vijayanagara Kingdom has also been the icon of Kannada identity and has inspired the Karnataka unification movement, symbolically representing unified Karnataka. Hampi has also been the abode of many a well-known Kannada poets like Harivara, Raghavanka, Kumaravyasa and Purandaradasa. Hampi is the treasure house of Indian architecture and has been recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Center.

The University moved from the stonemantapas of Hampi, where it was located initially to the present campus, Vidyaranya, in 1994. It also now has two more satellite campuses: one in Badami, an historical place, where the Department of Sculpture and Visual Arts is located; and the other at Kuppalli, the birth place of the poet Kuvepamu, where the Kuvempu Research Centre is located.
KANNUR UNIVERSITY
Mangattuparamba, Kannur (Distt)
Kerala - 670 567
Tel : 0497-2782310, 2746600, 2782330, Fax : 0497-2782190
Email : cnn_knruty@sancharnet.in
Email : vcknruty@gmail.com registrarknruty@gmail.com
Website : http://www.kannur.nic.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. M. K. Abdul Khader
Registrar : Dr. Balachandran Keezhoth

Kannur University was established by the Act 22 of 1996 of Kerala Legislative Assembly. The University by the name "Malabar University" had come into existence earlier by the promulgation of an Ordinance by the Governor of Kerala, on 9th November 1995. The University was inaugurated on 2nd March 1996 by the former Hon. Chief Minister of Kerala. The objective of the Kannur University Act 1996 is to establish in the state of Kerala a teaching, residential and affiliating University, promoting the development of higher education in Kasargod and Kannur revenue Districts and the Mananthavady Taluk of Wayanad District.

Kannur University is a multi-campus university, at Kannur, Kasargod, Mananthavady, Payyannur, Thalassery, and Kanhangad.

Kannur University includes the following Department :

- School of Information Science & Technology, Department of Information Technology
- School of English & Foreign Languages, Department of Studies in English
- School of Education, Department of Education
- School of Social Sciences, Department of Anthropology
- School of Science & Technology
- School of Life Sciences, Department of Biotechnology & Microbiology; Food Science
- School of Management Studies, Department of Management Studies
- School of Development Studies, Department of Applied Economics
- School of Business Administration, (M.B.A)
- School of Legal Studies, Department of Law
- School of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Department of Physical Education
- School of Chemical Sciences, Department of Chemistry
- School of Pure and Applied Physics, Department of Physics
- School of Visual and Fine Arts, Department of Music
- School of Pedagogical Sciences
- School of Indian Languages
- School of Geography & Environment
- School of Health Sciences
- Inter University Center for Bioscience
- Department of Library and Information Science
Karnataka Folklore University is established with a specific objective of providing in greater platform in Folklore Studies. Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidyalaya was established in 2011 by an act, The Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyama 2011, of the Government of Karnataka to fulfill the long felt desire of folklorists of Karnataka and to develop Kannada folkloristics on scientific principles.

The university is located at Gotagodi in an idyllic surrounding, in a transitional geographic setting between the leeward of the picturesque Sahyadri range to the west and the rolling plain of Northern Maidan on the east. The campus is located in the revenue limits of Shiggavi Taluk, Haveri District, Karnataka.

There can be no doubt that this university will bring to perspective the vibrant folk culture of Karnataka to topmost level of visibility among all other cultural forms of Karnataka and bring to fruition the meaningful initiative of the Government of Karnataka.

At present in the whole of Asia this is the only university providing advanced teaching, learning and research opportunities to students of folklore and it has a commitment to excel in translating its vision and mission into reality. Establishment of this university has certainly added a new dimension to higher education in Karnataka, worthy of emulation by other linguistic states of India, as the next frontier of inclusive studies of Kannada culture.
KARNATAKA SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY
Chamrendra Sanskrit Mahapatshala
Bangalore-560018
Tel : 080 26705387
Email: registrarksu@gmail.com; karnatakasanikrituniversity@gmail.com

Vice Chancellor : Prof. Srinivasa Varakhedi
Registrar : Prof. M. K. Sridhar

Karnataka Samskrit University has been formed exclusively for the development of Samskrit language. Samskrit has a hoary, glorious, scientific, literary, cultural tradition and heritage. Its contribution in the area of Prose, Poetry, Drama, Dance, Sculpture, Paintings, Fine arts, Medicines, Philosophy and other allied areas is far more extensive and lasting than has been realised by the Indian scholars till today.

The university was established in 2010 with great efforts by the Karnataka Government. The study of Samskrit language and literature was greatly encouraged by the kings of Mysore.

There are 31 Samskrit colleges in Karnataka. There are also 243 aided Veda and Samskrita Pathashalas spread over the state. Directorate of samskrit education is established by the Government of Karnataka to administer the samskrit pathashalas.

The Karnataka Samskrit University was established with the vision and mission of bringing these together under a single umbrella, maintaining uniformity in education, providing greater opportunities for study for students and teachers and to raise the standards in Samskrit research at National and International level.

Karnataka Samskrit University has predominantly four wings. They are
1. Teaching Wing
2. Research Wing
3. Publication Wing
4. Administrative Wing

through which the university has to be dynamically active. The university will promote the activities related to Samskrit in Karnataka through these wings.

One Hundred acres of land has been identified for the University in Kuduru Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Ramanagar District. The university currently includes 2 constituent Samskrit Colleges, 10 aided affiliated colleges and 9 unaided affiliated colleges under its ambit. It has established the Directorate of Samskrit Education, to take care of Pre-university education in Karnataka. The directorate includes 354 recognised Samskrita pathashalas throughout the state.
The Karnataka State Law University (KSLU) was established in January, 2009, by the Government of Karnataka under the Karnataka State Law University Act, 2009, with its headquarters at Navanagar, Hubli. It is a ‘People’s University’ with an aspiration to provide quality legal education totally socially relevant and accessible to everyone. The KSLU, located in the State of Karnataka, is the single largest federal university in the country having 92 colleges under its umbrella.

KSLU is plausibly the first institution, imparting higher education, to have an Assembly every morning, lead by the Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor on the main campus and by the respective Principals in the affiliated colleges wherein the National Anthem is sung. The staff and students of KSLU, including the affiliated law colleges, don Khadi attire every Monday, creating a sense of belonging, integration and nationality. On the main campus, the staff and students wear Khadi dresses in a combination of blue and white, the sky blue colour signifying tolerance and white, purity. The main intent underlying this initiative of singing the National Anthem everyday and wearing Khadi every Monday is to inculcate patriotism among law students.

The KSLU campus is coming up on a sprawling 55 acres of beautiful landscape at Navanagar in Hubli. The Master plan and the architectural design has been drawn up. Already the Training School building with well-equipped class rooms and auditorium, Pariksha Bhavan- the Examination Section of the University, Guest House and a Boys Hostel have come up. Second floor is being added to all these buildings. The construction of the Law School building is initiated. This is going to be the iconic building of the University. For the time being the Administrative Office of the University is functioning from the building within the campus which was earlier known as PWD Circuit House.

KSLU is actively participating in the national level efforts to transform legal education of the country to meet national and global challenges. Its vision of transforming Karnataka into a legally conscious society by providing quality legal education which is professionally competent and socially relevant can be rapidly achieved by adopting the contemporary information communication technology (ICT). At present KSLU offers the 3 years LL.B. course, 5 years B.A., LL.B., B.B.A., LL.B. and B.A., LL.B., (Hon’s) B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) integrated programmes and LL.M. programme apart from certificate and P.G.Diploma courses. In addition, the Ph. D. and LL. D. programs are also offered on the main campus.
Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) was established on 1st June 1996 with the assent of H.E. Governor of Karnataka as a full fledged University in the academic year 1996 vide Government notification No/EDI/UOV/dated 12th February 1996 (Karnataka State Open University Act - 1992).

The Act was promulgated with the object to incorporate an Open University at the State level for the introduction and promotion of Open University and Distance Education systems in the education pattern of the State and the country for the Co-ordination and determination of standard of such systems.

Keeping in view the educational needs of our country, in general, and state in particular the policies and programmes have been geared to cater to the needy.

Karnataka State Open University is a recognised University of Distance Education Council (DEC), New Delhi, regular member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), Delhi, permanent member of Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), London, UK, Asian Association of Open Universities (AAOU), Beijing, China, and also has association with Commonwealth of Learning (COL).

Karnataka State Open University is situated at the North-Western end of the Manasagangotri campus, Mysore. The campus, which is about 5 kms, from the city centre, has a serene atmosphere ideally suited for academic pursuits.

The University houses at present the Administrative Office, Academic Block, Lecture Halls, a well-equipped Library, Guest House Cottages, a Moderate Canteen, Girls Hostel and a few cottages providing limited accommodation to students coming to Mysore for attending the Contact Programmes or Term-end examinations.
Karnataka State Women's University, established in 2003 in the city of Bijapur is the only Women's University in Karnataka dedicated exclusively for women's education. It is recognized under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act. Seventy women's colleges spread in twelve Districts of North-Karnataka are affiliated to this University. The University offers various UG programmes leading to Bachelor's degree in Arts, Business Administration, Computer Applications, Commerce, Education, Fashion Technology, Home Science, Physical Education, Science and Social Work. It also offers 20 P G Courses, P G Diploma and Certificate Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Management, Social Sciences, Science and Technology and Education.

It is recognized under DEC for Distance Education across India and abroad. The university is dedicated to promote excellence through academic achievement, research, creativity, innovation, interaction and collaboration, personality development and leadership qualities.

Vision of the University include: To provide quality education and impart professional and vocational skills to enable women to be self reliant and meet the challenges of the changing socio-economic needs; To promote personality development and leadership qualities with a balanced outlook towards society; To help women enrich their knowledge and reap the benefits of knowledge power.

Objectives: To ensure holistic education treasuring cultural heritage, core values of personal integrity, professional skills, awareness about the socio-economic, scientific and cultural developments at all levels in order to enable women lead personally and professionally fulfilling lives; To equip women with necessary qualities to play an equal role in decision making in matters of importance to herself, family and society; To promote advanced research in science social sciences, arts and humanities' especially on topics of regional importance; To contribute towards socio-economic transformation of women in need through formal and non-formal education and training, out reach programs and facilitate strengthening of mass education and primary education programs.

Goals: Help communities and women from rural and backward areas join main stream To enable and motivate communities and women to play an effective and constructive role in the society at all levels.
Music and Performing arts are the symbols of our cultural heritage. These are as old as mankind and there are no barriers like country, language, caste and creed for this. The bliss and friendliness are the essence of it and with this mankind will move towards happiness and progress.

Therefore this is more apt and essential today. Keeping this in mind, the Government of Karnataka has started this new university for the study, teaching, research and transmission of knowledge which in turn added feather in its cap.

Karnataka State Dr. Gangubai Hanagal Music and Performing Arts University is the first music university in South India and second in the country.

We welcome you to this university and enable you to know more about us. Our music university was established on 14.02.2008 and already commenced classes from 2010-11 academic year.
The Bombay legislature of the erstwhile Bombay Presidency established Karnataka University through the Karnatak University Act 1949. It became a statutory University on 1st March 1950. The jurisdiction of the University covers Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri and Uttar Kannada Districts. It has several Post Graduate centres. The University (888 acres) is offering courses in the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Education, Law, Management, Science and Technology and Social Sciences. Symbolic of the University’s vision and mission the emblem of the University consists of papal tree at the centre, an open book. Figures of a bull, a rising sun and the legend ‘Arive Guru’ i.e., Wisdom is Guru, implying that both wisdom and knowledge should be all pervading like the ramifying papal tree and light up the world with knowledge and eradicate illiteracy.

There are 47 PG Departments, 224 teachers and 4500 students (PG, M.Phil., Ph.D.). The girl students constitute 47% of the total strength. Including PG Diploma, M.Phil and Ph.D. Courses, 6% of the students are from outside the State. To eliminate social exclusion and promote social justice, seats are reserved for SC/ST, Cat-I, Minorities, OBC and BC categories in accordance with the policy of the State Government. One seat each is reserved for the children of ex-servicemen, freedom fighters, physically challenged and sportsmen. The University has its own High School (University Public School) since 1964. Which meets the practice requirements of the B.Ed College of Karnatak University.

There are 5 constituent colleges offering UG and PG courses in science, arts, commerce, fine arts, law and education. There are 21 hostels in all, including a working women’s hostel and ladies hostels. These provide residential accommodation to 2600 students of UG and PG courses. Over the last 60 years the number of affiliated colleges has increased from a mere 34 to more than 250. The University has 3 PG campuses, at Haveri (42 acres), Gadag (32 acres) and Karwar (6 acres) all of which are District headquarters. All campus are self-contained and are at various stages of development. They cater to the needs of local people as well as promote specialized studies. For instance, the course on Pulp and Paper Technology is run from the premises of the West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli (Uttara Kannada District). The University provides wide options ad choices – 50 PG Courses, 4 advanced diplomas and 28 diplomas, 11 certificate courses, 26 M.Phil., and 42 Ph.D. programmes. Most of the Departments incorporate interdisciplinary components in designing their curricula keeping in view the emerging thrust areas. During the last five years new technical courses have been introduced to compensate the loss of medical and engineering faculties and the consequent loss of revenue to the University.
Realizing the loss of two decades of prime development in the growth of animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries under Agricultural Universities set up, the Government of Karnataka took bold steps in establishing the new University called Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. The KVAFSU was formed as per the Karnataka Act No. 9 of 2004 called The Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries University Act 2004 and published in the Karnataka Gazette Extra-Ordinary on the 23rd day of February, 2004.

The University was established exclusively for the development of education and learning; conduct of research and extension education and transfer the rural oriented technologies in the areas of Veterinary, Animal, Dairy and Fisheries Sciences in Karnataka.

The logo of the University is inscribed with the slogan Farmers Friendly and Rural Oriented, which emphasizes the importance given to betterment of farming community. Prof. R.N. Sreenivas Gowda was appointed as its first Vice-Chancellor and served with effect from September, 2004 until February 9th, 2008. Later Prof. G.S. Bhat and Dr. S. Mallikarjunappa served as Acting Vice-Chancellors for a brief period from February 10th, 2008 to July 24, 2008.

Prof Suresh Honnappagol was served as second Vice Chancellor of the University. Dr. C. Renukaprasad has been appointed as third Vice-Chancellor of the University from 21st September, 2012.

KVAFSU is an autonomous academic institution governed by its Board of Management which regulates the polices of the university in accordance with the provision of act and statues.

The University administration also has the support of the finance Committee. Academic matters are looked after by the Board of Studies of Faculties and the Academic Council, while Research Council and Extension Education Council decide the research and extension activities of the University, respectively.

University Head Quarters is located at Nandinagar Campus, Bidar, the northern most District of the state.
Karpagam University established under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956 is approved by Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India. Dr. R. Vasanthakumar, the Chancellor of the University is a philanthropist, industrialist, entrepreneur and culture promoter.

Contemporary infrastructure, modern teaching methodologies, career oriented training, excellent placements and the finest faculty have always been Karpagam’s hallmark. Besides technical expertise, the University has made a mark for itself in the two decades since its inception by developing communication and soft skills, ensuring enlightening knowledge, extending holistic education and creating a strong value system. Today, with a strength of 6000 students and over 750 teaching & non-teaching staff, the Karpagam University is setting new benchmarks in the educational sphere.

Karpagam strives to offer a package of value added benefits that are tailored to nurture the educational experience of the students:

- Well experienced and trained faculty including 70 doctorates and Post Doctoral Fellows
- Visiting faculty from premier institutes like IIM, IISC, IIT
- A professional placement department enduring training for overall personality development of students.
- Placement offers 642 made for 2014 Batch
- A vibrant Karpagam Research Centre marching towards fruition of innovations and patents.
- Scope to work on projects funded by government & other agencies
- Industrial MoUs and career oriented courses for enhancing employability
- Exchange & Twinning programme with global universities for International exposure
- Highly vibrant and encouraging academic ambience aiding an enriched education.
- State of the art laboratories and 150 Mbps fibre optic internet connectivity.
Karunya University (formerly Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, KITS) is a fully residential, Evangelical Christian, Deemed University located in Coimbatore, India.

It was founded as a Christian minority institution by the late D. G. S. Dhinakaran, Christian evangelists and the founders of Jesus Calls Ministries, India.

The university grants Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in various engineering fields. Other postgraduate courses include Master of Business Administration (MBA), Master of Computer Application (MCA), Master of Science (M.Sc.) in various fields, Master of Arts (M.A.) in English (M.A.) and in Development Management and various integrated (five year) M.Sc. programs. The institute also offers Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) and Master of Education (M.Ed.), as well as Ph.D and M.Phil. in Engineering and Pure sciences.

True to its name Karunya which means 'Compassion', Karunya University shall be a University with a social concern which will address the problems of humanity through teaching, research and extension in socially relevant areas.

The students and faculty of Karunya University will be imbued with spiritual discernment and a zeal to serve humanity and to eventually become leaders of society.

The university grants Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) and Master of Technology (M.Tech.) in various engineering fields. Other postgraduate courses include Master of Business Administration (MBA), Master of Computer Application (MCA), Master of Science (M.Sc.) in various fields, Master of Arts (M.A.) in English (M.A.) and in Development Management and various integrated (five year) M.Sc. programs. The institute also offers Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) and Master of Education (M.Ed.), as well as Ph.D and M.Phil. in Engineering and Pure sciences.

School of Civil Engineering, School of Mechanical Sciences, School of Computer Sciences, School of Electrical Sciences, School of Bio-Technology & Health Sciences, Karunya University Business School, School of Science and Humanities.

The southern side of the campus houses five women's hostels. The northern section of the campus houses eight men's hostels. They accommodate more than 7000 undergraduate and postgraduate students.
Maharashtra State had no Sanskrit University before 1997. The former Prime Minister of India, Hon'ble Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is a great scholar of Sanskrit, always insisted that Maharashtra has a great tradition of Sanskrit learning hence it should have an independent University. The initiative of Hon'ble Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the strong motivation of Late. Shri. Sudhakarrao Naik and the tireless efforts of Dr. Shrikant Jichkar in creating a non-formal model and well studied act for the University has helped the smooth establishment and take off of this University.

The University was established on 18th September 1997. The place Ramtek, which is a township in Nagpur District, was selected because it is connected to the name of great poet of the world Kavikulaguru Kalidas.

Dr. V.V. Mirashi the great ideologist had propounded the theory that Mahakavi Kalidas was a contemporary of Chandragupta II of Gupta dynasty and Kalidas must have been the courtier of this emperor. The daughter of golden era maker emperor Chandragupta II was given in marriage to king Rudrasena of Vakataka dynasty in Vidarbha with capital at Nagardhan near Ramtek. The daughter's name was Prabhatari Gupta. After having two sons, Prabhatari's husband Rudrasen Vakata suddenly died. Queen Prabhatari decided to look after the administration and requested her father to send some courtiers for her guidance. Dr. V. V. Mirashi who has propounded this theory tries to establish that Kalidas was one of the courtiers who had come from the Gupta capital to Vakata capital to assist the queen mother Prabhatari. Thus Kalidas lived here for full one calendar year and composed his immortal poem Meghadoot here on Ramgiri hillock. The Vishvavidyalaya is named after the National poet of India, Kalidasa, who had been reverentially called 'Kavikulaguru'. Kalidasa's Abhijnansakuntalam prompted the German poet Goethe to say:

'Ich nenne dich die Sakuntala
und alles ist gesagt'

Kalidasa made a perfect verbal presentation of entire India in his poems. The flora-fauna, the emotional ties, the rivers and mountains and the history of India-nothing escaped from his sight. After Vyasa, Kalidasa alone deserves that coveted place among the foremost of Sanskrit poets.
KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY
Old ADDA Office Building
P.O. - Asansol-713304, Dist: - Burdwan, West Bengal
Phone & FAX No. 0341-225 0456 / 2024
Email : vc.knuasnl@gmail.com

Vice Chancellor : Anuradha Mukherjee
Registrar : Dr. Ramsankar Basu

The Kazi Nazrul University was established under West Bengal Act XIX of 2012. Assent of the Governor was first published in the Kolkata gazette, extraordinary 16th August 2012. The university has been named as a mark of respect to the rebel poet Kazi Nazrul of India who is also the national poet of Bangladesh (died in Dacca, August 29, 1976). The Kazi Nazrul University has been founded with a vision. The vision is to function efficiently as a university encouraging and providing instruction, teaching, training and research in various branches of learning and courses of study for promoting advancement and dissemination of knowledge, and extending higher education to meet the growing needs of the society. For a long time there has been a demand for a University in this area. The Kazi Nazrul University was established under West Bengal Act. XIX of 2012 on 10th January, 2013. The first Vice Chancellor Prof. Anuradha Mukhopadhyay joined her post on 3rd Dec, 2012. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Smt. Mamata Bandopadhyay laid the foundation stone of the Kazi Nazrul University at historic Polo Ground in Asansol in the name of the great rebel poet Kazi Nazrul Islam (born 25th May, 1899) at Churulia, 31km away from the city of Asansol. The University is established to promote higher education in Asansol and its adjoining areas. From July 2013 the University has started its journey with about one hundred and twenty students. Post graduation classes have commenced in four subjects: Bengali, English, History and Mathematics in BCW hostel building in a picturesque campus in Asansol. In the academic session 2014-15 four new Post Graduate courses: M.A in Education, Hindi, Political Science & M.Com. are being introduced. Situated in the Damodar River valley, in the hub of coal mines and industries, in the city of Asansol the Kazi Nazrul University is a highly focused source of general education for building careers in Humanities, General Science & Commerce. It represents an effective and significant investment in student's potential development in the evolving context of the Ministry of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal. A specialised centre for general education, the Kazi Nazrul University is now offering two years in four semesters full time programme in Post Graduation Course in Bengali, English, Hindi, History, Political Science, Education, Mathematics & Commerce. The mission of this University is to contribute economic, social, intellectual and cultural development of the country through the pursuit of excellence in teaching and learning and other creative and academic endeavours, pertaining to seminar, symposia, training in various service schemes, progressive research and extensive work. Teaching effort is carefully tuned to enable the students to overcome their weakness, to expand their knowledge and skills, to develop their necessary perspective, and enable them to perform to his /her fullest potential so as to cope with the future needs of the working world.
Deemed to have come into existence on February 24th 1971 by the Act 33 of 1971 of the Kerala State Legislature, entitled 'The Agricultural University Act, 1971', the Kerala Agricultural University (KAU) became operational since February 1st 1972 when the then existing two educational and 21 research institutions administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Government of Kerala, were brought under one umbrella for facilitating the sustainable and accelerated development of agriculture in the State.

Excellence in Agricultural Education, Research and Extension for Sustainable Agricultural Development and Livelihood security of farming community

To Provide human resources, skills and technology required for sustainable development of agriculture, including crop production, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Sciences, Dairy Sciences & Technology, Co-operation, Fisheries, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, Home Science and other allied disciplines by integrating education, research and extension.

The University focuses its strategy on synergizing multi-disciplinary education and strengthening problem-specific research relevant to the state and help building innovative extension systems for sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable agricultural production and overall improvement of rural livelihoods.
Kerela Kalamandalam is the premiere public institution in India imparting training in and conducting performances of the classical arts of Kerala viz. Kathakali, Kutiyattam, Mohiniyaattam, Thullal and Panchavaadyam. Founded in 1930 by eminent poet Padmabhooshan Vallathol Narayana Menon along the banks of the river Nila in the Cheruthuruthy village of Thrissur District, Kalamandalam is an immortal name in the cultural map of the world. Training in art-disciplines at Kalamandalam essentially adheres to the ancient Gurukula sambradaaya (The traditional mode of education which calls for a deep bond between the teacher and the student). Kalamandalam is strictly a residential center of learning. Veteran teachers and talented students are its inestimable wealth.

For art-recitals, demonstrations and workshops held in Kalamandalam and outside, artiste-teachers and students participate. Kalamandalam Kathakali, Kutiyattam, Mohiniyaatam and Thullal Troupes have travelled widely in India and abroad for programs, lecture-demonstrations and workshops. They have represented India in many international dance and theater festival.

Kerela Kalamandalam has been functioning as a grant-in-aid institution under the Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Kerala. For special Projects, the Department of Culture, Government of India, and the Sangeet Natak Akademy, New Delhi, had been extending financial support. For the preservation and promotion of Kutiyattam, UNESCO sanctioned substantial financial assistance to Kalamandalam in 2004 through Japan Funds Trust.

The South Zone Cultural Center, Thanjavur, had for years, extended financial assistance to Kalamandalam for conducting dance & music festival in this campus. Being a regular event, the festival held every year attracts hundreds of rasikaas.

Since the historic encounter between the noble laureate Rabindranatha Tagore and Vallathol at Santinikethan, Kolkotta, the latter nurtured dreams of converting Kalamandalam in to a world renowned University for art and culture. Together with his close associate, Manakkulam Mukunda Raja, Vallathol made pioneering efforts for the multifaced development of Kalamandalam. With its recently achieved status of a deemed university, Kerela Kalamandalam has fulfilled the long cherished dream of its founder.
The Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies (KUFOS) is an autonomous public funded institution established on 20th November 2010, and governed by the Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies Act, 2010 passed by the Kerala Law (Legislation 1) Department vide Notification No. 19540 / Leg.1 / 2010/Law dated 28th January 2011.

This is the first Fisheries University in India coming under the Fisheries Ministry with its headquarters at Panangad, 12 km. away from Kochi city, along the NH-47. Ernakulam South Railway Station is the nearest Railway Station, 12 km away from the campus. Total land area is 69.10 acres.

College of Fisheries, Panangad, Kochi and the Fisheries Research Station, Puduvype were disaffiliated from Kerala Agricultural University to form KUFOS which started functioning with effect from 1st April 2011.

This is the primary and principal instrumentality of Kerala State in providing human resources, skills and technology required for the sustainable development of Fisheries and Ocean Studies. It acts as a centre of excellence for human resource development in Fisheries and Ocean Studies and the nodal agency to establish relationship with institutions and universities functioning at national and international level.

The mission of the University is to serve as a flagship University of higher learning through demonstrated and growing excellence in teaching, research, extension, training, scholarship and creative work in Fisheries and Ocean studies, comparable with global standards that will benefit the country and the world at large.

His Excellency the Governor of Kerala is the Chancellor and the Hon.Minister for Fisheries is the Pro-Chancellor of the University. The supreme authority of the University is the Senate and the chief executive body is the Governing Council.

The Vice-Chancellor is the principal executive who is assisted by the Pro-Vice chancellor, Registrar, Finance Officer, Deans of Faculties, Controller of examination, Director of Research, Director of Extension, Directors of Schools and Heads of Departments.
The Kerala University of Health Sciences (KUHS) was established by the 'Kerala University of Health Sciences Act 2010', for ensuring proper and systematic instruction, teaching, training and research in Modern Medicine, Homoeopathy and Indian Systems of Medicine including Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani and other allied sciences and also to have uniformity in the various academic programmes in medical and allied subjects in the State of Kerala. The University is situated at Thrissur, Kerala.

The University is mandated to affiliate all Colleges and Institutions in Kerala, imparting professional education in health care. So far 249 professional colleges have been affiliated to the University.

Kerala University of Health Sciences is a medical university in the city of Thrissur in Kerala, India. The university is located in 75 acres (30 ha) on the Government Medical College, Thrissur campus.

The university was established on the basis of Kerala University Health Act 2010. There are 205 professional colleges affiliated to this university.

All branches of treatment would come under the university and medical and para-medical colleges now functioning under different Universities, like University of Kerala, Mahatma Gandhi University, Calicut University, Kannur University, Cochin University of Science and Technology, and Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, would come under this university. The territorial jurisdiction of the university shall extend to the whole of the State of Kerala.
Kerala, which forms 1.13 percent geographic area of the country, has many peculiarities. When the area of cultivable land gets reduced, there is increased potential for livestock products in the state. Increase in population density, high land pressure, varying climatic conditions, increase in cost of production and reduced availability of land for fodder cultivation are some of the major issues affecting this sector. Even with these adverse conditions, Kerala could achieve spectacular growth in livestock production. The state has complete network of veterinary institutions at the Grama panchayat level and has more than 90 percent crossbred cattle. During the last four decades, Kerala could achieve quantum jump in milk production. Livestock rearing is gradually shifting from subsidiary to main occupation in rural areas. Since women involvement is more than 80 percent, more number of women self help groups are actively involved in livestock farming in the state. There is sunrise potential for education and research in veterinary and animal sciences. Taking in to account the growing importance of this sector, Government of Kerala has established Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University to give emphasis to education, research and development in the livestock sector.

The newly formed Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (KVASU) is located in the scenic hilly terrain of Pookot in Wayanad District, Kerala, India. KVASU has three constituent colleges which include: College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookot, Wayanad and College of Dairy Science and Technology, Mannuthy.

Moreover the university has research stations at Thumbermuzhi, Thiruvazhamkunnu and Mannuthy. Since this is a newly established university, improvement of infrastructure facilities is of paramount importance. Infrastructure facilities in the areas of education, research, extension, capacity building, IT connectivity, distance learning, Clinical services, diagnostic facilities, zoonoses, animal nutrition, biotechnology, ethnoveterinary medicine, pathobiology, dairy technology and in other related sectors are most essential and are directly linked to rural development.
इस यूनिवर्सिटी को हुकूमत ०९०० ने सरकारी गज्जत में जारी नोटिफिकेशन बतारीख २८ फरवरी २००९ के तहत ०९०० उद्दै अरबीफ़ारसी यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से क्रायम करने का फैसला किया। बतारीख ५ मार्च २०१० को जारी की गई सरकारी गज्जत नोटिफिकेशन के तहत ०९०० प्रदेश यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट १९७३ में तरमीम करें। इस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम रियासती यूनिवर्सिटीयों की फहरिस्त में शामिल किया गया। बतारीख ४ अप्रैल २०२१ के गज्जत नोटिफिकेशन के तहत यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम मान्यता श्री कांशीराम जी उदूर अरबीफ़ारसी यूनिवर्सिटी रखा गया।

हुकूमत ०९०० ने जनाब अनीस अंसारी, आई.ए.एस. (रिटायर्ड) साबिक एयरबुल्चर प्रोडक्शन कमिश्नर बतारीख २३ अप्रैल २०१० को अवबल्ली वाइड्स चांसलर की हैसियत से तक़रीरी दी। स्पेशल सिकेंट्री आला तालीम को यूनिवर्सिटी के रजिस्ट्रार इज्ज़ाफ़ी काम दिया गया। इस वक्त फाइनेंस आफसर, हिपटो रजिस्ट्रार, मुआविन रजिस्ट्रार और आफसर आन स्पेशल इंजीनियरों के ओहद़ों पर मुलात्मलिका अफसरान काम कर रहे हैं।

यूनिवर्सिटी का कैम्पस सीतापुर-हरदोई रोड बाईपास पर इंदियन इंट्रीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट के कैम्पस के करीब वाके हैं। फिलाह में ३० एकड़ जमीन मुहद्दथा की गई है। बाइपास की जानिब तकरीबन ३२ एकड़ और दूसरी जानिब तकरिबन १५० एकड़ जमीन हासिल करने की अलग से कार्रवाई की जा रही है। ०९०० राजकीय निर्माण निगम तामीरकार का काम कर रहे हैं। पहले मरहलें में १८८ करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट मनूज़ू शुद्ध किया गया है जिसमें एकेडमिक व्लाक, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्लाक, गेस्ट हाउस, तलबा और तालिबान के लिए हास्टल, लाइब्रेरी और तालिब इल्मों के लिए कैफेटेरिया, बैंक और पोस्ट आफस जैसी जरूरी सहूलतों की तामीर का काम चल रहा है। हुकूमत ०९०० ने अब तक १७५ करोड़ रुपये की रकम जारी कर दी है और १७ करोड़ रुपये की बकिया रकम पहली सप्लीमेंटरी में मिलने की तयकरे हैं। दूसरे और तीसरे मरहलें में बकिया इमारतों की तामीर की तज्ज्वीलं हुकूमत ०९०० को भेजी जा रही है।

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Khan Masood Ahmad
Registrar : Dr. Nazim Husain Al Jafri
In 1870 the Maharaja of Vijnagaram first floated the idea of starting a Medical College in Lucknow. But the idea was watered down due to paucity of funds. In 1905 the visit of King-Emperor, George V, then Prince of Wales, inspired the idea of establishing a college to commemorate the occasion.

The originator of this fine ideal to commemorate the occasion was late Raja Sir Tassadnq Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad to whom Sir Harcourt Butler wrote on 1st December 1905. "It must ever be a source of pride to you to think that the first suggestion of such a movement came from you absolutely spontaneously."

On 22nd March 1906, the Secretary to Govt. U.P. wrote to the Registrar, Allahabad University "It is the desire of subscribers to the Foundation of King George's Medical College that this College should be the best in the East and it will be aim of Government that the College shall give to its students the best education possible."

The project was warmly taken up by all and the Taluqdars and Zamindars of Agra and Oudh gave princely donations. Sir Harcourt Butler himself was largely responsible for rapid maturation of the scheme by the energy in collecting subscriptions and by his talents in organisation.

The architect of the buildings was Sir Swinton Jacob and the features were designed in the Indo-Saracenic style to be in keeping with ancient and royal buildings of this capital of Oudh and with the Imambara or Tomb of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah, which stands immediately besides the College and which dates from 1784. The total cost of the Hospital and College building was about 30 lakhs of rupees; the Local Government was indebted to the Government of India for a contribution of 10 lakhs towards the cost.

The staff of the College and Hospital began with an irreducible minimum of members, and schemes for expansion were being considered from the start, when the Great War supervened. The first batch of students qualified in 1916, and these also and the next few succeeding batches were for the most part absorbed by military requirement, and only after 1920 could the College be said to be gradually returning to its normal and progressive condition.
The institute will strive to be among the top ten medical colleges in India in the spheres of medical education, research and health care services. Added to this 1000 bed Dr. Prabhakar Kore Charitable Hospital and three Primary Health Centres and one urban Health centre will be the epicenters of post graduate and under graduate training, wherein patients are treated free and exclusively meant for training the post graduate and under graduate in their basic knowledge and skills.

The extreme shortage of medical facilities in the region, promoted the KLE Society to establish the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College at Belgaum in 1963.

The J N Medical College, Belgaum, stands testimony to the high professional standards aimed for and achieved by the KLE Society. Under the able guidance and mature insight of the Founder Dean, Late Dr. B.S. Jirge, the foundation of the present academic vastness was laid. Eminent medical educationist, late Dr. B.S. Desai and Dr. M. Basavaraj Urs headed the institutions as principals during the first decade.

Dr. S.G. Desai took over the reigns of the institution in 1971. His distinguished tenure between 1971 and 1985 was marked by the achievement of high standards of discipline, decorum, and academic excellence.

Dr. H.B. Rajshekhar assumed the office of the principal in 1985. During his tenure; the college saw vast growth in infrastructure and learning resources. He contributed substantially in the up coming of the KLE Hospital and MRC, Department of Medical Educaiton, Digital Library and collaboration with the University of Illinois, USA. These ideas were conceived and realized during his tenure. Welfare and student support amenities were given a great emphasis by him.
The Kolhan University was established on 13th of August, 2009 with 14 Constituent Colleges and 12 Affiliated Colleges in geographical jurisdiction of East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Seraikela Kharswan District with more than 80,000 students strength. The University is in the area of tribal region.

The total number of students enrolled in Kolhan University for Bachelors, Masters and Vocational/Professional Courses comes to 55,500. In graduation level 43,000 students have been enrolled in Part-I and Part-II. The number of Part III students are about 12,500, at present appearing from Ranchi University. Apart from that, the number of students enrolled in PG, Medical, Dental, Engineering, MBA, B.Ed. and Vocational/Add-on Courses are about 8,142 . Therefore the total number of students enrolled is 63,642. Apart from conventional courses in UG and PG level including Medical/ Dental/ Engineering/ Law/ Management/ Education following Vocational Courses are running under the University :

VOCATIONAL COURSES:
Different Vocational Courses running in 11 Colleges are :
BBA, BCA, BSC (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, MASS COMMUNICATION-VIDEO PRODUCTION, ADVERTISING SALES PROMOTION AND SALES MANAGEMENT, TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT), MBA, MCA, B.Ed. AND M.Ed.,

Ongoing Add-on (Vocational) courses running in different colleges are :
Education is the basic requirement for the development of any region. The Govt. of Gujarat has taken a commendable decision to provide a separate University for the region of Kachchh to fulfill the demand of the people of Kachchh.

The Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University Act was published in the Govt. Gazette in March 2003. All the ten colleges of Kachchh District previously affiliated to the Gujarat University were affiliated to Kachchh University on 22 June 2004 with Notification No : GH/SJ/5/KUG-2104-1648-Kh of Gujarat State.

The government of Gujarat decided to provide a separate university for the region of Kachchh. The Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University Act was published in the government Gazette in March 2003. The foundation stone was laid on 24 September 2004.

The construction work for the administrative blocks, four faculty blocks, library, computer building, guest house, hostels was estimated at 35 crores (funded by Gujarat State). The Kachchh University started its administrative and academic activity at the new developing campus in 2007.

The university started with 10 colleges in 2004, having 28 colleges with more than 15,000 students and nearly 200 teachers working in the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Science, Education, Law, Technology including Engineering and Pharmacy.

The university was named after Eminent scholar and freedom fighter Pandit Shyamji Krishna Verma of Mandvi, Kachchh. And that is how the University is known as "Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University".
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Deemed University Karad is located in Western Maharashtra, India against the background of mountains and valleys. The campus is spread over 60 acres and is well connected by national highway to Mumbai & Pune International Airport. The constituent colleges of the University include Medical, Dental, Physiotherapy, Nursing and Biotechnology offering undergraduate and postgraduate courses in respective faculties. It also runs Ph.D. programs in Anatomy, Community Medicine, Pharmacology, Microbiology and Nursing.

The medical college is about 29 years old and is recognized by the Medical Council of India, Medical Council of Malaysia and is listed in the WHO’s world directory of Medical Schools. MBBS and postgraduate degree/diploma courses in clinical and basic sciences in 17 disciplines are recognized by Medical Council of India. It also admits the international students from all over the globe for MBBS course. It has state-of-art museums with large collection of specimens and models in Anatomy, Pathology, FMT, Microbiology, Pharmacology etc. The diagnostic laboratory has applied for NABL accreditation and is already running as per its norms. The Lead Referral Laboratory is one of its kind in Maharashtra state. The new addition of well equipped molecular & human genetics laboratory is a feather in the cap which is involved in research and services for Thalassemia, Dushene’s Muscular Dystrophy, Breast & Cervical Cancer, HCV, HPV and other genetic disorders.

The teaching hospital is 1100 bedded multi specialty tertiary care hospital with facilities for Critical Care, Endoscopic Surgeries, Dialysis, Cardiology, Cardio-vascular-thoracic surgery, Oncology, Urology, Neuro surgery & Plastic surgery etc. Permission for renal transplant surgery is granted and institute expects to do the first renal transplant in very near future. It has fully equipped major operation theaters, minor theaters, labor rooms, blood bank, radio-diagnosis and radiotherapy, computerized medical records, counseling services etc. There are separate intensive care units like Medical, Surgical, Coronary care, Pediatric, Neonatal, Respiratory and Obstetrics. The neonatal ICU is recognized by Neonatology Forum of India. The radio-diagnosis department has facilities for MRI, color doppler, mammography, DSA etc. The hospital and the medical college is involved in several community projects like HIV/AIDS, cancer, family planning, prevention of blindness, tuberculosis control, detection and prevention of malnutrition, diagnostic camps, school health check-ups and blood donation camps.
Education is a backbone of a society. In common parlance education is any act or experience that has a formative effect on the mind, character or physical ability of an individual. In continuing with the aim of building a knowledge based society Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University was established to provide quality higher education through open and distance learning to reach the unreached of the society.

KKHSOU, established under the provision of the KKHSOU, Act’ 2005 enacted by the Govt. of Assam & published in the Assam Gazette (extraordinary) dt 29/9/05 has been recognized by the Distance Education Council, New Delhi vide letter no. DEC/Misc/07/5957 dated 03/10/07. The University Grants Commission vide its letter No. F.9-13/2008(CPP-I) dated 18th March, 2009 also has empowered the University to award degrees under Section 22 of UGC Act, 1956. It is the fourteenth of its kind along with IGNOU and the only state Open University in the whole of NE India. The university is recognized by the University Grants Commission and Distance Education Council, Govt. of India. The headquarters of the University is located at Housefed Complex, Last Gate, Dispur, Guwahati. The university started functioning with the joining of Prof. Srinath Baruah, former Professor, Deptt. of Economics, Gauhati University, as the Vice-Chancellor.

The main aim of the university to develop and provide easily accessible modes of quality higher education and training with the use of latest educational inputs and technology. Because of the inherent flexibility in terms of pace and place of learning, methods of evaluation etc., The university holds the promise of providing equality of opportunities for higher education and bringing into its fold the deprived and denied sections along with the fresh learners. The very purpose of the University is to promote education to reach the unreached through the Open and Distance Learning System and the motto of the University is ‘Education Beyond Barriers’ of age, academic background and geographical boundaries. The course structures of the university have been designed at par with the national curriculum. Along with the traditional programmes the University offers various professional Certificate and Diploma programmes to enable the already enrolled students in various colleges and educational institutions of the state to pursue add-on studies simultaneously with their regular courses. The programmes of the University are so designed that it can spread education to all the learners of the region.
Krishna University (KRU) is now focusing more on research programmes and innovative activities aimed at meeting the emerging challenges facing the country from a variety of perspectives. Accordingly a full-fledged and independent Centre for Research Studies (CRS) has been established to promote research, publication, development, and training programmes of the University. CRS is headed by a Coordinator and supported by an office staff.

The centre administers research programmes in diverse areas such as arts, science, commerce, and management. It ensures high quality research by monitoring research programmes with robust measures, and implementing regulations of highest order. It also provides a major interface with the wider academic community and industry.

In pursuance of the recommendations of Knowledge Commission, Krishna University was established, vide Andhra Pradesh Act.No.4 of 1991, G.O’ Ms. No.89 Higher Education (U.E.II) dated 25/06/2008 and G.O Ms. No.109, Higher Education (U.E.II) department dated 14/07/2008 at Machilipatnam, as the town is the head-quarters of Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. On 23/04/08, The then Hon’ble Chief Minister Dr.Y Rajasekhara Reddy laid the foundation stone for the University. A Feasibility committee headed by Prof. K. Vyyyanna Rao visited Machilipatnam for establishing the University.

Krishna University largely caters to the higher educational needs of people in Krishna District in particular and Andhra Pradesh in general. This District is famous for its fertile soil, rich mineral resources, aquaculture and horticulture etc. This District is also widely known for its publishing houses.

Krishna University is established in a great historic coastal town called Machilipatnam, which is the head-quarters of Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. The town is a special grade municipality in Krishna District existing since 3rd century BC.
The University is set up with a notification by the Govt. of Assam dated 24th May, 2011, of the Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University Act, 2011, which has received assent of the Hon'ble Governor of Assam on 16th March, 2011.

The preamble of the Act states that by this Act, the Govt. of Assam goes "to establish and constitute a teaching, affiliating, research and residential University at Nalbari," the Headquarters of the District of Nalbari, Assam.

Kumar Bhaskar Varma, a great monarch of Assam (7th century A.D) was a patron of Sanskrit studies and during his rule Vedic culture and Sanskrit knowledge came to flourish in Assam.

The University is at present functioning from an office set up at two buildings offered by the authorities of Nalbari college, Nalbari. The state Government has already allotted 100 (one hundred) bighas of land for setting up the permanent campus of the University.

The campus is at village Namati of Batahgila Mouza under Nalbari Revenue circle of the District of Nalbari, Assam, which is at a distance of 3.3 km from the 31 National Highway.

The University stands for imparting education leading to graduate and post graduate degrees and research degrees viz. M.Phil. and Ph. D. in Sanskrit and research degrees only in Ancient Studies. At the same time, with the provision of the Act, the university is going to introduce academic programmes in Humanities, Social Sciences as well as other disciplines as per societal requirements.

The Executive Council of the University in its meeting on 11-02-2013, has approved the Emblem of the University wherein the motto "SARASVATI SRUTIMAHATAM MAHIYATAM" (May the sayings of the wise be glorified) which is a quotation from Kalidasa, is also inscribed.
Established in 1973, Kumaun University consists of three campuses at Almora, Nainital and Bhimtal; 35 affiliated government colleges; and almost equal number of affiliated self-financed private institutions spread across the Kumaun region. The total area covered by the university thus far is an impressive 160 acres. The beautifully designed colleges blend in perfectly with the surrounding architecture and complete the breath-taking scenery. In order to cater the technical, professional and vocational education, another campus of the University is being developed at Bhimtal. Special emphasis is placed by Kumaun University to uphold the motto of excellent teaching and high quality research.

In the residential and affiliated campuses, both teaching and research activities are equally important factors that support the curriculum and contribute to the student's learning habits. Kumaun University, a residential-cum-affiliating university, was established on 1st December 1973 under the Act of State Legislature (U P State Universities Act), and is a permanent member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU). Kumaun University has been awarded FOUR Stars status by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Kumaun University is an ISO 9001-2008 certified institution, which follows International Quality Management System. Kumaun University is spread over in three campuses (DSB Campus, Bhimtal Campus and SS Jena Campus) with an area of 5,31,373 sq. mt. (160 acres) and built-up area of 3,00,000 sq. mt. The location of the university in Uttarakhand offers excellent research and teaching due to its landscape which is on undulating high ground. There are many herbs, shrubs and trees as well as rocks and minerals constituting eco-systems that can be studied. The university is known for its research and teaching in Geology, Forestry, Ecology, Particle Physics and Chemistry, Economics and Management as well as boasts of several centres that offer interesting research. Furthermore it continues to raise awareness regarding a variety of topics including economic resources, medicinal plants, environment, development of tribes, human rights and symmetries and conservation. Kumaun University has been imparting quality education in the disciplines of Arts (Languages, Literatures, Social Sciences, and Humanities), Commerce & Management, Education, Law, Medicine, Sciences, and Technology under the Clause 12 (B). The University Grants Commission (UGC) granted full recognition to the University on June 30, 1984. Ever since its inception, Kumaun University has always held a place of pride among the state universities. Over the years, by innovating and making several structural changes in its functioning, the University has given a new direction and dimension to the higher studies in this region. The University was granted permanent membership of the Association of Indian Universities and was awarded the special rank of Four Star by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 2000. The main focus of the University has been to include the courses which are relevant and facilitate the learners in developing skills for easy job access.
Located in Kurukshetra, the land of the Bhagwadgita Kurukshetra University is a premier institute of higher learning in India. It is spread over 400 acres of land on the south bank of the holy Brahmsarovar.

Its foundation stone was laid on 11 January 1957 by Bharatratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic. Since then it has aimed at pursuing excellence in teaching and research in science, technology, humanities, social sciences, performing arts and sports.

Today, Kurukshetra University is offering world-class education to students from throughout India and other countries by providing a learning experience designed to develop intellectual abilities, as well as social, moral and ethical values. The University is equipping its students with the skills, insights, attitudes and practical experience that will enable them to become discerning citizens.

The University’s programs combine the enduring value of a liberal arts education with the skills and experience offered by professional departments. The University has 445 teaching faculty members.

The University also has 457 affiliated colleges and institutes in the Districts of Ambala, Panipat, Kaithal, Yamuna Nagar, Hisar, Fatehabad, Jind, Karnal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra and Panchkula.

The Campus of the University has often been rated as one of the most beautiful campuses in India. It resembles a large, self-contained village with lecture theatres, seminar rooms, accommodation, cafeterias, canteens, shops and sports facilities, libraries and laboratories.

The most remarkable feature of the campus is the seamless interconnection of nature and the built environment. There are a number of lush green gardens, water fountains and side walks which provide an ideal environment on the campus for study and leisure.
The university is located at a self contained campus at village Kathadih, Raipur. It is roughly 6 kms away from the Bhatthagaon Raipur. The Airport is around 20 kms.

The present campus has office, well equipped classrooms, faculty rooms, library, Computer lab, Audio-Visual studio, Language lab and other necessary infrastructure. Idea is to build a campus which is a unique combination of traditional and modern architecture. The State Public Works Department has been entrusted the responsibility of construction. The second phase includes Administrative Block, Multimedia Centre, Utility Block, Guest House and Faculty Houses.

We can sense the philosophy behind the university in terms of its objective and activities from the monogram. The objective of the University is to establish synthesis between the global concept of 'Global Village' and that of Indian philosophy of 'Vasudaiva Kutumvakam' and also to link the modern technological development with Indian values and traditions.

Devarshi Narada is considered as the first Communicator or Journalist of the country. An Ektara and Khadtal in the monogram symbolizes Devarshi Narada. In fact, messages are communicated in rural areas, even today, through Ektara and Khadtal. A disk in the monogram symbolises modern communication technology.

We want to develop this university an international centre which could put Chhattisgarh in an important place in the global Media scenario. This is the reason the map of only Chhattisgarh has been created on the globe. To remind Chhattisgarh's identity as 'Rice Bowl', the map of Chhattisgarh has been created using green paddy.

The Sanskrit hymn in the mono has been taken from Rig Veda (richa 10/25/1). Through this hymn, stress has been given on the value based education in the University. Besides, the responsibility is also to prepare professionals who owe commitment and responsibility towards the nation. To prepare such professional, it is necessary that there is cleanliness in their soul, mind and knowledge. This is the reason, in this hymn it is prayed that "Oh God, fill our souls with auspicious deeds, and fill our intellect with pious thoughts."
Kuvempu University is a young affiliating University in Karnataka. Established in 1987, it is a University with a distinctive academic profile, blending in itself commitment to rural ethos and a modern spirit. It has 41 Post-Graduate departments of studies in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education and Law. Offering 45 Post-Graduate Programmes, 4 P.G.Diploma and one Under-Graduate programme. The University has 80 affiliated colleges, three constituent colleges (among three, one is autonomous college) and other one autonomous college, one B.P.Ed. college, and 17 B.Ed. colleges under its jurisdiction spread over 2 Districts of Shimoga, and Chikmagalur. It also has outlying regional Post-Graduate centre at Kadur.

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

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

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

The Science Block houses the Post-Graduate departments of studies in Physics, General Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry and Bio Chemistry.
The Institute started as an affiliated college of the Vikram University, Ujjain and then came to the folds of Jiwaji University, Gwalior in 1964. The Institute was given the status of National importance, and hence it was renamed as Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) in 1973.

In recognition of its unique status and character and to facilitate its further growth, the college was conferred the status of an ‘Autonomous College’ of Jiwaji University, Gwalior in 1982.

In further recognition of the unique educational services rendered by the institute in the field of Physical Education, Sports and Research, the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development conferred the status of a “Deemed to be University” in September 1995 under Section 3 of U.G.C. Act, 1956 vide notification no. F. 9-14/92-U.3 dated 21.09.1995. Hence, University was again renamed as Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE).

The Institute is the first “Deemed to be University” in the field of Physical Education in India and enjoys a unique place of its kind in South Asia.

Since 2000, the Institute comes under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. It is fully funded by the Ministry for plan and non-plan expenditure.
An independent University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences has been established w.e.f. 1.12.2010 in pursuance of the Haryana Act No. 7 of 2010 notified on 7th April, 2010. The new University has been named in the cherished memory of Lala Lajpat Rai, a great patriot, the foremost freedom fighter, an ardent social reformer and a versatile writer. Lala Lajpat Rai, popularly known as “Punjab Kesri”, did his early legal practice at Hisar and also served as a Member and Secretary of the Hisar Municipality. The College of Veterinary Sciences and the College of Animal Sciences, earlier the constituent colleges of CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar has now been incorporated in this newly established University. The college of Animal Sciences is merged into College of Veterinary Sciences. The College has a glorious history of more than 60 years, since it was shifted to Hisar from Lahore (Pakistan). It is backed by an enviable tract record of academic excellence, cutting edge research and rendering quality services to the livestock of the state. An extensive network of alumni occupying important positions throughout the world is a source of inspiration, enthusiasm and commitment to hard work for the faculty and students.

Animal rearing has been life line of “Haryanvi” culture since time immemorial. The State has an important place in the dairying map of India. The state’s rich livestock wealth is mainly represented by the Murrah buffalo, a triple purpose animal, popularly known as the “Black Gold” of India in addition to the famous breeds of cattle including Hariana and Sahiwal. The superior quality of livestock is evident from the fact that with just 2.5% of the country’s bovine population, Haryana contributes more than 5.5% of milk to the national pool. The per capita availability of milk in the state is almost 2½ times of the national average. The contribution of livestock sector to agricultural GDP of the state exceeds 30% and livestock continues to be a sustainable source of livelihood and the only asset for millions of the rural families.

In spite of the impressive contribution and growth, the sector has not kept pace with increasing human population, urbanization, rising income levels and the heavy demand of the National Capital territory being next door. The gap between supply and demand of milk and its products is expected to widen further unless urgent measures are undertaken to harvest the full potential of this giant sector by significantly improving the productivity of our animals. At present, our per animal productivity stands nowhere as compared to international standards. The sector is rightly referred to as “the sleeping giant” or a “hidden treasure”.

Vice Chancellor : Maj. Gen. Shri Kant, SM, VSM (Retd.)
Registrar : Dr. Pardeep Singh
The Temple of Learning Lalit Narayan Mithila Vishvidyalaya, Darbhanga is an outcome of the cherished desire of the people of this region. Eminent academicians like Dr. Amarnatha Jha, Dr. R.C. Mazumdar, Dr. A. S. Altekar, Dr. Sunit Kumar Chaterjee and many others had expressed their view in favour of the establishment of modern University at Darbhanga.

The demand was voiced time and again on the floors of the state legislatures and in the Parliament. On the 27th January, 1947 (Vasantpanchami Day) at a meeting of some of the leading citizens.

Mithila University was established on August 5, 1972 by an Ordinance of the Government of Bihar subsequently enacted through legislatures. The University is governed by the Bihar State Universities Act, 1976.

The University was renamed as LALIT NARAYAN MITHILA UNIVERSITY vide University notification No. 6760-7244 dated 28 April, 1980.

The territorial jurisdiction of the University is spread over four Districts of Bihar namely Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur and Begusarai.

The university has 43 constituent colleges and 25 affiliated colleges besides two government colleges - Darbhanga Medical College & Hospital and Rural Institute, Birouli, Samastipur. 42 constituent colleges and 07 affiliated colleges are registered under section 2 f and 12(B) of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

The university has a picturesque and lushgreen campus spread over an area of nearly 230 acres.

To provide instructions in such branches of learning as the university may think fit including professional studies and technology and to provide for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.
Lingaya's University is a co-educational private university from the state of Haryana, India. The university has its campus in Faridabad, near Delhi.

Previously functioning under Maharishi Dayanand University as Lingaya's Institute of Management And Technology (estd. 1998), the institute gained Deemed-To-Be University status in 2009-10, and was renamed Lingaya's University. In 2009, The deemed university attained the status of a full-fledged university, under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956.

In 1998 Lingaya’s Institute of Management & Technology (LIMAT) was established with approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), in the memory of freedom fighter Late Shri. Gadde Lingaya. The LIMAT was converted to Lingaya’s University with approval under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956, by the MHRD, Govt. of India and UGC, in the year 2009, vide Notification No.F.9-23/2005-U3 dated 05-01-2009.

The Lingaya’s University is located at Nachauli, Faridabad. The Lingaya’s University offers various under-graduate and post graduate courses in Engineering, Technology, Management, Commerce, Computer Application, Architecture, Education, Mass Communication, Science and Humanities.
President and Chief Executive Officer : Shri Lakshmi N. Mittal
Director : Prof. S. S. Gokhale
Registrar : Shri Bijoy Jha

The Lakshmi & Usha Mittal Foundation is a charitable trust founded by the Steel Baron Mr. Lakshmi N. Mittal. It is engaged in various philanthropic activities for relief, rehabilitation, socio-economic development and education. Foundation’s thrust in the area of education is distinct.

It has set up LNM IIT at Jaipur in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan. This institute with a large campus, infrastructure and distinguished faculty is aimed to be world-class institute of excellence. For women, “Usha Mittal Institute of Technology” is being set up in SNDT Women’s University, Mumbai by the foundation. It has contributed a handsome amount to the prestigious Indian School of Business at Hyderabad for development of business education.

Many charitable projects have been undertaken in Rajasthan where the founders of the trust have their roots, such as, supply of drinking water to famine affected villages, medicine, fodder for cattle, distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers to needy villagers, distribution of tricycles to handicapped children, providing school dress, fees, stationery and spectacles to poor school children, etc. Numbers of primary health centers have been opened in various villages where free medicine and treatment is provided besides undertaking programs on health education and family planning programs are being organized on a big scale and thousands of poor people have been benefited.

The foundation has helped build a new hospital in Kutch (Gujrat) after the devastating earthquake. It has also contributed large amount to the drought relief fund of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. A big grant has been given by the Foundation for rehabilitation of people in the tsunami affected areas of south India.

The Foundation is envisaging several other projects, which will not only continue to help the poor but also enable them to earn their livelihood so that they can improve the quality of their lives and live with dignity.
Lovely Professional University has a mammoth ultra modern campus sprawling over more than 600 acres of land on the National Highway No.1 at the entry of Jalandhar City. It is the largest single campus university in India, with more than 25000 students, 3500 faculty and staff, offering more than 150 programmes.

The University is recognized by University Grant Commission (UGC) and is member of coveted Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

The university has been recently awarded as the best Private University of the Year -2013 by Dr. Pallam Raju, Minister HRD, in the event organised by ASSOCHAM (the oldest chamber of industries). With internationally benchmarked curricula, innovative pedagogy, experiential learning, and 50+ foreign tie-ups for equitable and affordable quality education, the University is poised to establish itself as a Centre of Excellence in Research.

The university campus exhibits a rich diversity as the academic staff and students come from all the states of India and more than 26 countries in the world. Education at LPU is a holistic one, aimed at developing the intellectual and personal strengths of students.

The LPU experience takes place both within and outside the classroom, nurturing creativity and innovation through challenging project work, participative learning and providing an environment conducive to sparking ideas and how to translate those ideas into reality. LPU has an excellent track record of launching its students into successful careers which has been proved by our Alumni now presently working in 300+ global and Indian Super Brands.
M.G.R. EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY
Periyar E.V.R. High Road, (NH 4 Highway) Maduravoyal
Chennai - 600 095, Tamilnadu
Phone: 91 44 2378 2176 / 2186 / 2085, Fax: 91 44 2378 3165
Email : contact@drmgrdu.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr.K. Meer Mustafa Hussain
Registrar : Prof. Dr. C.B. Palanivelu

Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute with its main campus in the city of Chennai in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It was previously known as Dr. M.G.R Engineering College.

It was founded by A.C. Shanmugam under the Kannamal Educational Trust. Dr. M.G.R. Engineering College and Thai Moogambigai Dental College were established in 1987 and 1991 respectively.

These two colleges were made into constituent colleges of Dr.M.G.R Educational and Research Institute University, by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the University Grants Commission.

Aiming to bring about change and progress through education, the Tmt.Kannammal Educational Trust was constituted in 1985 and started Thai Moogambigai Polytechnic College. Within three years of its inception, Dr. M.G.R. Engineering College was founded in 1988, and the Thai Moogambigai Dental College was started in the year 1991. Both the colleges acquired Deemed University status in 2003 as Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute as per the orders of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi and the Union Ministry of Human Resources and Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

The 21st century poses a lot of challenges that could be overcome with the help of education and technology. Keeping this in mind Dr. M.G.R Educational and Research Institute University was started with a vision of providing a better foothold for the students of today to face the challenges. To succeed in the world today you need more than just academics.

The modern adult is expected to have a combination of technical know-how and ambitious confidence. Being aware of the demand that is placed on the youth today, Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute University has preserved to nurture and groom young men and women through Engineering, Medical, Dental and Humanities and Sciences.
M.J.P. Rohilkhand University was established in 1975 as an affiliating University. Its status was upgraded to affiliating-cum-residential university in 1985 when four teaching Departments were established in the campus. In 1987 three more Departments were added. In August 1997 Rohilkhand University was renamed as Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University. The University has taken an overall perspective of development plan and thereby modified University status by including new Faculties of Engineering and Technology, Management, Applied Sciences, Education and Allied Sciences etc. It has more than 215 affiliated colleges. The existing faculties in the University are as under:

- Advanced Social Sciences
- Applied Science
- Education
- Agriculture
- Education & Allied Sciences
- Arts
- Commerce
- Dental Sciences
- Engineering & Technology
- Law
- Management
- Sciences

The University headquarter is located at Bareilly with its territorial jurisdiction extending over the Districts of Bareilly, Moradabad, Rampur, Bijnore, Jyotibaphule Nagar, Baduan, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur. The University campus spreads over 206 acre of Land. The Campus possesses administrative building, faculty buildings, Central Library, Multipurpose hall, hostel for boys & girls, Staff quarter for Vice Chancellor and another officers of the University, faculty members, Non-teaching staff, Guest houses and Sports complex. It has also a medical center. The senior faculty members of different disciplines in Humanities, Science and Technology are running research projects funded by various agencies and so far 49 projects funded by UGC, AICTE, DST, CST, ICAR, ICHR, MIF have been completed. Teachers of the Affiliated college are also engaged in research projects funded by above agencies. In tune with the goals of the University the different departments of the campus have framed their objectives for keeping pace with the national and international educational scenario.
The National Policy of Education (NPE) 1986, emphasized that distance education is an important medium for the development and promotion of higher education. In this context, for the expansion and promotion of distance education the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), Government of India took an important decision that in the VIIIth year plan every state should establish a state open university following the distance education pattern. On this basis Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University (MPBOU) was established under an Act of State Assembly in 1991. 

Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University (MPBOU) was established under an Act of State Assembly in 1991. The University disseminates knowledge and quality education to different target group of learners irrespective of their age, gender, region, status and employment. MPBOU is the main University in the state for providing easily accessible and quality higher education through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system. One of the important objectives of the University, as mentioned in the Act, is the extension and expansion of Higher Education by reaching the unreached through various flexible means suited to the open and distance education mode using emerging Information and Communication Technology. In view of this objective maximum study centres of MPBOU are in those areas where there are no other system of higher education in the vicinity of 30 km. The University also gives due emphasis to special target groups of learners coming from rural/tribal areas and those suffering from the physical disabilities. The MPBOU has an enrolment of 1.5 lac students and is the second largest Open University in the country. One of the main aims of the University is to develop and provide easily accessible system of higher education and training, by use of different modes of educational inputs such as lessons in print, text books, contact teaching, practical classes, TV/Radio/Video/Audio programmes, using satellite communication, etc. The University has, by now, developed systems which are capable of providing quality higher education and training even in remote and less developed rural and tribal areas. A feature of the system is the orientation to take special care of the requirements, expectations and training needs of interested individuals, practising professionals and students. Thus, the ultimate goal of the University is to provide higher education and training at the doorstep of the professionals, students and other seekers of education. In India, just 6.5% of school leavers go on to higher education, compared to 30% in developed countries, hence the MPBOU is working earnestly for making higher education more accessible.
Madhya Pradesh Ayurvedgyan Vishwavidyalaya is the university established under Madhya Pradesh Act No. 19 of 2011 “THE MADHYA PRADESH AYURVIGYAN VISHWAVIDYALAYA ADHINIYAM 2011″ for the purpose of ensuring systematic efficient and qualitative education in Medical, Dental, Nursing, Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy, Siddha, Allied health sciences and other allied subjects at Degree and Diploma level. This first Medical University in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been established at Jabalpur. Land has already been selected by Jabalpur Collector and the building construction has already begun. After setting up of university, various courses in medical, dental, nursing and paramedical colleges will be made uniform. The Finance Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has given consent for creation of 214 posts for commencing the university. There were 720 MBBS seats in Madhya Pradesh during year 2002-03, which rose more than double to 1620 in year 2012-13. Of these 720 seats are in government and 900 in private sector. Similarly, there were 200 BDS seats in year 2002-03, which increased to 1360 in year 2012-13. Of these, 40 seats are in government and 1320 in private sector. The number of post-graduate seats have also increased by 317 in year 2012-13 compared to 2002-03. There were 537 medical and 3 dental seats in year 2002-03, which has been increased to 675 in medical and 182 in dental colleges in year 2012-13. Due to State Government’s efforts nursing sector in the state has also grown. During year 2012-13, two government autonomous and 6 government nursing colleges have been set up. Their number was 1 and 5, respectively during year 2002-03. Similarly, 177 nursing colleges and 241 nursing schools have been set up till year 2012-03. Their number was 6 each in year 2002-03. The number of seats in nursing courses has also increased. The number of government sector J.N.M was 190 in 2002-03, which has been increased to 255 in year 2012-13, , 50 to 110 in BSc (Nursing), zero to 25 in Post-Basic BSc and MSc Nursing from zero to 10. Similarly, JNM seats in private sector have increased from 220 to 9735, BSc Nursing from 320 to 5890 Post-Basic BSc from zero to 1275 and MSc Nursing from zero to 365. Madhya Pradesh Paramedical Council was constituted on January 17, 2003. With this, permission was granted to run paramedical courses in 16 institutions during year 2003-04. During year 2012-13, total 332 government/autonomous institutions are running paramedical courses. Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur has been motivating the educational entrepreneurs to open more and more medical, dental, ayurveda, yoga, naturopathy, unani, siddha and other Degree programmes besides new subjects in the paramedical sector to be affiliated under this University.
M.S. RAMAIAH UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
Gnanagangothri Campus, New BEL Road, M S R Nagar
Bangalore - 560 054, Karnataka
Tel. : (+91) 80 4536 6666, (+91) 80 4536 6677
Email : uas@msruas.ac.in vc@msruas.ac.in registrar@msruas.ac.in
Website : www.msruas.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. S. R. Shankapal
Registrar & CFO : Shri N.C. Shekar
Registrar (Academic) : Dr. Saraswathi G. Rao

M.S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences (MSRUAS), created by an act in the State of Karnataka, India, came into existence in December 2013. The University is sponsored by Gokula Education Foundation (Medical) trust. The University was created by integrating the “M.S. Ramaiah School of Advanced Studies (1999), M.S. Ramaiah College of Hotel Management (1993), M.S. Ramaiah College of Pharmacy (1992), M.S. Ramaiah Dental College (1991) and the M.S. Ramaiah Advanced Learning Centre (2012)”. The University aims to focus its programmes on student-centric higher education so that the graduates are equipped with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills expected by industry and business. The university has five verticals – Academic Studies; Academic Research; Sponsored Research; Training, Skill Development and Lifelong Learning and a Techno Centre for Consultancy, Product Design and Development and Entrepreneurship Development. Students of the University can expect to experience an integrated approach to academics, research, training, real life problem solving and entrepreneurship. The University, at present, has established faculties in Engineering and Technology, Art and Design, Management and Commerce, Hospitality Management and Catering Technology, Pharmacy, Dental Sciences, Science & Humanities and Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine. Through these faculties, the University offers undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes. The faculties offer an enriched curriculum drawn from the strong interactions between the faculties and industry and business. The University has also created the Directorates of: Student Placement, Welfare and Career Advice (SPWCA); Quality, Educational Processes and Educational Technologies; Sponsored Research; Training and Lifelong Learning (TLLL) and Techno Centre to provide rich, all-round experience to students. The University’s head office is located at the Gnanagangothri Campus, MSR Nagar, New BEL Road, Bangalore. The modern infrastructural facilities like Class Rooms, Seminar Halls, Laboratories, Work Shops, Clinics, Libraries, Student Amenities including Sports Centres, Hostels, Cafeteria, Recreation Centres, Literary and Cultural activity centres, Wi-Fi and other support facilities to make the students’ experience enjoyable and memorable. The strength of the faculties lies within its well qualified, experienced and student-friendly Faculty Members. The M. S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences is committed to work on the philosophy of inclusiveness and service to society and to train its faculty members and students to contribute significantly to the growth of science, technology and society through their imaginative, creative and innovative pursuits. The University is expected to have more than 500 members of faculty and 8,000 students on its campuses spread over more than 100 acres of land in the near future.
Modern Vidya Niketan Society established in 1983 started its first group of schools, MVN, Sector 17 under the dynamic leadership of Late Shri Gopal Sharma, a great visionary and noted educationist. Sh. Gopal Sharma rose to dizzying heights from a very humble background as a true son of the soil and launched a drive for the unexplored vistas of “Quality Education for All”. It was by virtue of his magnetic charisma and iron will power that he actualised his vision of a Senior Secondary School at Sec. 17, an imposing educational institution on a 2.25 acres of land, thus ushering in an era of quality education.

Consequently, in the year 2000, M.V.N. Aravali Hills was born, sprawling in a lush green valley of the Aravali Hills occupying an area of 8 acres. It was a mammoth task to erect such an architectural marvel, to boldly venture such a phenomenal creation which remains a magnificent sight to behold.

The unprecedented results were the next boon for the parent circle of Faridabad when session 2002-03 saw 24 students striding into various prestigious IIT's of the nation followed by 27 IITians in 2003-04, 20 IITians in 2004-05, 21 in 2005-06 and excel their own record by inducting 41 students in the same premier institution of India in the last session of 2006-07 and again in 2007-08, 41 MVNites entered the IITs. This year i.e. 2008-09 140 MVNites made it to the IIT-JEE India’s highest tally by any institution so far. Nitin Jain has done his Alma Mater proud by topping this year's All India Merit list of IIT-JEE & AIEEE as well, an achievement for which he will be always remembered in the annals of our outstanding record. This affirms our position as a leading institution imparting unparalleled quality education and grooming the young & budding minds to achieve higher levels of success in their life.” Today under the leadership of Mr. Varun Sharma & Mrs Kanta Sharma, MVN is recognized for its visionary goals, enviable expertise and innate acumen. MVN offers effective and holistic solutions in the field of education.

To immortalize the yearning passion and dream of Sir Gopal Sharma who always wanted to hitch the educational wagon to the stars by establishing an Engineering College, MVN society ventured into higher education by starting two technical institutes namely, Gopal Sharma Modern Vidya Niektan Institute of Engineering & Technology and Les Filles MVN Institute of Engineering & Technology on NH-2, at Palwal, Haryana in 2008. The year 2009 saw the establishment of MVN Business School. In 2012, MVN University was launched.
Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur has been established in year 2013 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the form of a non-affiliating, teaching and research University after reconstituting the Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur which was established in 1962.

Forty eight batches of students have entered its portals to emerge after four years of rigorous education under the tutelage of some of the most venerable teachers, engineers ready to face the world and create new worlds. To facilitate and promote studies, research, technology incubation, product innovation and extension work in Science, Technology and Management Education, and also to achieve excellence in higher technical education.

The University is presently running five B.Tech. programmes in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Computer Science and Engineering along with M.B.A., M.C.A., M.Tech. in 12 disciplines and full time Ph.D. programme in number of disciplines as part of Quality Improvement Programme of MHRD and TEQIP-II project. In view of the emerging need of the hour the University is planning to start number of programmes at undergraduate and post graduate level in near future.

The University provides a congenial environment for the holistic growth and all round development of the student through suitably designed teaching learning processes. The training is provided to the students such that they become globally acceptable personalities with communication skills, proper attitudes and aptitudes, problem solving capabilities and to work in as team.
Madhav University (MU) is located in rural backdrop of District - Sirohi on NH - 14, Abu Road. It is 15 Abo Road Railway Station towards Sirohi. The famous hill station of Rajasthan "Mout Abu" is 25 kms and the famous temple of Goddess "AMBAJI" is located 35 kms from the University Campus.

Madhav University, is located in rural backdrop of District Sirohi, is one of its own kinds in Western India and poised for a quantum leap in development of professional education in the country.

Our objective is to improve the standards to achieve excellence in higher education and provide high quality education to students from different strata and regions of the society at affordable prices.

It is our consistent endeavor to create ambience in the campus propitious for learning by providing continuously updated courses with enriched state of the art infra-structural facilities, well equipped laboratories, rich library and proactive industry-academia relations.

Establishing university in rural area would envisage the cause of enlightening the minds of rural youths to new frontiers of knowledge at their door step and pave way in transforming rural youth energy in economic, industrial, enterpreneurial, social and cultural growth.

We believe in empowering students with string knowledge base and quality standard of higher education in a holistic and multi-dimensional manner encompassing all theoretical, applied and conceptual aspects by maintaining the exclusiveness of the discipline.
Madurai Kamaraj University, established in 1965, was named after the historical city of Madurai. Originally named as Madurai University, it was changed to Madurai Kamaraj University to honor one of the most illustrious sons of our country Karmaveerar K. Kamaraj, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who brought radical reform in education in the state.

The foundation stone for the current campus was laid by Dr. Zakir Hussain, the then President of India. The campus has grown into a beautiful University township with an extensive area of about 750 acres and named as "Palkalainagar".

Madurai Kamaraj University is a statutory University owned and funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the recognition of University Grants Commission. Madurai Kamaraj University has 20 Schools, 75 Departments, 14 centres, 77 affiliated Colleges and 19 approved Institutions.

The Directorate of Distance Education of the University has student strength of about 1.30 lakhs.

The University was accorded the status of University with Potential for Excellence by University Grants Commission and many Centers for Excellence in specialized interdisciplinary areas.
Magadh University was established on 1st March, 1962. It is the largest university of Bihar situated in a sprawling campus of 460 acres of land enjoying the spiritual breeze of the Bodhi Tree which enlightened Lord Buddha.

Dr. Sarvapali Radhakrishnan, the then President of India laid the foundation of this university. Dr. K.K. Dutta, renowned Historian was the Founder Vice-Chancellor of this University. It imparts Post-Graduate teaching in the Faculties of Humanities, Science, Commerce, Management and Vocational in 29 Subjects. It offers hostel facilities to all students in nine hostels. In almost every faculty state and National Level Seminars are organized regularly.

There are 44 constituent and 105 affiliated colleges under this University. The quality of teaching, discipline and secular atmosphere attract foreign students every year which has offered a global halo to the University. The distant mode of education system has launched dozens of Diploma and Degree courses catering to the need of needy aspirants.

The college of Hotel, Hospitality & Tourism Management, Academy of Foreign Languages and Cultural Cooperation, Institute of Physiotherapy, Institute of Reconstruction & Development Management and Department of Education are the job-oriented courses which captivate the attention of learners.

The university is proud of enjoying the academic zeal, broad-mindedness and multi-dimensional vision of Dr. Prof. Mohammed Ishtiyaque, Vice-Chancellor, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya who's every throb of heart pulsates with musical rhythm marching ahead in search of global peace culminating into spiritualism.
The establishment of the Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner at Bikaner marks an important milestone in the development of Higher Education in Rajasthan. The University envisages to develop its campus in terms of academic input and infrastructural facilities as a nucleus and resource centre for development of its affiliated colleges as well as to develop its campus teaching through various teaching departments.

The University has the faculties of Arts, Social Sciences, Science, Commerce, Education and Law. Presently, there are five university teaching departments in the subjects of English, History, Environmental Science, Microbiology and Computer Science.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force but subject to the provisions of the University of Rajasthan Act, 1946, the Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner Act, 1987 (Act No. 39 of 1987), the Rajasthan Sanskrit University Act, 1998 (Act No. 10 of 1998), the Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology Udaipur Act, 2002 (Act No. 8 of 2000) and the Rajasthan Ayurved University Act, 2002 (Act No.15 of 2002) the jurisdiction of the University extends to all the constituent, affiliated or autonomous colleges, institutes, institutions and departments within the Bikaner Division of the State of Rajasthan as notified by the State Government under the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and also to such other constituent, affiliated or autonomous colleges, institutes, institutions and departments within the State of Rajasthan as may be specified by notification in the Official Gazette by the State Government.
MAHARAJA KRISHNAKUMARSINHJI
BHavnagar University
Gaurishanker Lake Road, Bhavnagar 364 001, Gujarat
Tel: 0278-2426519, 2428014, 2430002, 2430006, 2430007, 2564626
Fax: 0278-2426706/2513943
Email: registrar@mkbhavuni.edu.in, drhc_trivedi@rediffmail.com
Website: http://www.bhavuni.edu

Acting Vice Chancellor: Dr. H.N. Vaghela
Officer on Special Duty: Dr. J. S. Sharma

Bhavnagar District is known for its cultural heritage and the then His Highness of Bhavnagar Shri Krishnakumarsinhji was first to donate princely state to the Nation. Mahatama Gandhi, the father of our nation studied in Shamaldas Arts College during 1888, which is now run by Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University. Bhavnagar District is situated between 21.18-22.18 Longitude and 71.51-72.18 Latitude. The total area of the Bhavnagar District is 12048 Square Kms.

The University was established in 1978 by the state of Gujarat and the total area of the Campus is spread over 3 locations. Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University is providing high quality of Teaching and Research.

The University in committed to the cause of a dynamic equilibrium within the society and environment value added education, while keeping the principles of Excellence, Efficiency and Equity in its frame. By identifying social requirement, the University shall generate an environment to provide career solutions through compatible academic programme contributing towards.

To evolve and execute educational & developmental programmers, training programmes, faculty enrichment programmes, social awareness programmes, knowledge acquisition, development, preservation, dissemination and extension of the frontiers of knowledge in the interest of ‘Community at large’.

Bhavnagar is traditionally known for its cultural heritage in the western India with its last princely ruler Shri Krishnakumarsinhji who was the first to donate his princely state to the Nation. Mahatama Gandhi, the father of the nation received his initial college education in Shamaldas College during 1888, which is today run by Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University. Bhavnagar District is situated between 21.18-22.18 Longitude and 71.51-72.18 Latitude. The District encompasses a total area of 12,048 sq. km. The University was established way back in 1978 by the state of Gujarat and the total area of the campus is 269 acres, spread over 3 location.

The University is providing high quality of Teaching and Research Programmes in faculties as diverse as Science, Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Management, Rural Studies and Law. The University has at present 20 Post Graduate Departments and 4 Recognized Institutes.
Jaipur is the main educational center of Rajasthan. Numerous students from every corner of India and the world come to Jaipur. It is quite safe and peaceful city as compared to other educational centers in India. The climate of Jaipur is pleasant and good for health. The city of Jaipur houses many well-known, established institutes and colleges. MVGU is one of the finest and most popular educational center in the city. It offers excellent programs in various areas including Dental, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Biotechnology, Commerce, Arts, Aviation and Law Studies. Welcome to Maharaj Vinayak Global University, a vibrant community of scholars and learning environment that stands in the nation's service and in the service of all nations. MVGU is an independent, coeducational, nondenominational institution that provides undergraduate and graduate instructions in the field of dental, nursing, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and engineering.

MVGU is one of the premier university in India, is positioned in the Western part of India. It occupies an area of about 50 acres. MVGU was established on 21st March 2012. It has 8 colleges offering Doctoral, Post Graduate, under-graduate and Diploma programs. Maharaj Vinayak Global University seeks to achieve the highest level of distinction in the discovery and transmission of knowledge and understanding. The University's generous financial aid program ensures that talented students from all economic backgrounds can afford a MVGU education. There is also our distinctive colleges and tutorial system which underpins a culture of close academic supervision and careful personal support for our outstanding students. Our colleges and halls which help to foster the intense interdisciplinary approach that inspires much of the outstanding research achievement of the University and makes MVGU a leader in so many fields. It is an approach especially suited to confronting many of the hugely complex challenges that face us all. That is why we believe that the greater we can make MVGU, the greater its contribution to the well-being of the world you and we share. As a platform for excellence in teaching, learning and administration, state-of-the-art information technology is extensively used in the University, contributing to the development of well-trained graduates, post graduates and doctorates to meet the professional manpower needs of India as well as the world. The university attracts many foreign students due to its excellent facilities. It offers good accommodation facilities. There is a provision of hostel for the students. There is a well-stocked library containing plenty of books regarding various subjects. The university offers different scholarships to the students. The university conducts seminars and conferences for the students.
Maharaja Agrasen University (MAU) derives its name from Maharaja Agrasen, born during the last stages of Dwapar Yuga in the Mahabharat epic era who established the Kingdom of Agroha, near Hissar in Haryana, about 5000 years ago. His monarchy consisted of 18 units.

The head of each unit was given a specific 'gotra'. Equality, Humanism and Non violence were the guiding principles of his kingdom. He promulgated that any immigrant coming to Agroha to settle down be given a brick and a rupee by each resident. Thus, he would have a hundred thousand bricks to build a house for himself, and a hundred thousand rupees to start a new business.

This way, with a small help from the society, all citizens could attain equal status in a community of equals. The Government of India issued a postage stamp in 1976 to commemorate the 5100th Jayanti of Maharaja Agrasen.

The visionary idea of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, whose name is linked with higher education in India, forms the foundation principle of this University. According to him, the University was not merely an institute meant for imparting knowledge or professional skills, but an institute which can transform individuals into responsible citizens. He wanted that the youth must be provided with integrated education having modern scientific knowledge and practical training with ethical standards.

The endeavour of Maharaja Agrasen Technical Educational Society (MATES), the Sponsor of Maharaja Agrasen University (MAU) is to contribute to the society by establishing a Centre of Knowledge which fosters equality, integrity and excellence. MATES is a charitable non-profit organization dedicated to the society. Maharaja Agrasen University envisions itself as an emerging Centre of Excellence.
Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner (formerly named as the University of Bikaner, Bikaner) has been established by the University of Bikaner Act, 2003 (Act No. 13 of 2003), the Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary Part-4(Ka), published on June, 07, 2003 as a new State University.

Her Excellency the Governor of Rajasthan Smt. Margaret Alva is the Chancellor of the Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner.

The Governor of Rajasthan, in the capacity of Chancellor of the University, on the advice of the State Government appoints the Vice Chancellor of the University. Presently, Shri Anand Kumar, IAS is the Vice Chancellor of the University.

The Headquarters of the University is at Bikaner which is also the Headquarters of the Vice Chancellor.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force but subject to the provisions of the University of Rajasthan Act, 1946, the Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner Act, 1987 (Act No. 39 of 1987), the Rajasthan Sanskrit University Act, 1998 (Act No. 10 of 1998), the Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology Udaipur Act, 2002 (Act No. 8 of 2000) and the Rajasthan Ayurved University Act, 2002 (Act No.15 of 2002) the jurisdiction of the University extends to all the constituent, affiliated or autonomous colleges, institutes, institutions and departments within the Bikaner Division of the State of Rajasthan as notified by the State Government under the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and also to such other constituent, affiliated or autonomous colleges, institutes, institutions and departments within the State of Rajasthan as may be specified by notification in the Official Gazette by the State Government.
Recognizing the importance of agricultural growth and development in assuring livelihood security of its population, the Government of Rajasthan gave high priority to develop agricultural education, research and extension in the state. The first agriculture college established in the State was SKN College of Agriculture at Jobner.

Later on in 1955, Rajasthan College of Agriculture was established at Udaipur. With the establishment of first Agricultural University at Pantnagar in 1960 on the pattern of Land Grant Universities of USA, Rajasthan state had the distinction of being the second in establishment of Agricultural Universities in the country in 1962. It also accepted the model of land grant pattern of education of U.S.A. with trinity of functions i.e. teaching, research and extension education. The government took the bold decision to transfer the research component to the university which many other states took a long time. Soon the university was converted into multi faculty in 1964. Later on separate Agricultural University was created in 1987 at Bikaner by bifurcating from the Sukhadia University, Udaipur. The selected allied Colleges at Udaipur became constituent colleges of Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner.

Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (MPUAT), the second Agricultural University of the state, (initially named as Agricultural University, Udaipur) came into existence on 1st November, 1999 by bifurcation of the Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner through promulgation of Government of Rajasthan Ordinance No. 6 of 1999, which became an Act in May, 2000. This has been done in view of wide physiographic variation including crops, cropping pattern, climate, soil parameters, etc. in the largest state of the country. Moreover, it was difficult to manage stipulated task of teaching, research and extension activities as per the mandate set-forth through a single University in the state. Besides this, it provides new fillip to location specific programmes more suited to tribal belt specifically for the southern Rajasthan. The University started functioning in full swing with effect from December 1, 1999. The jurisdiction of the university include constituent colleges, Agricultural Research Stations (ARSs), Agricultural Research Sub Stations (ARSSs), Livestock Research Station (LRS), Dryland Farming Research Station (DFRS), and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) spread over 12 Districts of the south and south eastern part of the state of Rajasthan. These Districts are Banswara, Baran, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Udaipur.
The Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University (MAFSU) was formally notified on November 17th, 2000 and was established under the State Act No. 1998 (MAH.XVII of 1998) on December 03rd, 2000 with its headquarter at Nagpur. The University has been carved out of the four Agriculture Universities in the state by transferring five Veterinary Colleges, one Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary & Animal Sciences and one Dairy Technology College. Although the University is in its infancy, the constituent colleges were quite old.

Thus beginning with the five Veterinary Colleges, one Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary & Animal Sciences and one Dairy Technology College at different geographical locations of the state in December 2000, University made a commendable progress in developing Fishery Faculty and strengthening Dairy Technology Faculty by establishing two new Fishery College at Nagpur & Udgir and one Dairy Technology College at Udgir. Besides ten colleges in three faculties, Director of Instructions, Director of Research and Director of Extension & Training, the University has a well developed Students Welfare Section, University Library, Bio-informatics Center and training and placement centers. With the new concepts of research and extension responsibility, the University plans to initiate and coordinate research projects with the other Universities, institutions of ICAR.

Each college has some highly specialized and well developed departments which include India’s first Veterinary Nuclear Medicine Center (VNMC) at Mumbai, Embryo Transfer Technology Laboratory and Mineral & Hormonal Assay Laboratory at Akola, Swine Fever Surveillance Center at Nagpur etc.

The University draws its major financial support from the State Government’s Annual Grants for meeting its expenses on salaries and recurring and non-recurring expenses relating to the plan and non-plan subjects. In addition, University also receives a major financial support from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as development grants being a State Agriculture University (SAU). The research projects are supported by DBT, DSIR, MoFPI, DST, NABARD, Pharmaceuticals companies.
Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (MUHS) is located in Nashik District, Maharashtra, India. The university was established on 3 June 1998 by the state Government of Maharashtra through an ordinance.

The State Legislature passed Maharashtra University of Health Sciences Act 1999 (Act No X) and received the assent of the Governor, in the Maharashtra Government Gazette on 21 January 1999. The University was declared open by the Governor of Maharashtra on June 10, 1998 and all colleges and institutions imparting education in health science in the state of Maharashtra have been affiliated to this new university under Section 6(3) of the Act.

The University has been established for the purpose of ensuring proper and systematic instruction, teaching, training and research in modern medicine and Indian Systems of Medicine in the State of Maharashtra. Within 3 yrs of formation a committee was formed in year 2000 by the Government Of Maharashtra to review the progress of the Maharashtra University of Health Sciences and to recommend measures for modifying its functions and responsibilities in the light of the new challenges faced by the university.

MUHS offers undergraduate and postgraduate studies including Ph.D. in all the branches of Health sciences. Undergraduate programmes of five and a half years, such as, Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS)Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery (BAMS), Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS) and Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery (BUMS)are conducted by MUHS. Various dental and nursing degrees are also offered.

Postgraduate courses awarded are also versatile including Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) in various areas, Master of Surgery (M.S.), as well as various Master of Science (M.Sc.) courses and other PG diplomas. First Year BHMS result of Winter2013 will be declared on 29 March2014 (Tentative date).
The Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer is a comparatively young University of the country which came into existence on 1st August, 1987.

Ever since its inception the University has for the last 25 years never settled for a slow pace – it has steadily and successfully marched on the road to development attaining several milestones during its journey of growth and progress.

There has been an astonishing growth in the University infrastructure which includes magnificent buildings, hi-tech science laboratories, a state-of-the-art Computer Centre, a prestigious Library, an Administrative and Examination Block, a Science and a Management Block and a highly impressive Vice-Chancellor's Secretariat.

There has been a simultaneous increase in the number of affiliated colleges and the academic scenario has reached new horizons. There are promising job oriented courses and intensive research oriented programmes. There are also Self financing courses in several teaching departments. The University was accredited as B++ by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore in 2004. The University is now in the process of reaccreditation by the NAAC.

The C-Net center, EDU-SAT, campus wide-networking using OFC 6 core are all a reflection of the emphasis of the University to the fact that gaining knowledge can no longer be restricted to the four walls of any institution. There is always scope to explore research and discover while sailing through the process of gaining education.

The teaching departments and centres of learning at the university campus include Botany, Commerce, Computer Science, Economics, Education, Environmental Science, Food Science and Nutrition, History, Journalism, Law, Library and Information Science, Management Studies, Microbiology, Political Science, Population Studies, Pure & Applied Chemistry, Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics, Sanskrit, Yogic Sciences and Human Consciousness, Zoology and Center for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management (CESBM). There are 226 Government and Private Colleges affiliated to this University, which are spread over 4 Districts of the state of Rajasthan.
Maharshi Dayanand University, ab initio established as Rohtak University, Rohtak, came into existence by an Act No. 25 of 1975 of the Haryana Legislative Assembly in 1976 with the objective to promote inter-disciplinary higher education and research in the fields of environmental, ecological and life sciences. It was rechristened as Maharshi Dayanand University in 1977 after the name of a great visionary and social reformer, Maharshi Dayanand. It had a unitary and residential character in its nascent stage, but became an affiliating University in November 1978.

The University secured the recognition of University Grants Commission – the higher education regulatory body of India - for central Govt. grants in Feb. 1983. The University is located at Rohtak in the state of Haryana - about 75 kms from Delhi on Delhi-Hisar National Highway (NH-10), and is about 240 kms from Chandigarh, the State Capital. It is well connected both by rail as well as road. Rohtak is the education hub of the State with excellent facilities for education in all fields of knowledge.

The University campus, spread over an area of over 665.44 acres, is well laid with state-of-the-art buildings and magnificent road network, and presents a spectacle of harmony in architecture and natural beauty. Educational and research programmes are offered through its 36 departments. There are as many as 10 Teaching Blocks, 10 Hostels with another 10 in the offing, an elegant Vivekananda Library with 6 off-shoots, the majestic Tagore Auditorium equipped with modern gadgetry and amenities, spectacular Students Activities Centre, Campus School, Health Centre, Faculty House, Sports Stadium, Swimming Pool, Multipurpose Gymnasium Hall, Community Centre, Printing Press, Canteens, Shopping Complex, and an Administrative Block. About 550 residential units are available for the faculty members and non-teaching staff. There is a very robust Campus Wide Network – an amalgam of cable and wi-fi technologies, with 1 Gbps internet connectivity. A serene ‘Yajanshala’ addresses the spiritual and health needs of the campus community. Branches of State Bank of India and Central Co-operative Bank are the other facilities available on the Campus. Besides, the University runs some programmes through its Indira Gandhi P.G. Regional Centre, Meerpur (Rewari) and University Institute of Law & Management Studies (ULIMS), Gurgaon. The Regional Centre offers nine P.G. Programmes, while UILMS offers two.

Over 490 Institutions/Colleges of general education, Engineering, Technology, Computer Sciences and Management Sciences located in 10 Districts of the State are affiliated to this University.
The Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya (MMYVV) was established by the Act No. 37 of 1995 of Madhya Pradesh Government vide Gazette notification no. 537 dated 29 Nov 1995. The University head office is situated at Brahmasthan of India (geographical centre of India) Village-Karaundi, District-Katni (earlier Katni was part of Jabalpur District), Madhya Pradesh. MMYVV has been established as a statutory University like any other statutory university in India. MMYVV is recognized by UGC under section 2 (F) and is a member of Association of Indian Universities. The MMYVV is reputed to disseminate life oriented Vedic education and job oriented Modern education. MMYVV is the only university who has introduced Vedic Science and it’s Technologies in mainstream of modern education in totality. MMYVV is an affiliating University with Jurisdiction spread over entire state of Madhya Pradesh. The University has eight campuses; Brahmasthan, Jabalpur (Vijay Nagar and Mangeli), Bhopal, Indore, Sagar and Raisen. His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Ji was the founder and the first Chancellor of MMYVV. At present Brahmachari (Dr.) Girish Chandra Varma is the Chancellor and as per divine desire and guidance provided by Maharishi Ji, Hon’ble Chancellor is trying to impart knowledge to large number of Students. Directorate of Distance Education has been established in 2006 and its office is situated at Lamti, Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur. The University offers Doctoral programmes, Post Graduate (Acharya), Graduate (Shastri) and Diploma (Praman Patra) Programmes in Maharishi Ved Vigyan, Jyotish, Yog, Sthapatya Ved-Vastu Vidya, Darshan Shastra, Gandharva Ved-Indian Classical Music and Vedic Swasthya Vidhan in all campuses. Other than Vedic courses, university also offers BBA, BCA, BA, BCOM, BSC (IT), PGDCA, ADCA and DCA courses. Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur campus also offers MBA, MSC (CS)courses. B.Ed. and B.P.Ed. courses approved by National Council of Teachers Education [NCTE] are conducted from Jabalpur Vijay Nagar Campus. D.Ed. has approval from Government of Madhya Pradesh. Full time MBA is also available in Jabalpur Vijay Nagar campus. By now thousands of students have been awarded degrees from this university. At present about 30,000 students are enrolled in various programmes/courses of the university. Over 400 Associate Institutions are established in cities, blocks and villages of the state, bringing higher education to semi-rural and rural deserving students. MMYVV received approval of Distance Education Council in 2006 to offer number of courses. Please see Distance Education page for further details. IGNOU convergence programmes (please see list of convergence courses in academic programmes) are also available through MMYVV.
Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana - Ambala, erstwhile known as Maharishi Markandeshwar Education Trust was founded with the objective of social, educational and economic upliftment of society in the year 1993, in the name of Lord Shiva’s devotee, “Maharishi Markandeshwar Ji”.

MM University Trust, Mullana - Ambala has become a symbol of quality education in technical, professional and medical streams in northern India and has been carrying on its lineage for over 20 years.

In exercise of powers conferred under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Central Government, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, has declared Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana – Ambala comprising ten of its teaching institutions, as “Deemed University” vide Notification No. F.9-65/2006-U.3 (A) dated 12-6-2007. The constituent institutions of the University are:

- MM Engineering College
- MM Institute of Computer Technology & Business Management (MCA)
- MM College of Dental Sciences & Research
- MM Institute of Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation
- MM Institute of Computer Technology and Business Management (Hotel Management)
- MM Institute of Medical Sciences & Research
- MM Institute of Management
- MM College of Nursing
- MM College of Pharmacy
- MM Institute of Nursing

These institutes are also approved by the regulatory bodies like Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Indian Association of Physiotherapists, All India Council for Technical Education etc.
As a part of its expansion Programme, the MM University Trust (erstwhile reputed MM Education Trust, Ambala) has developed another over 44 Acres new vibrant Campus at Sadopur on Delhi-Ambala-Chandigarh National Highway in the suburbs of Ambala towards Chandigarh for bringing new life to the educational system and providing professional education to the people of the surrounding region.

The Maharishi Markandeshwar University at Sadopur-Ambala was initially started as MM Group of Institutions in 2010 with the courses in the area of Engineering & Technology, Business Management and Computer Technology.

Created under the provisions of the Haryana Private Universities Act, 2006, and having been legislated under Haryana Govt. Act No. 29 of 2010, the Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Sadopur-Ambala has been operationalised with the courses of B.Tech, B.Arch, B.Com, BBA, BCA; M.Tech, MBA; M.Sc, M.Phil, and Ph.D during the session 2012-13.

More courses in the areas of medical streams, commerce and management, fashion designing, etc. with emphasis on research in emerging areas will be undertaken in the coming sessions.

The MM University Sadopur-Ambala has also been recognized by the UGC for awarding Degrees under Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956. The afresh campus at Ambala (Sadopur) boasts of research oriented faculty from Ivy league colleges of country, well equipped labs & workshops, Library stocked with latest books, National & International Journals, E-resources with paradigm infrastructure provides an eventual centre of excellence of Professional education.
The lush green Maharishi Markandeshwar University spread over an area of 47 acres with exotic surroundings of green hills is ideally located on Chandigarh-Shimla National Highway at Sultanpur Road, Solan (H.P.) in the lap of the 'devbhoomi' of great Himalayan. Established as a Multi faculty University in the name of the Maharishi Markandeshwar Ji, a great disciple of Lord Shiva, the foundation stone of the University was laid by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh Shri Prem Kumar Dhumal Ji on 22 February 2009.

With his blessings, the University has been operational with effect from the academic session 2010-11 with the admissions to the School of Engineering & Technology, School of Computer Technology and School of Business Management. More Institutes of Medical Sciences, Dental Sciences, Nursing, Hotel Management, Pharmacy, Fashion Design, etc. will come up in the coming sessions.

The Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Solan (H.P.) has been established under the aegis of the Maharishi Markandeshwar University Trust (erstwhile reputed MM Education Trust), Ambala City which was founded in November 1993 by a great visionary and renowned promoter of education, Shri Tarsem Garg for social and economic upliftment of the society, more especially the rural masses.

The Trust has made a rapid progress since its inception and has, in a short span of 15 years, developed a vast exotic lush green campus on the 'tapobhoomi' of Maharishi Markandeshwar Ji in the river bed of the sacred 'Markanda' spread over an area of 180 acres at village Mullana-Ambala with all latest amenities of a civic life and with the approval of the respective Regulating Councils of AICTE, MCI, DCI, INC, IPC, IPA, NCTE, DEC, BCI, etc.
उजैन के सांस्कृतिक और पौराणिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य शासन ने संस्कृत भाषा और प्राचीन ज्ञान,विज्ञान के अभिवर्धन एवं प्रसार हेतु उजैन में संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया। महर्षि पाणिनि संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2006; क्रमांक 15 सन् 2008 के तहत 15 अगस्त 2008 से प्रश्नपत्र पाणिनि संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय उजैन की स्थापना की गई तथा 17 अगस्त 2008 को राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री महानगरीय श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान की अध्यक्षता में तत्कालीन महामहिम राज्यपाल एवं कुराधिपति डॉ. बलराम जाखड़ द्वारा इसका विघिित शुभारंभ किया गया। यह कार्यक्रम बिडला शोध संस्थान एवं देवास रोड उजैन में सम्पन्न हुआ था। जिला प्रशासन के सहयोग से देवास रोड, उजैन स्थित बिडला शोध संस्थान परिसर में बिडला ड्रस्ट की सहमति से विश्वविद्यालय का कार्यालय दिनांक 17 अगस्त 2008 से प्रारंभ किया गया।

विश्वविद्यालय का कार्यालय किल्लाजली न्यास की भूमि में स्थित बिरला शोध संस्थान के भवन में विघिित संचालित बरह रहा है। भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल 1,25,420 वर्गफीट के लगभग है तथा भवन का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 10,200 वर्गफीट है।

इसी भवन में कार्यालय के अतिरिक्त पाँच विश्वविद्यालय अध्यापन विभागों की कक्षाओं भी लगायी जा रही हैं। भवन किराये पर है और इसका किराया रूपये 18,939 प्रतिमाह है।

दिनांक 25.3.2010 को मध्यप्रदेश विद्यानिष्ठा द्वारा ‘महर्षि पाणिनि संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, उजैन’ के अधिनियम में ‘वैदिक’ शब्द को जोड़े जाने के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया। तदनुसार इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम ‘महर्षि पाणिनि संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय’ के स्थान पर ‘महर्षि पाणिनि संस्कृत एवं वैदिक विश्वविद्यालय’ हुआ।
The Maharishi University of Information Technology (MUIT) was established by the Act No. 31 2001 of Uttar Pradesh Government vide gazette notification no 573 dated 06 October 2001.

The University Campus is at Sitapur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The University is reputed to disseminate quality education.

The University is an affiliating university with Jurisdiction spread over entire Uttar Pradesh. His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Ji was the first Chancellor of the University.

MUIT has been recognized and included in the list of Universities, maintained by the UGC under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, 1956. It is also a member of Association of Indian Universities. The University offers Diploma,B.tech,M.tech,MBA,MCA etc.

Under this scheme 75 selected programmes are offered to the students at UP. MUIT students can now qualify for dual degrees in the same perfect academic year by combining one regular and one convergence course concurrently.

To further assist students audio-visual rooms are being setup in select campuses so that students can listen to educational programmes broadcast through Satellite and Internet as also exploit multi-media for learning.

The University has been established in the lap of nature is sprawling 32 acre plot of land with well designed Internal Roads, Specious Lawns, Botanical Garden with a treasure of medicinal plants, far from pollution of industry yet well connected by air, rail and road.
MAHARISHI UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY
Maharishi Road, Post Box No. - 10,
Mangla, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) 495 001
Phone No. : 07752-214301, 212272

Vice Chancellor : Brig. B.S. Mehta
Registrar I/c : Shri Vijay Garudik

Maharishi University of Management and Technology has been established by A SPECIAL ACT PASSED in the name of MAHARISHI UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY ACT NO. 10 OF 2002 by the Legislature of Chhattisgarh State.

All Degree/Diploma/Certificate awarded by this University are at par with Degrees/Diplomas and Certificate of other Universities in India, established under statutory provisions of central of state government.

Maharishi University of Management and Technology is a part of Maharishi Ji's world wide global education movement. Maharishi Ji has introduced Consciousness based, Scientifically validated ideal system of education in the main stream of present education, worldwide.

MUMT has integrated wholistic complete knowledge of life in its curriculum with the most update course work in different areas on Management and Technology as per the time's demand. MUMT courses are not only "job oriented" but also are "life oriented-life supporting".

The supreme principle of management is "prevention oriented-problem free administration" and supreme principle in the field of technology is "do less accomplish more".

The University has established four full time campuses at Bilaspur, Raipur, Raigarh and Durg.

For distance education programmes, the University had adopted two fold approach giving students a choice for either self-study at his convenience or close interaction with faculty at par with conventional campus study.
Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya or Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University was established to fulfill a dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. Mahatma Gandhi was of the firm opinion that Hindi should not only be the national language of the country but it should also gain the status of a world language. The dream of the Mahatma was reflected in the resolutions passed by the First World Hindi Conference organized in Nagpur in the year 1975.

The first resolution demanded Hindi to be made one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and the second resolved to establish an International Hindi University at Wardha, the land where Gandhi ji experimented all programmes dear to his heart.

The University was created by an Act passed by the Indian Parliament in 1997. Section-3 of the Act mandates special and unique responsibility to the University to enrich Hindi language and literature by teaching and research and make it capable of becoming a World language in the real sense of the term. Since 1997 the University is functioning as a residential University solely dedicated to the cause of Hindi. Spread in an area of more than two hundred acres, the fast coming University buildings are pleasant blend of aesthetics and functional utility.

Mahatma Gandhi, Hindi and International are three key words which are integrally woven in the philosophy guiding the functioning of the institution. It has initiated academic programmes in areas which were important in Gandhi’s socio-political agenda such as Non Violence, Peace and Conflict Resolution, Women Studies and Tribal and Dalit Studies. To provide Hindi, tools necessary to become a language of serious study and research, many disciplines of knowledge are being taught in Hindi and efforts are on to produce standard text books and other reading material in the language.

The University has also undertaken an ambitious project to publish an Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences in Hindi. It is expected that in next few years this project will see the light of the day. To fulfil its international commitments the University is offering its services to the Hindi Departments across the globe. It is coordinating international efforts in areas like syllabus development, content creation and audio-visual aids to students who study Hindi as foreign language.
Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya (MGCGV) is India's first rural university at Chitrakoot, India. It was established on February 12, 1991 by Social activist Nanaji Deshmukh. Named after Mahatma Gandhi, this university aims to provide higher education to people living in rural areas. The university is an institute dedicated for teaching, learning, and research. It offers its students and staff members facilities such as a central library, computer centre and mess.

To create enlightened future citizenry and realize Gandhiji’s dream of rural development, MGCGV on the banks of the holy river Mandakini through a separate MP Government Act (9, 1991) on the auspicious day of Mahashivaratri at Chitrakoot, Distt. Satna (M.P.). The main objectives of the university are to provide education and dissemination of appropriate technology.

Gramodaya University’s activities veer round rural development. For more than a decade, its constructive indelible impression is felt in all the dimensions of rural development through its education, research and extension activities.

The university creates human resource, develops appropriate technology, conducts research and extension in sustainable agricultural techniques for rural livelihood and proper management of rural resources. It also imparts mass education for the empowerment and awareness of the rural population including women.

The university has taken keen interest in exploring alternative sources of energy, developing skills in rural artisans.

The MGCGV has jurisdiction in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The university is making efforts to establish its centre at various places.

The university has a great role to play in the field of rural development through higher education and in preparing innovative models of rural development. The MGCGV is presenting a new vision with a judicious blend of Indian culture and modernity for sustainable rural development.
Kashi Vidyapith having present nomenclature since 1995 as Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith has, in fact been the action field of Indian National Movement as also a place of pilgrimage of Indian Socialist Movement. Founding resolution of "RASHTRA RATNA" Babu Shiva Prasad Gupt, inspiration of the "FATHER OF THE NATION" Mahatma Gandhi and brilliance of "BHARAT RATNA" Dr. Bhagwan Das were jointly responsible for the birth of this national educational institution. It was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Cooperation movement of the freedom struggle; on the auspicious occasion of Basant Panchami on February 10, 1921. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith owes its birth to the educational, cultural & political aspiration of pre-independence India. The early period of this institution pulsed with the National freedom struggle. The teaching faculty of this institution provided original dimensions to the concept and movement of Indian Socialism. After seeing an educational institution in Japan during his visit to that country in 1913-14, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupt drew inspiration to establish an institution in India, free from government aid or interference. The boycott of government-aided educational institutions during the Non-Cooperation movement coupled with Mahatma Gandhi's programme of National Education exerted a great deal of influence on Babu Shiva Prasad Gupt. Students joining Mahatma Gandhi's boycott call took admission in the Vidyapith. "Bharat Ratna", Babu Shiva Prasad Gupt established the "Har Prasad Smarak Nidhi" in the memory of his deceased brother, for the operation of the Vidyapith, which subsequently proved to be a fertile nursery of National Freedom movement activities. Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhagwan Das was the first Vice-chancellor of Kashi Vidyapith. Great persons like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Jamuna Lal Bajaj, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupt, Acharya Narendra Dev, Krishna Kant Malviya, P.D. Tandon were associated with the first board of Management of Kashi Vidyapith. In the illustrious tradition of students & graduates of Kashi Vidyapith, names of persons like Chandra Shekhar Azad, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Pt. Kamlapati Tripathi, Prof. Raja Ram Shastri, B.V. Keskar A.R. Shastri, Mananathnath Gupt, Pranavesh Chatterjee, T.N. Singh, Harinath Shastri, Bhola Paswan Shastri & Ram Krishna Hegde deserve special mention. Established in the pre-independence era with the resolution to keep the institution away from government recognition and grants the Vidyapith was accorded the status of "Deemed University" by the U.G.C. in the year 1963. This epoch making event started a new chapter in the history of the institution. Babu Sampurnanand was appointed as the Chancellor and Acharya Birbal Singh as Vice-chancellor. As the chief minister of U.P., Pt. Kamlapati Tripathi initiated a state government resolution to make his alma mater a statutory university. On 15th January 1974, his ambition fructified. At this point of time, Prof. Raghukul Tilak was the Vice-Chancellor and the Governor of U.P. became the Chancellor in accordance with the U.P. University Act.
Nalgonda is known for its political dynamism. It has a long history of peasant upsurges and liberations struggles. It is skirted by seven out of ten Districts of Telangana in different directions. It has a land area of 14,328 sq. meters with a population of 34,83,648.

Nalgonda is a popular tourist centre with its second largest multi-purpose Nagarjuna Sagar Project in India. Nandikonda, the island in the midst of the Sagar reservoir, was a temple of learning presided over by Acharya Nagarjuna in ancient times.

The District of Nalgonda in 2011 lives up to its tradition of reputed educational institutions with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi University in 2007, located in the new premises on Hyderabad-Nalgonda state hi-way on a sprawling campus of 242 acres. The District is known for its reputed temples - Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swamy temple at Yadagirigutta is the most famous temple in the District and it is a centre of pilgrimage frequented by people from all parts of the state. Panagal Temples located in the District Head Quarters, Jain Temple at Alair and Pinaveerabadra Temple in the village of Pillalamarri near Suryapet.

These temples are known for their religious and archeological significance. Pochampally village in the District of Nalgonda is world famous for its rural weavers and their fascinating sarees. It is also called "Silk City" because of these legendry weavers. Moreover, it was rechristened as Bhoodan Pochampally because of Late V. Ramachadra Reddy, a philanthropic landlord who gifted his lands measuring 250 acres during the visit of Late Vinoba Bhave to this village in 1951 as part of his Bhoodan Movement in India.
Mahatma Gandhi University, one of the four affiliating Universities in Kerala, is the premier educational institution that strives to fulfill the higher educational needs of the people of Central Kerala. Set on the sprawling 110-acre Priyadarsini Hills Campus at Athirampuzha, 13 kms off Kottayam, the University also has ten satellite campuses in parts of Kottayam and the neighbouring Districts. The University was established on 2nd October 1983 and has jurisdiction over the revenue Districts of Kottayam, Ernakulam, Idukki and parts of Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha. It is a University that conducts a range of programmes at the undergraduate, postgraduate, M Phil and doctoral levels through its 18 University Departments, 1 International Inter University Centre, 6 Inter University Centres, 7 Inter School Centres, 36 Self-Financing Departments, 82 Aided Affiliated Colleges (of which 8 are Colleges with Potential for Excellence), 230 Unaided Affiliated Colleges and 273 Recognized Research Institutes. It imparts education in the interdisciplinary as well as conventional disciplines of science, social science and humanities besides in the professional disciplines of Engineering, Technology, Legal studies, Pedagogy, Pharmacy and Nursing. The University has also made its educational presence felt outside the territorial jurisdiction through a chain of Off-campus Centres under the School of Distance Education. From its inception, Mahatma Gandhi University has made immense strides in the fields of interdisciplinary teaching and research in the areas of pure and applied sciences, social sciences and humanities. The teaching programmes conducted under the Credit and Semester System (CSS) in the statutory departments of teaching and research, organized as interdisciplinary Schools, are marked by their innovative curricula and their learner-oriented approaches. CSS is a student-friendly system that fosters interactive acquisition of knowledge in a multi-disciplinary context. The students are made familiar with the latest developments in their subjects of study. The University has always promoted the healthy practice of designing and revising its curricula and syllabi through discussions and deliberations carried out in a democratic way among the members of the academic community. The faculty of the University comprise outstanding scholars, many of whom have made original contributions in their respective fields of specialization. The faculty and research scholars of several departments have gained widespread recognition for the commendable quality of their research publications. The research journals published by some of the Schools have garnered international recognition. The University’s adoption of interdisciplinarity as the basic conceptual plank for the organization of individual departments is prompted by the understanding that interdisciplinary knowledge is path-breaking, far reaching and non-linear in its effect, compared to what conventional forms of knowledge are capable of doing within the confines of discrete disciplines.
Mahatma Gandhi University (M.G.U) is established through Meghalaya State legislative Act, 2010 (Meghalaya Act No.6 of 2011), published in the Gazette of Meghalaya vide No. LL (B).138/2010/41. The Promoting body of MGU has vast experience in the field of Education. University is setup with an objective of providing best quality education to the students.

Mahatma Gandhi University is empowered to award degrees as specified by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under section 22 of the UGC Act 1956. Earn your degree on your terms. Whether you choose to learn online or at a local campus, you can count on our challenging curriculum and a supportive learning environment.

Mahatma Gandhi University an institution which promises to become one of India’s leading universities with an acknowledged reputation for excellence in research and teaching.

Needless to say it has achieved resounding success in all its ventures including professional education. MGU has emerged as a global university with boasting distinctive strengths in education and entrepreneurship.

As a platform for excellence in teaching, learning & administration, state-of-the-art information technology is extensively used in M.G.U, contributing to the development of well trained graduates, post graduates and doctorates to meet the professional manpower needs of not just India but the world.
In the year 1999, under the dynamic leadership of Dr. M.L. Swarankar, a renowned Gynaecologist and Specialist in IVF & Microsurgery, India Education trust (IET) was established. IET was established as a Public charitable Trust with the aim to:

- Continuously improve the health status of people by providing primary as well as advanced health care.
- Establish hospitals including specialty and super-speciality clinics, dispensaries, maternity homes, and RCH centres.
- Develop and administer research and educational institutions including medical, dental, nursing and pharmacy.
- Develop health manpower by creating training centres for medical and allied health care professionals.
- Promote and subsidize activities of other educational institutions which are catering and improving public health at large.
With a mission to impart women education, in 1993 Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoole emerged as an educational institution in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The name of the organization was given in the memory of a social reformer Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoole, who worked for the emancipation of women. He was the proponent of women education, who worked day & night to bring social changes for alienated and deprived sections of the society. The organization is working on the same principle of women education & empowerment.

Started with a small college in Arts and then spreading its wings to MJRP College of Education, Ambassador Millennium Senior Secondary School, Ambassador School of Nursing, Human Resource College of Veterinary Science, MJRP College of Engineering & Technology, MJRP College of Corporate Management. University was established in 2009 sprawling over 100 acre of land at Jaipur-Delhi highway. The institution with various educational colleges has made astonishing strides in the field of education during the short span of time. Today, MJRP aims for the advancement of knowledge & education through excellence and leadership in Engineering, Architecture, Science, Arts, Commerce, Management, Information technology, Law, Agriculture, Home Science, Fashion Designing, Education, Health Care Science, Allied Sciences Journalism and related areas. Under the guidance of excellent faculty, one can explore both theoretical and practical courses that prepare you to meet the needs of an increasingly complex society. The infrastructure is dynamic as we are constantly striving to pace with the latest technology. The University is famous for its Bio Technology / Biotech, Ph. D., PG UG Programms, M. Sc. Agriculture Science & Technology, B. Sc. Honors Agriculture, MBA Agribusiness, Pharmacy, LLB, LLM, B. Tech. and Fashion Designing Courses in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The teaching and research faculties of the University have highly qualified professionals, trained in their specialized areas. The University keeps the students informed about potential job opportunities and helps them in making prudent decisions for their future careers. It maintains and promotes close linkages and active contact with potential employers while involving their executives and facilitates their interaction with the students through lectures, discussions and classroom participation, innovations in education, new methods of teaching and learning, and integral development of personality. The institution provides you an extraordinary experience, which can prepare you for a lifetime of excellence in any part of the world.

MJRP is Rajasthan's first private University which is recognizes by Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (DSIR) as Scientific Industrial Research Organization (SIROs). Our University has collaboration with Macmillan Research Group, UK providing international scholarship opportunities & co-publication.
The Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri is established on March 29, 1968 and subsequently named as Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV) after a great social reformer "Mahatma Jyotiba Phule". It has started functioning from October, 1969 at Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India. The Campus is situated 160 km from Pune on Pune-Delhi highway in Ahmednagar District. Forty kilometer in the South is Ahmednagar town and 50 km in the North is Shirdi, famous for the saint Saibaba. Newasa, land of saint Dnyaneshwar is 33 km from Rahuri. The campus is 10 km from Rahuri Railway Station and 110 km from Manmad railway junction. Ahmednagar is a historical place and was a capital of the Nizam rulers. It is famous for co-operative sugar and dairy industries.

The annual average maximum and minimum temperature ranges between 30 to 40°C and 10 to 20°C. respectively. The basic mandate assigned to this University are advancement in teaching, research and imparting extension education to the farmers of the State. There are four Agricultural Universities in the State, catering the similar services in their locality. The jurisdiction of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri extends over Western Maharashtra covering ten Districts.

The University has two faculties namely Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering. The under-graduate and post-graduate programmes are offered in both faculties. The University also deals with lower agricultural education through Agricultural Schools, Mali Training Centre and Training’s for Livestock Supervisors.

The University has a very good network of research stations spread over different agro-climatic zones. In all 23 research stations, 4 State level specialists and 16 research testing/verification centers are located in different agro-climatic zones in addition to 4 Zonal research stations.

Of the three fold functions, it is mandatory on the part of the University to transfer the technology from the research centers to the ultimate users through extension education programme.
Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal, was set up by Act Number 15 of 1990 of the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh. The University is named after Makhanlal Chaturvedi, a renowned Freedom Fighter, Poet and Journalist. This University was formally inaugurated by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then Vice President of India, on 16th January, 1991. The University is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and the Association of Indian Universities (AIU). It is not an Open University providing Distance Education. It does not provide education through correspondence. It is not a Conventional University having limited territorial jurisdiction. It has jurisdiction throughout the country. Consistent with the recent trend of globalisation and internationalisation of education, the University is imparting education outside the country also.

In keeping with its national character:

- The Vice President of India is the Visitor of the University
- The General Council of the University, which is its Apex Body, comprises, amongst others, the following:
  - A member of the Lok Sabha, nominated by the Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - A member of the Rajya Sabha, nominated by the Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
  - Chairman of the Press Council of India
  - Ten members representing different States of the country. Five of them are nominated by Chief Ministers of respective States. The remaining five are representatives of five Indian languages
  - Three members representing three All India Professional Bodies.
  - Five professionals from various parts of the country.

The University aims at developing excellent professionals with social commitment. The University imparts education through:

- Its Teaching Departments at Bhopal
- Its campuses at Noida, which is now for all practical purposes, a part of Delhi; and at Khandwa
- Network of Study Institutes spread over the whole country

These Study Institutes are run by non-profit Societies & Trusts which are registered under the relevant laws. The relationship between the University and its Study Institutes comes closest to, and can be best described as, that existing between a Conventional University and its Affiliated Colleges.
The college was established in 1963 with the name as Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan. Subsequently; on June 26, 2002 the college has been given the status of National Institute of Technology and on 15 August 2007, Proclaimed Institute of National Importance through Act of Parliament. The Institute is fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. More than 12,000 students have already been graduated since its establishment.

Extending into an area of over 317 acres of lush greenery, the campus of the Institute is imaginatively laid-out with a picturesque landscape. It presents a spectacle of harmony in modern architecture, and natural beauty which enthralls and inspires. The campus of the institute consisting of the institute buildings, halls of residence and staff colony. It is a residential campus offering accomodation to faculty, staff and students.

The campus provides all essential amenities for community living like staff clubs, hospital, bank, post office, community centre, school, staff residences, gymnasium, playing fields, guest houses, 24 Hours internet connectivity, and canteen etc.

The institute is a Centre of Excellence established by the MHRD, government of India. The institute formerly known as Malaviya Regional Engineering College(MREC) was established in 1962, as a joint venture of the government of India and government of Rajasthan.

In 1963, the college started functioning from its temporary campus at Pilani and admitted 30 students each in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The college moved to the present campus to Jaipur in 1965. The college was inspired by the educationist Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and thus named as Malaviya Regional Engineering College. Prof. V.G. Garde, the educationist and visionary, was the first principal.
The Manav Bharti Charitable Trust (MBCT) is a not for profit making Trust. The objects of the Trust are poverty, education, medical relief and any other object of general public utility not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit.

MBCT provides scholarships, fellowships, stipends or other periodically monetary help to deserving students. It is also helping and supporting the poor, destitute, widows and orphans. MBCT has established various educational institutes for spreading quality education at economical prices.

Manav Bharti University was established in 2009 under the H.P. Private University (Establishment & Regulation) Act and is owned by Manav Bharti Charitable Trust with the aim to advance and disseminate the knowledge and maintain highest standard of learning through teaching, research, extension education programme and conceptual aspects relevant to the need of the state.

The University is committed to make all round social transformation through spread of quality education in rural area.

Two free charitable hospitals cum laboratories are being run by “Manav Bharti Charitable Trust” for needy and poor people. This trust has earned a reputation in the field of employment based education.

Manav Bharti University is a government recognized University with the right to confer degrees as per the sections 2f and 22(1) of the UGC Act, 1956.
MANAV RACHNA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Aravali Hills, Delhi Surajkund Road, Sector 43
Faridabad – 121010, Haryana
Tel : 0129-4198375,4198356
Fax : 0129-4198444
Email : vc@mriu.edu.in, registrar@mriu.edu.in,
Website : http://www.mriu.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. N. C. Wadhwa
Registrar : Shri K. C. Dadhwal

Manav Rachna Educational Institutions (MREI), founded in 1997, has grown to become one of the best education entities in the country and have built a reputation for excellence in professional education and research. A brainchild of renowned educationist & philanthropist, Dr. O.P. Bhalla, Manav Rachna Educational Institutions now encompass a group of vibrant, world class institutions.

MRIU is a continuum of excellence from the Career Institute of Technology and Management (CITM), and was granted ‘Deemed-to be-University’ Status under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956, as Manav Rachna International University, a visible symbol of knowledge & experience providing high quality education in the fields of Engineering, Health & Applied Sciences, Management, Computer Education, Hotel Management, International Programmes, Media, Design and many more CITM was granted Autonomous status in July 2008 by Government of Haryana. MHRD, Government of India conferred Deemed to be University status to CITM on the recommendations of UGC and AICTE in October 2008 in the name and style of Manav Rachna International University (MRIU). The University admitted its first batch of students in 2009.

The University provides state of the art infrastructure and well equipped labs, workshops, libraries and world class sports facilities. The University offers a wide range of programmes of study providing diversified options for professional qualifications and growth.

MRIU is introducing courses which are job oriented and help in better employability and professional advancement in shortest possible time. This has been possible through strong credentials and reputation in attaining academic excellence and in establishing long time international collaborations with reputed institutions/ universities in educational ventures, projects, students and faculty exchange programme, dual degree programmes, international training for students and faculty, international placement of students, international accreditation of the institutes and promotion and branding of the University at international level.
Situated 18km from the Yamuna Expressway in Uttar Pradesh, MU was founded in 2006 and has graduated over 3500 students. Nearly 3000 students currently study on its campus. Our faculty body consists of several highly qualified and motivated individuals from the IITs, NITs, top US universities and other high-quality institutions.

They champion the adoption of the latest teaching methods and constantly keep themselves updated with the latest technological and industrial advances MU’s vision is to give students from all kinds of background a quality educational experience leading to legitimately rewarding career opportunities.

In tandem, we ensure that our students acquire a strong sense of community responsibility thanks to the environment they live in, symbolized best by the grand Jain temple on campus. With over 900 campus residents, the 70-acre lush green campus of MU sports a vibrant, energetic feel at all times. Each calendar year sees over 50 sports and cultural events, including the annual cultural fest, Atharva.

Our students ensure that there is never a dull day on campus. In addition, some student initiatives like Kadam and Parivartan do stellar work in the nearby village areas in the fields of education, hygiene, health and environmental awareness.

Over the years, companies such as Infosys, HCL, ICICI Lombard, the Indian Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force), HDFC Life, Johnson & Johnson, R Systems, Manhattan Associates, HDFC Bank and several others have been part of our placements.

As part of its longer term vision, MU is tying up with several industry leaders in order to make industrial training and exposure a growing part of its core curriculum. An MoU has been signed with Andritz, a hydro-power equipment manufacturing European giant and several relationships are in varying stages of maturing.

The MU experience is not only unique, but also one that develops as dynamically as the vibrant India.
Mangalore University campus at Mangalagangothri, located about 20 km to the south-east of the historic coastal town of Mangalore, sets the tone for the educational endeavors of the three Districts under the jurisdiction of the University. It is a picturesque campus that sprawls over 333 acres, overlooking the confluence of the river Nethravathi with the Arabian Sea on the one side, and the cloud-capped Western Ghats on the other. It grew out of a modest post-graduate centre of the University of Mysore to become the focal point of an independent University in 1980. The campus, which once housed a mere three postgraduate departments, now has twenty-five postgraduate departments, supported by modern infrastructure and experienced faculty. The University campus is a self-contained facility that provides all the essential facilities and infrastructure for the pursuit of excellence in higher education. Among the several central facilities at Mangalagangothri, mention may be made of the spacious and modern library, the University Science Instrumentation Centre, the Microtron Centre, the Humanities Block, the new MBA Block and the cyber cafe. There is an impressive administrative building, two guest houses for visiting dignitaries and faculty, a well-equipped health centre, a useful shopping complex, two nationalized banks, and an ATM centre. There is a post office and a telephone exchange on the campus. The University has provided residential quarters for its employees on the campus itself. On the University campus, there are two hostels for men and women, and a hostel for working women. Solar water heaters have been installed in all hostels. There are playgrounds and courts, a modern gymnasium, and indoor sports facilities. The employees of the University, forming themselves into the Vishwamangala Education Society, have been successfully running a primary school, high school and a Pre-University College on the campus. They also manage an employees cooperative society catering to the needs of employees and students. Mangalore University has grown impressively since its inception with 190 affiliated colleges including two constituent colleges, one at Mangalore and another at Madikeri, taken over by the University from Government of Karnataka in 1992. The University has established the PG Centre, Cauvery campus at Madikeri, which offers Postgraduate courses in Microbiology and Biochemistry. The University has taken steps to establish contacts through exchange of scholars and students with universities in USA, UK, Finland, Japan, Norway, Germany, Spain and other countries. A number of our faculty have been able to get fellowships and visit various universities to carry out their postdoctoral work. They have been on research assignments with assistance from Commonwealth, Humboldt, Rotary, Agatha Harrison Memorial, Rockefeller and Macarthur fellowships. The University has thus taken steps to benefit from the current trend of globalization.
Manipal, today, is a knowledge powerhouse and a brand name in higher education. Over five and half decades ago, one man, Dr Tonce Madhava Anantha Pai, had a vision which ensured that everything he did then, was consigned to posterity, making sure that generation after generation of students enjoy the fruits of his labour till eternity on this lateritic plateau. And the students will, forever, have one name on their lips, that of Manipal. Manipal University is a name to remember, not just across the length and breadth of India, but worldwide. The fact that students from 52 countries are studying here is a testimony to this fame. Fired by the desire to provide health care and other essential services to the people of this region, Dr TMA Pai transformed the plateau into what it now is. He turned the wilderness into a sanctuary of education. In 1953, he set up Kasturba Medical College, the first private medical college in the voluntary sector. And, with that began the story of Manipal University. Then, in 1957 came the engineering college, the dental college, pharmacy college and so on and so forth. Initially, these institutes were affiliated to different universities. Dr. TMA Pai passed on the baton of leadership to his son, Dr Ramdas M Pai who is the present President and Chancellor of the University.

Located on the west coast of South India, Manipal was a barren wasteland, a plateau with wild animals. It was this plateau that Dr TMA Pai decided to change. His vision for Manipal covered a wide spectrum of interests because he himself donned many hats. He was a physician, an educationist, a banker and above all, a philanthropist at heart. Then in 1993, MAHE was accorded a deemed university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956, by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. Today, it has 20 constituent institutions comprising medical, dental, engineering, architecture, nursing, allied health, pharmacy, management, communication, information science, hotel management, biotechnology, regenerative medicine etc. The university offers Bachelors’, Masters’ and Doctoral degrees in various specialities. At the time of receiving the deemed university status, only five professional institutions existed. Encouraged by the new status, the University grew by leaps and bounds. The emphasis has always been, and still is, on quality education, which is why the degrees offered by the university are recognised world over. The University provides excellent educational facilities to over 28,000 students in its constituent colleges. It also has an active alumni base of over 94,000 students across the world. With all the experience gained from producing several thousands of graduates, backed by experienced faculty, excellent academic and clinical facilities, Manipal University boasts of an educational environment with a touch of world class.
The Manipal Education Group is an inspiring leader in the field of education, research and healthcare. In a span of over six decades, it has transformed the lives of more than 3,00,000 students from over 59 countries. The group includes five Universities - Manipal University (Manipal, Karnataka), Sikkim Manipal Manipal University (Sikkim), American University of Antigua (Caribbean Island), Manipal International University (Malaysia) and Manipal University Jaipur.

The Manipal Education Group, with its heritage of excellence in higher education for over 60 years, launched Manipal University Jaipur (MUJ) in 2011. Manipal University Jaipur, established on an invitation from the Government of Rajasthan, as a self-financed State University, is all set to redefine academic excellence in the region, with the Manipal way of learning, one that inspires students of all disciplines to learn and innovate through hands on, practical experience.

The multi-disciplinary university offers career-oriented courses at all levels, i.e., UG, PG and doctoral and across diverse streams, including Engineering, Architecture, Planning, Fashion Design, Hospitality, Allied Health Sciences, Humanities, Commerce, Management, Communication, Basic Sciences, Fashion Design and Jewelry Management, etc. Some PG programmes are also available in the research mode.

MUJ is having the best of in-class infrastructure, including state-of-the-art research facilities and modern library. In line with Manipal University's legacy of providing quality education to its students, the campus uses the latest in technology to impart education.

Jaipur, being one of the fastest growing cities in India, has increasing demand for quality higher education in the region. Following an allotment of 127 Acres of land at Dehmi Kalan village near Jaipur, the permanent campus of the University has come up at a fast pace and is by far one of the best campuses in the region.
Manipur University was established on 5 June 1980, under the Manipur University Act 1980 (Manipur Act 8 of 1980), as a teaching cum-affiliating University at Imphal with territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the state of Manipur.

It was converted into a Central University w.e.f. 13 October 2005. The Manipur University Act No.54 of 2005 received the assent of the President on 28 December 2005.

The University is located at Kanchipur, Imphal, the capital city of Manipur, India. The University campus is spread over an area of 287 acres (1.16 km²) in the historic Canchipur, the old palace of the kingdom of Manipur.

The Langthabal Palace (Konung) was established by Maharaja Gambhir Singh in 1827 (October) just after the liberation of Manipur from Burmese occupation. Maharaja Gambhir Singh took his last breath in Canchipur.

As envisaged in the policy programmes of the UGC for the development of Collegiate education, College Development Council, MU was set up at the Manipur University under syndicate resolution no. 5 dated 1-10-1985, to ensure the proper planning and integrated development of affiliated colleges.

At present Dr. RK Rajan Singh, Director i/c is looking after the affairs of the CDC and there are 22 members of the CDC with Vice-Chancellor as its ex officio chairman.
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU) is a dynamic institution of higher learning, set in a rural milieu of southern Tamil Nadu, with a campus spread of 550 acres. The University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a teaching-cum-affiliating University on 7th September, 1990 to cater to the long-felt needs of the people of the three southern most Districts of Tamil Nadu viz., Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, and Kanyakumari. It is Named after the renowned Tamil Poet scholar, Professor P. Sundaram Pillai (1855-1897), the author of the famous verse drama Manonmaniam. It is his poem that has become “Tamil Thaai Vaalthu” the official invocation song sung in all functions in Tamilnadu. The motto of the University is “Reaching the Unreached”. Around 2400 students are studying in this institution directly. The University has under its jurisdiction 62 affiliated colleges, 6 University Colleges and 4 Constituent Colleges, with 73,000 students on the rolls. These colleges, amongst which three are over 100 years old viz., St. John’s College, M.D.T. Hindu College, and Sarah Tucker College the oldest women’s college in the state, have contributed decisively to the cause of higher education of this region. The main focus of the university is to produce individuals who have the expertise and intellectual curiosity to make a difference in their profession and the society and in conducting the research needed to meet the challenges facing the contemporary world. This is keeping us in line with the Vision-2023 document of our Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Ms.J. Jayalalithaa, and her aim to impart quality higher education to the students. Majority of the students of this University belong to rural and economically weaker sections of the society. Hence, this University imparts education at nominal and affordable cost. The curricula of the courses offered by this University are periodically updated and the University has resourceful teachers to deliver the same. There are 25 academic departments in the University. Sri Paramakalyani Centre for Environmental Sciences, functioning at Alwarkurichi, is an illustrious example of University-Industry collaboration and the same has been recognized by the Government of Tamilnadu as a Centre of Excellence. The Centre for Marine Science and Technology at Rajakkamangalam is breaking new ground in Coastal Area Studies. All the University departments are receiving research projects from several funding agencies in India, Europe, USA, Japan and UNO. The University Library has rich collection of books and journals on a wide range of subjects. The courses offered by the University have been designed keeping in mind the changing times and the emerging needs of the region. The University offers post-graduate, M.Phil., and Ph.D., programmes (part-time and full-time). The University has National Service Scheme and Youth Welfare Department which provide opportunities for the students to develop their overall personality. The University Grants Commission, New Delhi, the apex higher education body of the Union Government, has accorded its approval for getting financial assistance since 29th March 1994.
The pioneering Christian university in Meghalaya, MLCU commits itself to render service to the community and to provide its students with a high-quality education that will enable them to graduate as well-rounded professionals, to serve with purpose, integrity and efficiency anywhere in the world. As global citizens these students will provide the leadership for tomorrow.

With job-oriented academic courses, MLCU is prepared to meet the challenges and requirements of the present-day workplace. MLCU emphasizes Skills and Experiential Learning and offers hands-on development projects for its students, to acquire not only knowledge and skills, but the real-life expertise needed to pursue gainful and fulfilling careers.

MLCU recognizes its opportunity and responsibility to contribute to the sustainable development of the region, participating in vocational education, healthcare, information and communication networks, agrisciences, environmental protection, disaster education, peace studies, and developmental projects.

The university will collaborate with government, NGOs, community organizations, self-help groups and industry in the development of the community.
MATS UNIVERSITY, or in full name Mahaveer Academy of Technology and Science University, is a private university located in Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India. It was established under Chhattisgarh Act No. 29 of 2006 Chhattisgarh Private Universities (Establishment and Operation) (Amendment) Act, 2006.

To become a world class center in providing globally relevant education. MATS will be the Global University, known for the quality academic programs and outstanding faculty, products and services to students and clients independent of place and time constraint.

MATS University will be a benchmark institution for lifelong partnerships with students, the workforce, and public and private enterprises. Building on its proud tradition, MATS University will extend educational opportunity to those who will make our state (Chhattisgarh), our nation, and global society a better place to live and work.

To foster an intellectual and ethical environment in which the spirit and skills within MATS will thrive so as to impart high quality education, training, research and consultancy services with a global outlook and human values.

To create and develop technocrats, entrepreneurs and business leaders who will strive to improve the quality of human life.

To create truly world class schools of Management Science s. Engineering Sciences, Information Technology, Basin and Applied Sciences, Humanity & Social Science and Life Skills.
Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), also known as National Institute of Technology, Bhopal (NIT Bhopal), formerly Maulana Azad College of Technology (MACT), is an Institute of National Importance under the NIT Act situated in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. It is part of the group of publicly funded institutions in India known as National Institute of Technology.

MANIT was started in 1960 as Maulana Azad College of Technology, named after the first Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. MACT started functioning in 1960 at Govt S.V. Polytechnic with an intake of 120 students and seven faculty members. It was one of the first eight Regional Engineering Colleges.

It was set up with seven faculty members and an initial intake of 120 students and acted at first from the campus of Swami Vivekanand Polytechnic. Swami Vivekanand Polytechnic's principal, S. R. Beedkar, was the first head of the institute, under the title "planning officer".

The first Principal, J. N. Mougdill, joined in 1962. At the same year the institute shifted to its current campus, which was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru.
Maulana Azad National Urdu University is a Central University located in the city of Hyderabad in the Indian state of Telangana. It was named after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's first Minister of Education, a freedom fighter in India's struggle for independence, and a scholar of Islam and Urdu literature.

The University was established by an Act of the Parliament in January 1998, with an All India jurisdiction. The mandate of the university is to promote Urdu language, provide higher and vocational education through Urdu medium and focus on woman's education.

The university has recently been awarded "A" Grade by National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC).

The University has a Directorate of Distance Education where around 15,000 students are on roll in various courses (M.A, B.ed, B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com, different diplomas and certificate courses) all over India and abroad. The University has established an examination centre at Jeddah (K.S.A) & few more are in pipeline at Qatar, U.K. and U.S.A.

The university has a Urdu learning and research institution, Centre for Urdu Language, Literature & Culture at the Hyderabad campus.
Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur has been established under the provisions of Maulana Azad University Act 2013 of the Government of Rajasthan. The history of this university can be traced from the institution, Maulana Azad Muslim Teachers Training College, Jodhpur was established in the year 2006 by Marwar Muslim Educational and Welfare Society, Jodhpur with a well defined motive of serving the society by making their humble contribution to education especially through Teacher Education. The institution, situated in hert of Jodhpur city at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Jodhpur offers B.Ed. course in Teacher Education. It is approved by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) and affiliated to Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur. Co-Education College in nature at present it has intake capacity of 200 seats in B.Ed course. This institute is a recognized minority institution.

The institution follows all the norms and decisions as per the regulatory bodies-NCTE, SCERT, Government of Rajasthan, Co-ordinator PTET and Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, for the required physical infrastructure, recruitment of the faculty, admission procedure, fees structure and curriculum to enact.

The building of the institution is a lively example of good architecture. The campus of the institution is beautified with lush green lawns, flower beds and pleasing plantation. It is spread over the land of 5 acres with 2565 sq.meters of built up constructed area located in the overall campus. The institution has an excellent infrastructure including spacious classrooms, stacked library, multipurpose hall, modern well equipped laboratories, conference room, auditorium and comfortable staff room, common room for girls, indoor and outdoor games facility canteen, drinking water, health center, uninterrupted power supply, internet, fax, photocopier, phone etc. The institution practices of the best in teaching learning in collaboration with practice teaching schools, academic members, educationists, education department, alumni,m and parents of students teachers and person of local administrative bodies. These are involved in positive social interaction through various prominent institutional curricular, co-curricular and extension activities.

Thus the institution stands out as a unique college of teacher education for its District emphasis on imparting the sound theoretical knowledge of curriculum subjects, teaching and training methods, including practical exposure to actual teaching with a humanistic touch to groom the student teacher to become both effective teacher and fine persons. Finally, the student teachers should be capable of carving out and drawing out the best in humans whop would contribute in shaping the future of the State and Building the Global Village.
Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic and Persian University, Patna, was established by the Government of Bihar under the provisions of Bihar State Universities Act (1976) as amended up to date. Under section 3(L) of the aforesaid Act, Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic and Persian University has been established with the headquarters at Patna and with the jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Bihar. The same has duly been notified by the Department of Human Resource Development, Government vide notification no. 2/p/5-11-2005-1998 dated 22 November 2006. Apart from special task of development of higher standards in Arabic and Persian, the University is also charged with the duty to develop other branches of knowledge through sharing and collaboration for the dissemination of knowledge in the interest of the students and society. The Department of Human Resources Development, Govt. of Bihar had notified its functions vide memo no. HE 1551 dated 24-07-2008 starting that “to confer or grant degree, diploma, certificate and other academic distinctions in Arabic or Persian or in such other branches of learning, including vocational, professional and education, as the University may consider fit”. The University is presently located at 34 Ali Imam Path, Harding Road, Patna-800001.

Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic and Persian University had introduced 5 diploma and 4 degree level courses from the session 2008-09. The admission ordinance and regulations for these courses have been approved by the Hon'ble Chancellor vide Governor's secretariat letter no. MMHU-15/12/2005-1482/GS(1) Dated 28 April 2008. These courses has introduced in 2008-09 on self financing basis to provide students with purposeful academic programme and multiple career options.

Although the University was established in 1998 yet it had remained non functional till January 2008. The new University administration under the Ex Vice-Chancellor Prof. Qamar Ahsan has made the University fully functional in a purposeful manner within a short span of 6 months. The University started its First Academic Session from July 2008 by admitting students to nine job oriented vocational courses through the Knowledge Resource Centre Network (KRCN) established in the different Districts of Bihar. Besides vocational courses the University has been empowered to conduct Alim (Graduation) and Fazil (Post-Graduation) examinations earlier conducted by Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, vide MHRD, Bihar memo no. 15/M 1–202/93–2279 dated 24-11-2008. “The University proposes to develop a Centre of Excellence in Oriental Studies in the course of time apart from conducting mainstream courses.
The Govt. of India in Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary and Higher Education, New Delhi, on the advise of the University Grants Commission, conferred Deemed to be University status to "Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research (MAHER)" as per Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 Vide Govt. Notification No.F.9-5/2002-U.3, dated.31.03.2004. At the time of conferment of Deemed University status, BDS and MDS Courses were conducted at Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, Maduravoyal, Chennai - 600 095. Meenakshi Medical College and Research Institute, Enathur, Kanchipuram and Meenakshi College of Nursing, Mangadu, Chennai were included subsequently in Govt. of India's letter No.F.9-11/2004-U.3, dated.26.07.2004, and F.9-22/2004-U.3, dated.02.06.2005, under the ambit of MAHER-Deemed University. The Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research has been declared as Deemed to be university by the Government of India by notification dated 31.3.2004, in consultation with University Grants commission under Sec (3) of the UGC Act 1956. Under the ambit of the above deemed to be university the following institutions are fuctioning.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there is great demand for Engineering Education. No doubt, there are many Institutes in Engineering & Technology in the country but still there are miles to go in spreading education in Engineering & Technology, among all the section of people in this vast country. Inspite of the fact that we are marching towards progress in the development of industries, it is a hard fact that we are not able to completely fulfill the demands of the industry for supply of quality engineers. With the object of throwing open Engineering education to all communities in the country without any discrimination regarding region, religion, language, caste etc, it has been felt that a Department of Faculty of Engineering & Technology should be opened by Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, in the best interests of the student community at large. With these objects in view, the Faculty of Engineering and Technology has been started from the academic year 2008-2009. It is a matter of common knowledge that there is great demand for Engineering Education. No doubt, there are many Institutes in Engineering & Technology in the country but still there are miles to go in spreading education in Engineering & Technology, among all the section of people in this vast country. Inspite of the fact that we are marching towards progress in the development of industries, it is a hard fact that we are not able to completely fulfill the demands of the industry for supply of quality engineers.
Mewar University is an autonomous body set up by the Government of Rajasthan through Act. No. 4 of 2009, passed by the Rajasthan Assembly (Govt. of Rajasthan). The University is further approved by the UGC under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act 1956, with the right to confer degree under section 22(1) of the UGC Act vide letter No.F.9-15/2009 (CPP-I) dated 30th March 2009. Mewar University is promoted by the Mewar Education Society (MES). It is controlled by a Board of Management, constituted by the MES, which is headed by Chairperson Shri Ashok Kumar Gadiya, a great visionary, educationist, and nationalist, who translated his ideas and dreams of promoting higher education into reality by setting up institutes of learning in various subjects. In no time, he has carved out a niche for himself as an educationist, who believes in inculcation of values through education in the young generation. The group, under the able leadership of Ashok Kumar Gadiya and the active support and association of renowned academicians, experienced professionals and technocrats, has established a chain of Institutes of higher education and learning:

Mewar Institute of Management, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad (U.P.) [Approved by the UGC and affiliated to C.C.S. University, Meerut, conducting courses for B.B.A., M.B.A., B.C.A., M.C.S., M.I.S., B.Ed, B.Lib and M.Sc. (Biotech)].

Mewar Law Institute, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad (U.P.) [Approved by the UGC, Bar Council of India and affiliated to C.C.S. University, Meerut, conducting courses for L.L.B. (3Yrs) & L.L.B. (5Yrs)].

Mewar Girls Business School, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad (U.P.) [Approved by the AICTE and affiliated to UP Tech University, Lucknow, conducting M.B.A. courses for Girls]


Mewar Girls Ayurved Nursing Centre, Chittorgarh [Approved by Government of Rajasthan and affiliated to Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur, conducting courses for Ayurved Nursing].

Mewar Girls Industrial Training Centre, Chittorgarh [Approved by Government of India (NCVT) and Board of Technical Education, Jodhpur, (SCVT), conducting courses for Computer Operator and Programming Assistant, Interior Decoration, Fashion Designing, Dress Making, English Language Proficiency and Personality Development]

Mewar Girls College of Teachers Training, Chittorgarh [Approved by Government of India (NCTE) and affiliated to Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, conducting courses for B.Ed., N.T.T, S.T.C].
The Mahatma Gandhi Mission Trust is the parent body of MGMIHS which was established in 1982 by Hon. Shri Kamalkishore Kadam with a futuristic vision to provide qualitative education by applying innovative and dynamic pedagogical techniques. Since inception, the Trust has focused on providing Health Care Services, School Education and Higher Education with dedication and commitment.

The MGM Trust was established in Nanded, Maharashtra and in the course of time it extended its services to Aurangabad, Navi Mumbai and Parbhani in Maharashtra and Noida [New Delhi] in Uttar Pradesh.

A chain of Schools, Engineering, Architecture, Medical, Nursing, Management, Computer Science & IT, Bioinformatics and Biotechnology, Fine Arts and Journalism stand testimony to the endeavours of the Trust.

All these Institutions are run under the able guidance of Shri Kamalkishore Kadam, M.Tech. (IIT-Mumbai), Chairman of the Trust and Ex-Minister of Education, Maharashtra and the trustees Shri Ankushrao N. Kadam (B.E.), Dr. P.M. Jadhav (FRCS, U.K.), Dr. S.N. Kadam (FRCP, Edin.), Dr. Nitin N. Kadam (MD, DCH) and Shri U.N. Kadam (B.E). The Institutions under MGM Trust have achieved a mark of excellence in their respective areas over the years.

The MGM Deemed University has been notified as a Deemed to be University i.e. “MGM Institute of Health Sciences” vide Notification No. F.9-21/2005-U.3 (A) dated 30.08.2006 issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, New Delhi.

Two of its Medical Colleges at Aurangabad and Navi Mumbai were accorded the status of Deemed to be University and Mahatma Gandhi Mission Institute of Health Sciences (MGMIHS) started officially functioning in 2006.
MIZORAM UNIVERSITY
Post Box No. 190
Aizawl - 796 012, Mizoram
Tel : 0389-2330650, 2330651, 0389-2330654/2330642
Fax : 0389-2330642/49, 0389-2330834
Email : mailus@mzu.edu.in director.cdc@mzu.edu.in vc@mzu.edu.in
registrar@mzu.edu.in
Website : http://www.mzu.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. R. Lalthantluanga
Registrar : Shri. C. Zothankhuma, IDAS

Mizoram University is a central university under the University Grants Commission, Government of India, and was established on July 2, 2001, by the Mizoram University Act (2000) of the Parliament of India. The President of India is the official Visitor, and the Governor of Mizoram acts as the Chief Rector as per Mizoram University (Amendment) Bill, 2007. According to the Act, the objectives of the university are "to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit, to make provisions for integrated courses in humanities, natural and physical sciences, social sciences, forestry and other allied disciplines in the educational programmes of the University; to take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-disciplinary studies and research; to educate and train man-power in the development of the state of Mizoram; and to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of that State, their intellectual, academic and cultural development". Keeping these objectives in view, Mizoram University has embarked on various programmes for academic and administrative development.

The university is the fruit of the Mizoram Accord between Mizo National Front and Government of India on 30 June 1986. However, it was not created de novo. The North Eastern Hill University, with its headquarters at Shillong had already run its Mizoram campus since 1978. The Mizoram University Act by the Parliament of India officially established the school on July 2, 2001, incorporating all the facilities of the existing Mizoram campus of NEHU. The jurisdiction of the university therefore extends to the whole of Mizoram. Initially, the university had seven academic departments inherited from NEHU, but it now has a total of 18 academic departments. It hopes to bring the number to a total of 27 departments within the current Xth Plan. The university under NEHU functioned from various rented buildings in Aizawl for over two decades.
Chairman : Shri Rajendra Prasad Mody
President : Dr. Vishwanath (Vish) Prasad
Registrar : Mr. J. Ernest Samuel

The Mody University of Science and Technology was established in the year 1998 by Shri. R.P. Mody. He is a true visionary who took an idea ahead of his time and founded Mody University exclusively for girls. His philanthropic attributes, operated in terms of social and psychological promotion of the women community, led him to impart his proposed vision through practical infrastructure.

The institution instils the thought that is fully capable of orienting knowledge and information in a scientific manner in the minds of the common mass. This acts as a boon towards the development of a 21st century perspective of the knowledge acquisition process implemented within the university.

To establish itself as one of the most efficient platforms for promoting women education and imbibing a sense of healthy competition among the girls so that they don’t lag behind the boys in any field.

To provide standard technical and management lessons and inculcating essential cultural values. Mody University's goal is to ensure professional excellence to the girl students and also to guide them to become ideal citizens of the society.
Mohammad Ali Jauhar University has been established as a university by an act in the year 2006. The University campus is located at a distance of approximately 12.0 km. from the railway station, Rampur. If you proceed from the city of Rampur, it falls on the left side of the road leading to Tanda, conversely if you come from Moradabad via Tanda, it falls on the right along the Kosi river, which forms its natural boundary. River Kosi flows all along the University for a distance of two and a half miles.

The envisioned university comprises of a school of Life Science, Science, humanities, law, education, Commerce, engineering and technology, Paramedical courses in nursing and proposed medical college, Mass communication, agriculture and technology. The university campus is very beautiful, lush green covering 300 acres of land, We know the importance of planning, so we have hired the services of eminent architects. It is being planned as a mini civilization closely embedded to nature. Attention has been given to the development of sports in the university campus, in doors games facilities like badminton, table tennis, and play grounds for football, hockey, cricket, lawn tennis, volley ball, basketball, horse riding etc. have been proposed.

A mini stadium with athletic tracks, gymnasium, have also been designed to promise sports along with studies, which will go a long way in over all personality development of the students. Large open space between the blocks, wide roads with attractive landscapes, modernistic buildings following the current trends and latest finishing material have been planned to create a green, lively and vibrant campus. A large mosque to cater to a capacity of 7500 persons shall form the focal point of the university.

We aim at providing multidisciplinary research and education at a level of excellence that few universities can match with. The University shall offer outstanding research and educational opportunities, along with a commitment to our public service mission with an outreach to local and global communities - the kind of meaningful experiences that last a lifetime.

Over all, this is a great dream for the development of the academic infrastructure, which will open a world of opportunities for the people of Rampur and a great vision to develop a university, which would be planned & equipped in such a manner, that its infrastructure or the quality of education, will compete with the best in world in near future.
Mohanlal Sukhadia University (erstwhile Udaipur University) at Udaipur is a State University established by an Act in the year 1962 to cater the needs of higher education in Southern Rajasthan. The University is located in Aravalli Hill Area largely dominated by tribal populations. Endowed with rich cultural heritage, natural resources and beautiful landscape, Udaipur is a world renowned tourist attraction. Ever since its inception university has been striving to maintain excellence in teaching, research and community service. Great emphasis has been laid in creating scientific temper, maintaining high ethical values and in keeping pace with emerging areas of higher learning. University has ensured overall socio-economic growth of all the sections of society by encouraging greater access and inclusive approach making it most preferred institution for higher education, learning and research. Conscious about its social responsibilities, the university has played significant role in socio-economic development of backward, under-privileged and socially challenged people through its various extension activities. UGC sponsored “Women’s Study Centre” and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare supported “Population Research Centre” established in the university have contributed significantly in the areas of women empowerment, gender equality and child development. University can take the pride in having ICT enabled working in most of its functional units involved in teaching, learning, research, administration and governance. A very strong infrastructure for e-libraries has enhanced academic growth of the faculty and students. Regular review of existing courses and introduction of new courses of current national and international relevance have been a major activity of the university to produce human resource which is more skilled and employable. Emphasis has been laid on inter-disciplinary and emerging technologies. To maintain high quality, the teaching and learning processes have been made more rigorous and effective. Evaluation process has been made more transparent and credible.

Creation of new knowledge through research is one of the major objectives of higher education. Realizing its role in creation of new knowledge, the university has not only made visible impact on national and international levels but has also attracted interest of other institutions for collaborative research. Recognition of the Department of Botany, Geology, Physics and Zoology by UGC for its ‘Special Assistance Programme’ and support received from DST under FIST programme to various Science Departments is the testimony of scientific advances made by the faculty members.
MONAD UNIVERSITY
N.H. 24, Delhi Hapur Road
Village & Post Kastla,
Kasmabad, P.O Pilakhwa - 245101
Dist. Hapur (U.P.), India
Tel : (+91) 8475074951/52/53/54/55 01222327000
Website : http://www.monaduniversity.com

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Mian Jan

Monad University, Hapur has been established vide Act No.23 of 2010 of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This has been published in its Official Gazette on October 12, 2010. A letter of authorization from the Government of Uttar Pradesh has also been issued on dated January 11, 2011. Subsequently, Monad University has come into existence and has started its operations.

Monad Educational Society (MES), a Delhi based non-profitable society is the premiere sponsoring organization responsible for setting up of Monad University. Monad, the university is anticipated to be the next biggest university in not only the city but the world, encouraging three objectives that are 'personal growth, 'efficacy in life', and 'public welfare'.

The university has been established with a commitment to provide a friendly atmosphere to the students where they can learn freely, find solutions to the day-to-day challenges of life and prosper to become the leaders of coming generation.

Monad University, a promising university offers a great opportunity to the prospective students seeking growth in their career with the range of their scads of courses.

The university has also been intended to promote fineness in teaching, academic development, as well as research. Experts from the varied domains have been thoroughly screened, selected, and brought together to shape up the careers of the prospective students and instill in them the best of the domain.

Monad University aims to achieve a global acclamation, besides creating a name for itself across the globe, by offering services of international standards to the students.

Multidisciplinary research forms the core of the university. Furthermore, Monad University understands the needs of an individual to live a dignified life, and thus works towards offering the same.

We expect that even you find a place for yourself at Monad University.
MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY
Ananda Giri IV Street, Kodaikanal 624 102, Tamil Nadu
Tel: 04542 - 241021, 241121, 241122
Fax: 0091-4542-241121
Email: atwunivc@yahoo.co.in, atwunireg@yahoo.co.in
registrar@motherteresawomenuniv.ac.in
Website: http://www.motherteressauniv.org

Vice Chancellor: Prof. Dr. (Mrs.) K. Manimekalai
Registrar: Dr. N. Kala

Mother Teresa Women's University is situated at Kodaikanal, a quiet hill station tucked away in the Palani hills of South India. This University was established in the year 1984 by the enactment of Tamil Nadu Act 15. This University aims to extend its service to women students of all communities. It strives for Academic Excellence and Personality Development and gives equal importance for promotion of employment prospects to young girls.

Vision: Empowerment of women through Education

Mission:

To Promote Quality Education to Women at all levels
To identify and address the emerging needs
To contribute to women-in-Development
To carryout research facilitating pro women policies

Well equipped with Library, Internet access,Laboratories, hostel etc.

Facilities Available:

- Reference Service
- Reprography Service
- Internet and EMail Facility
- E journal subscription-UGC Infonet has given the provision for searching the - full text journal - free text journal - abstract form journals - contentwise journals through kluwer and springer online - 2500 journals are available approximately.
- INFLIBNET - connectivity
- Indexing Service
- Abstracting Service
- Documentation Service
Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Allahabad (MNNIT) is an Institute with total commitment to quality and excellence in academic pursuits. It was established as one of the seventeen Regional Engineering Colleges of India in the year 1961 as a joint enterprise of Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh, and was an associated college of University of Allahabad, which is the third oldest university in India. For a short duration of two years (2000-2002), the Institute was affiliated to U.P. Technical University. With over 45 years of experience and achievements in the field of technical education, having traversed a long way, on June 26, 2002 MNREC was transformed into National Institute of Technology and Deemed University fully funded by Government of India. With the enactment of National Institutes of Technology Act-2007(29 to 2007), the Institute has been granted the status of institution of national importance w.e.f. 15.08.2007. The Institute had begun with offering Bachelor Degree Programmes in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. It was the first in the country to start an undergraduate programme in Computer Science & Engineering in 1976-77. Subsequently, in the year 1982-83 undergraduate programmes in Electronics Engineering and Production & Industrial Engineering were started. The first Master's Programme of the Institute was introduced by the Mechanical Engineering Department in the year 1966. In all other Engineering Departments, Master's Programmes were introduced in the 1970-71. To add a new dimension to itself the Institute established School of Management studies in 1996, which offers a two year / four semester post graduate degree programme in Management (MBA). The Institute now offers nine B.Tech., nineteen M.Tech. Degree Programmes (including part-time), MCA, MBA, M.Sc. (Mathematics and Scientific Computing) and Master of Social work (M.S.W.) programmes and also registers candidates for the Ph.D. degree. The Institute has been recognized by the Government of India as one of the centres for the Quality Improvement Programme for M.Tech. and Ph.D. The Institute has a very progressive policy towards extending all possible facilities to its faculty members to acquire higher degrees and receive advanced training. As a result, majority of the faculty members possess Ph.D. degrees. The entire campus is networked with 94 Mbps lease line. In the year 1972, the Institute initiated a self employment project and established an industrial estate with 68 sheds with the objective of encouraging entrepreneurs and creating additional employment avenues. The Institute was selected as a lead institution in the Design theme under Indo-UK REC Project (1994-99).
The Nagaland University Act was passed by the Parliament Vide No. 35.1989 and established in 1994 as a Central University.

The University has Kohima Campus at Meriema, Agricultural (SASRD) Campus at Medziphema, Engineering & Technology and Management (SETAM) at Dimapur. The Headquarters has been functional since 2010 at Lumami. Currently, there are six Schools and thirty seven Departments.

"The University shall disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit; to make provision for integrated courses in humanities, natural and physical sciences, social sciences, agricultural sciences, disciplines in the education and forestry and other allied programmes of the university, and to take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching-learning process, inter-disciplinary studies and research to educate and train manpower for the development of the state of Nagaland, and to pay special attention to the improvement of the social economic conditions and welfare of people of the state; their intellectual and cultural development"
Nalanda University was established in November 2010. The University came into being by a special Act of the Indian Parliament – a testimony to the important status that Nalanda University occupies in the Indian intellectual landscape. Nalanda is a stand alone international university unlike any other established in the country. Located in the town of Rajgir, in the northern Indian state of Bihar, Nalanda University is mandated to be "an international institution for the pursuit of intellectual, philosophical, historical and spiritual studies". This new university contains within it a memory of the ancient Nalanda University and is premised on the shared desire of member States of the East Asia Summit countries to re-discover and re-strengthen "educational co-operation by tapping the East Asia Regions centres of excellence in education...[and] to improve regional understanding and the appreciation of one another's heritage and history"(The Nalanda University Act). Nalanda University has been designated as an "institution of national importance". The particular emphasis of this university, an emphasis which sets it apart from all other existant universities in the region, is its foundational philosophy. This philosophy seeks to recover the lost connections and partnerships that existed in the region called Asia, before the onset of historical forces that led to their dissolution. Asian cultures have many such links that go deep into the past and are reflected in many common cultural features. The re-discovery of inter-Asian linkages in recent times has led to a resurgence in discovering and building upon a shared history. Nalanda University is envisaged as an icon of this new Asian renaissance: a creative space that will be for future generations a centre of inter- civilizational dialogue.

Nalanda is a word known across the world and for centuries. It stands for a university which attracted students and scholars from across Asia and even farther away. It was a centre of excellence not only for Buddhist studies and philosophy but for medicine and mathematics as well. After teaching thousands of students for centuries, Nalanda ceased its existence just as universities were opening up in Bologna, Paris and Oxford at the beginning of the second millennium CE. The shift of centres of knowledge from East to West was symbolic of the eventual transfer of power which followed within half a millennium. There is now a perfect opportunity to recreate the hallowed universalism of Nalanda as a centre of knowledge. The second millennium CE ended with a tremendous resurgence of Asia after centuries of stagnation, division and decline. Asia is today synonymous with a dynamic entrepreneurial and innovative culture, based on knowledge and enterprise not forgetful of its past yet not afraid to face the future. Asian countries are coming together to forge a continent based on the foundations of peace and harmony.
The Nalanda Open University is the only University in the State of Bihar meant for imparting learning exclusively through the system of distance education. The University was established in March, 1987 by an ordinance, promulgated by the Government of Bihar. Later, Nalanda Open University Act, 1995 was passes by the Bihar Legislature, replacing the Ordinance, and the University came under the authority and jurisdiction of the new Act automatically. The University is named after the famous Nalanda University of Ancient India. At present, the University is functioning from its camp office at Biscomaun Bhawan, 2nd,3rd,4th and 12th Floors, Patna 800 001. The University has established at its camp office at Patna a well equipped and fully automated modern office in an area of approximately 60,000 sq. feet, which houses an examination centre for about 1000 students, a state of the art Library with about 50,000 titles and a computer laboratory of about 300 IBM Pentium-4 computers, apart from administrative offices and other infra-structures. The University is recognised by the Distance Education Council (DEC), University Grants Commission, and Ministry of HRD, Government of India for imparting education through distance mode.

Aims & Objectives

- To Provide educational opportunities to those who are unable to take up formal education and are still desirous to upgrade their educational qualifications and acquire knowledge in various fields of learning through the print medium (correspondence course), contact programmes, study centres and mass media.
- To provide flexibility in matters of eligibility for enrolment for higher education, age of entry, choice of course, methods of learning, conduct of examination and operation of programmes.
- To offer degree and diploma courses and to make provision for research for advancement and dissemination of knowledge.
- To provide special facilities to groups like, elderly people, in-service personnel, housewives, people living in remote areas, socially disadvantaged people of the society and all others who wish to upgrade their skill and acquire higher academic qualification through distance education.
- To lay emphasis on vocational, as well as, conventional courses, leading to award of degrees and certificates.
- To create awareness for self-sufficiency and equip people with knowledge and higher qualification to enable them to become suitable for new job opportunities.
- To provide course for rural, agricultural, industrial and commercial needs of people and design learning material for improving socio-economic condition of the masses.
- To bring awareness in women, children and down-trodden of their social rights, duties and legal status in society.
The Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur was established under the Madhya Pradesh Act No. 16 of 2009, the Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidyalaya Adhiniyam, 2009 and established on 3rd November, 2009 with the following objectives:

To impart education in different branches of veterinary and fisheries and allied sciences as the university may determine.

To provide for the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in veterinary and fisheries sciences and,

To undertake the extension of such sciences to the rural people in co-operation with the government departments concerned.

With a humble beginning in small hutments on July 8, 1948 as Central Provinces and Berar Veterinary College, Jabalpur, the college, has today over a span of 62 years, evolved as a full fledged university named Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya (Formerly Madhya Pradesh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya), Jabalpur.

Madhya Pradesh has a rich heritage of livestock and poultry wealth with certain important breeds of cattle like Nimari, Malvi and Kenkatha, Bhadawari buffalo, Jamunapari goat and Kadaknath breed of poultry on the verge of extinction. Moreover, with the shrinking land holdings with the farmers, integrated farming system is the only answer for a sustainable economically viable enterprise for their livelihoods.

The establishment of Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur with its constituent colleges at Jabalpur, Mhow and Rewa having state-of-the-art infrastructure will open new avenues for protecting the livestock and poultry wealth by extending innovative package of practices for the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor and marginal farmers.
On January 15, 1974 the foundation stone of Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology was laid by the then Hon’ble Prime Minister of India late Smt. Indira Gandhi at Mashodha near Faizabad city. Shri Laxmi Narain Rai, a PCS officer of Agriculture Department, Government of UP, was deputed as officer on special duty. After a few months, he was succeeded by Dr. A.S. Srivastava who took over in October, 1974. Thereafter on 21,1975 the government of UP decided that the main campus of the university would be established at Kumarganj, Faizabad instead of Mashodha.

Shri A.D. Pandey, IAS (retired) was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of the university on 10th October, 1975. The university started functioning in a borrowed building of Gram Swalabi Vidyalaya Acharya Nagar, Naka, Faizabad. Dr. R.P. Chandola joined as the first Registrar of the university on November 1975. A committee was constituted for the site selection of Academic, administrative and residential blocks of the university at Kumarganj.

The committee submitted its report on 22nd January, 1976. On July 10, 1976. The paddy research station located at Mashodha Ghat along with ECF and NDS schemes were transferred to the University by the government and U.P. Institute Agril. Science, Kanpur which thereafter formed the nucleus of the research at the University. Dr. Kirti Singh took over the first Dean of the Agril. faculty on February 12, 1977 got approved creation of 20 departments in the college of agriculture.

The Mahamaya college of Agriculture Engineering and Technology (MCAET) a constituent college of ND University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad was established in 2002 at Ambedkarnagar by upgrading the department of agriculture engineering in the college of agriculture to cater the needs of development of engineering and technology to suit the condition of the farmers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh characterised by problems of user lands, water looked poorly drained soils scant power supply, small holdings, low purchasing power and poor rural infrastructure.
In order to meet the growing demand for management education, the Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal, with the help of a donation from Narsee Monjee Educational Trust, established a recognized Management institute of the Mumbai University in 1981. Since then NMIMS has grown into a flourishing University, offering courses / programs across various disciplines, such as Management, Technology, Science, Pharmacy, Architecture, Commerce and Economics. Today, the University has over 5000 students and more than 430 faculty members. The faculty at the University represent an eclectic mix of Industry and Academic experience; national and international experiences. SVKM’s NMIMS Deemed to be University (as per UGC Norms), one of the premier Universities of Higher Studies in India, has completed 33 years of its existence in the year 2013-14. NMIMS established in the year 1981 as Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, began its journey by offering a masters degree program in management studies, a course of the University of Mumbai with an intake of only 40 students and 4 full time faculty. Today, NMIMS is one of the fastest growing and the top, private University in the country. It has undergone a tremendous transformation since its commencement. Today, it stands as a large imposing University with 9 specialized schools plus two off-Campus operations, with an intake of over 6000 students and over 430 full time faculty members. From its temporary location at Bhaidas Auditorium, NMIMS has moved to a large complex of over 40000 sq feet where it stands today as a landmark in Vile Parle, an affluent suburb of Mumbai. NMIMS Deemed to be University (as per UGC Norms) has taken major initiatives in terms of programs, curriculum development, International Linkages, Placements and students’ development. Today, the University is a globalized centre of learning, providing its students a balanced exposure to research, academics and practical aspects of the industry. At SVKM’s NMIMS Deemed to be University (as per UGC Norms), we transcend horizons! Going beyond the average, putting in that extra mile, extending ourselves to excel and win on all accounts. Going by the past track record, in the 28th year of our existence, we have witnessed a quantum jump in the success stories we have achieved and the milestones we have crossed. Winning the BMA Best Management Institute of the Year Award 5 times, BMA Best Teacher of Management of the Year Award 7 times and BMA Best Management Student of the Year Award 7 times, NMIMS has been consistently ranked amongst the top B-Schools in the country. NMIMS has been awarded the ‘Golden Peacock Innovation Award-2007’ and BMA’s ‘Outstanding Management Institute Award’ for the last five years (2003-2008).
National Institute Of Technology Sikkim (NIT Sikkim or NITSKM) is an Institute of National Importance in Sikkim state of India. It is one of the 30 National Institutes of Technology in India. And is one among the ten new NITs established by the Ministry Of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India.

National Institute of Technology, Sikkim is one among the ten newly established NITs by the Government of India under the 11th Five year Plan, 2009. NIT Sikkim started functioning in August, 2010.

Currently it is being operated from temporary campus at the Barfung Block, Ravangla Sub Division of South Sikkim. It is likely to continue its activities at Ravangla Campus till its permanent campus comes up at Khamdong, Sikkim. It is managed by the NIT Sikkim Society registered under the Societies Act. All courses and examinations are conducted in English language as the only mode of instruction. NIT Sikkim offers a 4-year Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech) programme in four engineering fields. Admission to these programmes is taken through the National level engineering entrance examination - JEE (MAINS). Prior to JEE (MAINS), Students were admitted through AIEEE. India has the capability and the responsibility to offer the World Science & Technology essentially with sustainability, through philosophy, conscience and value system. NIT Sikkim will play its role. To develop the students as ‘Thinking Engineers’ by nurturing them in attaining and enjoying the technical and scientific excellence, global exposure and at the same time in beholding the philosophy and the values for India and the world as a whole. NIT Sikkim started admitting students for the academic session 2010-11 with an intake of 30 students in each of the following branches of Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech) programmes:

- Computer Science and Engineering
- Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- Electronics and Communication Engineering
- Civil Engineering (started in the year 2014)

NIT Sikkim is to avail Mechanical Engineering as a new branch for the academic session 2014-15.
The National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR) was established in 1998 by a Statute of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since its inception, the University has been home to vital conversations on law and justice. These conversations have acknowledged that questions of justice arise in all legal pursuits whether in the world of courts, corporations, education or administration.

Using law as an instrument of social change the University has supported crusades for land rights, disability empowerment and against moral policing and hate speech. NALSAR is committed to the creation of an ethical legal culture, which protects and promotes the rule of law. The social justice agenda is no laughing matter but the University believes that the cause of building a rule of law society is a continuous enterprise, which is sustainable if it is undertaken with optimism and good cheer.

With students admitted from all over the country and faculty drawn from home and abroad, NALSAR is counted amongst the top law schools of the country. We are proud of the position but do not see it as defining us. Students and administration revel in laughing at self and other. Humour both black and genial will be found aplenty at NALSAR.

In accord with its liberal outlook, legal education is imparted in an inter-disciplinary manner. Consequently, there is convergence between the disciplines of law, social sciences, humanities, and management studies in both developing and executing the curriculum in the various degree and diploma courses.

Teaching we believe becomes monotonous and mediocre unless accompanied with both theoretical and empirical research. A symbiotic relationship between teaching and research has thus been proactively forged in the operation of the academic programs.

The University in all its years of existence has attempted varied strategies to create a vibrant scholastic environment. We continue in honest reflection on what works and what does not as we strive to realize our aims and objectives.
The mandate of National Brain Research Centre (NBRC) is to be a Centre of Excellence in Brain Research with State-of-art facilities, to evolve the centre through a networking approach and generate highly trained human resource

The vision we have for NBRC is that it would not only grow into a world-class institute for brain research but also create a vibrant, active neuroscience community by catalysing the overall growth of this discipline in the country. The expected benefit from this initiative would be the generation of skilled manpower in this important area of research who would help India achieve an international leadership in this frontier area of science. This initiative would also help Indian neuroscientists to participate in global research efforts as equal partners.

The knowledge base generated from these efforts would help diagnostic tools and therapeutic strategies for treatment of brain-related disorders. A unique role for NBRC is that it will act as a node with linkages to other centres carrying out neuroscience research in the country, acting in effect as the "hub of the wheel" rather than the wheel itself.

The first announcement of the National Brain Research Centre by Dr. Manju Sharma, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology was on 14th November 1997 the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India’s first prime minister.

The Centre was registered as an autonomous Society on 14th June 1999 on 38 acres of land acquired on lease at Manesar, Gurgaon District, 40 km from Delhi. Prof. P. N. Tandon is the founder Chairman of the NBRC Society and the founder director was Prof. Vijaylakshmi Ravindranath. The institute at Manesar was formally dedicated to the nation by the Hon'ble President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Kalam on December 16, 2003.

Prof. Prakash Tandon, a neurosurgeon of international repute and a neuroscientist at heart, continues to be chairman of the NBRC society and is actively associated with neuroscience research. Prof. Vijaylakshmi Ravindranath, was director NBRC from its inception to 2009, and is currently chairperson of the Centre of Neurosciences at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
The National Dairy Research Institute as country's premier Dairy Research institution has developed considerable expertise over the last five decades in different areas of Dairy Production, Processing, Management and Human Resource Development. Information generated at the Institute and the services offered have contributed to the growth of Dairy Industry as a whole and well-being of millions of milk producers and consumers of milk and milk products. Realizing the challenging need of global Dairy Trade, the Institute is continuously working to develop its R&D and HRD programmes to better serve the nation in terms of food security, employment generation, poverty alleviation and economic prosperity.

The National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal was originally started as Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in 1923 at Bangalore. It was expanded and renamed as Imperial Dairy Institute in 1936 and was known as National Dairy Research Institute after independence in 1947. Subsequently, in 1955, NDRI Headquarter was shifted to Karnal. Facilities at Bangalore were retained to function as a Regional Station to serve the Southern States.

In 1964, Eastern Regional Station of the Institute was established at Kalyani in West Bengal. Both these Regional Stations continue to provide region specific R&D support for dairy development in these areas. In 1970, NDRI was brought under the wings of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to provide greater operational autonomy to the Institute in research management functions. In 1989, status of Deemed University was conferred to the Institute for further strengthening the academic programmes for human resource development.

The National Dairy Research Institute as the premier Dairy Research Institution undertakes research, teaching and extension activities towards dairy development in the country. Being the National Institute, it conducts basic and applied research with the objective to enhance animal productivity and also to develop cost effective technologies for the benefit of the teeming millions.

Further, the Institute provides high quality manpower to meet the human resource requirements for the overall dairy development in the country. The Institute also undertakes extension programmes for transferring the know-how from the laboratory to the farmers' fields.
National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up in 1986 under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. It has emerged as the premier Institute of Design, Management and Technology, developing professionals for taking up leadership positions in fashion business in the emerging global scenario.

NIFT has been granted statutory status under the act of Parliament of India in 2006, empowering the Institute to award degrees and other academic distinctions.

The Institute is a pioneer in envisioning and evolving fashion business education in the country through a network of fifteen professionally managed domestic centres at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Kangra, Kannur, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Patna, Raebareli and Shillong.

NIFT has set academic standards and excelled in thought leadership by providing a pool of creative genius and technically competent professionals. The Institute provides a common platform for fashion education, research and training.
National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) was conceptualized by Government of India on persistent demand of the food industry to have an Apex Body as a "One Stop Solution Provider" for the various problems of the sector. Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India has set up this institute with an initial investment of Rs. 500 crore (US $100 million).

The institute is spread over an area of 100 acres. The institute intends to act as a centre of excellence and an apex world class centre of global standards in the area of Food Technology and Management. It will cater to the needs of various stakeholders such as entrepreneurs, industry, exporters, policy makers, government and existing institutions. NIFTEM being an apex institution under Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) have developed strong linkages with industries.

World Class Education at NIFTEM

NIFTEM aims to become a world class education hub in Food Technology and Management. The salient features of NIFTEM are:

- State of art infrastructure put in place in consultation with eminent experts of the food sector, both from India and abroad.
- Fourteen world class state of the art teaching and research labs encompassing 7200m² of lab area. Further, there is separate provision for high tech research labs in future.
- Special classrooms with Multi-purpose Podium, Projection system, Lecture recording & Audio system.
- Acclaimed Faculty with Global Exposure; Visiting foreign faculty; Point-to-Point and Multipoint Video conferencing for interaction with globally acclaimed teachers.
- Five story modern NIFTEM knowledge Centre (library) in 6580m² area.
- Online access to about 4000 e-journals/books through DELNET, DIAA and other resources at library.
- Experiential learning opportunity through industry internship & business incubation centres.
- Unique opportunity for meritorious students to work at Foreign Universities/Research Centres under its international student exchange programmes.
- Training and Placement Support Cell.
National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences is a multidisciplinary Institute for patient care and academic pursuit in the frontier area of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences.

The Lunatic Asylum which came into being in the latter part of the 19th Century was renamed as Mental Hospital in 1925 by the erstwhile Government of Mysore. This hospital and All India Institute of Mental Health established in 1954 by the Government of India were amalgamated on 27th December 1974, and thus was formed the autonomous National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS). The priority gradient adopted by the Institute is service, manpower development and research.

Multidisciplinary integrated approach is the mainstay of this Institute, paving the way to translate the results from bench to bedside. On November 14, 1994, NIMHANS was accorded the status of Deemed University by the University Grants Commission, with academic autonomy.


The Vision Statement:
To be a world leader in the area of Mental Health and Neurosciences and evolve state-of-the-art approaches to patient care through translational research.
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) is the first national level institute in pharmaceutical sciences with a proclaimed objective of becoming a centre of excellence for advanced studies and research in pharmaceutical sciences. The Government of India has declared NIPER as an 'Institute of National Importance'. It is an autonomous body set up under the aegis of Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India. The Institute is conceived to provide leadership in pharmaceutical sciences and related areas not only within the country, but also to the countries in South East Asia, South Asia and Africa. NIPER is a member of Association of Indian Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities.

The Institute is located about 250 Km north of Delhi at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), Punjab on a total area of 130 acres.

"To become a globally recognized brand in the areas of education and research in pharmaceutical sciences for the benefit of people of India and other countries and the growth of the pharmaceutical industry."

Mission:
Imparting quality education in the areas of Pharmaceutical Sciences.
Promotion of innovative and translation research.
National/ international collaborative research and linkages.
Study of national/ international pharmaceutical policy issues.
Collaboration with pharma industries to meet the global challenges.
Creation of specialized centres to cater to the needs of pharmaceutical industries and other research and teaching institutes.
Conducting programmes on drug surveillance including study of sociological aspects of drug 'use and abuse'.
Community pharmacy and pharmaceutical management.
Continuing education programme.
Set in a picturesque landscape at the foothills of the Western Ghats, National Institute of Technology Calicut (NITC) is located about 22 kilometers north-east of Calicut City. National Institute of Technology Calicut is a Technical Institution of national importance set up by an Act of parliament (Act 29 of 2007) namely, the National Institute of Technology Act 2007, which received the assent of the President of India on 5th June, 2007. The provision of the Act have come into force with effect from 15th August, 2007 as per Notification S.O.1384(E) dated 9th August, 2007 of the MHRD (Dept. of Higher Education), New Delhi. As per the provision of the said Act, this Institution runs on non-profitable basis.

National Institute of Technology, Calicut was set up in 1961 as Regional Engineering College Calicut (CREC), the ninth of its kind and the first one to be established during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Until the formation of Calicut University in 1963, the institute was affiliated with Kerala University. It was largely due to the efforts of Pattom Thanu Pillai, then Chief Minister of Kerala, that the institute came into being. Prof. S. Rajaraman, first principal of Government Engineering College, Thrissur was appointed as the special officer in 1961 to organise the activities of the college until M. V. Kesava Rao took charge as the first principal of the college. The classes were initially held at the Government Polytechnic at West Hill, before it moved to its present campus in 1963. The college started with an annual intake of 125 students for the undergraduate courses, on a campus of 120 hectares (1.2 km²). The intake for the undergraduate courses was increased to 250 in 1966, 150 for the first year and 100 for the preparatory course. The annual intake was reduced from 250 to 200 from the year 1968–69 on account of industrial recession. After Prof S. Unnikrishnan Pillai took charge as principal in 1983, the Training and Placement Department was started to organise campus recruitments for students. The college moved into the area of information technology in 1984 with the commissioning of multi-user PSI Omni system and HCL workhorse PCs. In 1987 the college celebrated 25 years of its existence, and postgraduate courses were started. The CEDTI was established on the campus the following year.

In 1990 Shankar Dayal Sharma inaugurated the Architecture Department Block and construction of a computer centre was completed. In 1996, the institute website (the first in Kerala) was launched. The Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode functioned from the NIT campus in its first few years of existence before moving to its new campus in Kunnamangalam in 2003.
The Institute started its working from 2010. The temporary campus is located in Govt. Polytechnic, Srinagar Garhwal (Distt. Pauri Garhwal). Srinagar Garhwal i.e., 105 km from Rishikesh on National Highway No. 58 leading to Badrinath (193 km from Srinagar). Rishikesh is the nearest Railway Station.

Haridwar, a major Railway Station in Uttarakhand is 130 km from Srinagar. Nearest Airport at Jolly Grant, Dehradun is 125 km away from Srinagar. Taxis are available for Srinagar from Airport. Buses and Taxis are available for Srinagar from Rishikesh/Haridwar. It takes 4 to 5 hours to reach Srinagar from Rishikesh.

National Institute of Technology (NIT) Uttarakhand is one among the ten newly sanctioned NITs in 2009 by Government of India under the 11th five year plan. The Institute is fully funded by Government of India under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Presently, NIT Uttarakhand is carrying out its activities from its temporary campus at Government Polytechnic, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

A new temporary campus is also functional at old ITI Campus near Government Polytechnic. Presently the Institute is running full time B. Tech. Program in Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering with intake of 60 students in each branch.
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
NIT Mizoram, Chaltlang
Aizawl-796012, Mizoram
Tel. : 0389-2341236, 0389-2341774 / 0389-2341699
Email : nit_mizoram@nitmz.ac.in

Chairman : Shri K. Ravi Kumar
Director : Prof. U.C. Ray
Dy. Registrar : Ms. Lalthianghlimi Zote

The Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India vide its order no. F. 23-13-2009-TS-III Dated 30th of Oct. 2009 and 3rd March 2010, had decided to set up ten new NITs. In view of the above NIT Mizoram was started in the year 2010 in the state of Mizoram with an objective to impart education, research & training leading to B.Tech, M.Tech, M.Sc. & PhD. degrees. This institute has been declared as an Institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament. Here the students are admitted through All India Entrance Exam- Joint Entrance Exam (JEE Main).

NIT Mizoram is an Institute situated in the scenic beauty of Mizoram, wrapped between clouds and mountain rocks, which adds to its beauty. Being amongst the most educated states of our country with a literacy rate of 91%, it beholds a very peaceful and calm environment suitable for studies. The Institute, to cope with the present competitive needs, comprises of laboratories with the latest equipments and installed with best & latest softwares.

To serve the societal needs of the country in particular and the world in general through achieving excellence in innovative scientific and technical education and cutting edge research.

- To impart and enhance quality technical and scientific education to young men and women.
- To promote research in both fundamental and applied knowledge for the betterment of the society.
- To offer modern Under Graduate (UG) programmes in various branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, etc.
- To initiate new Post Graduate (PG) programmes in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Humanities and Social Sciences, MBA, etc.
- To provide facilities for research in all Engineering departments, Basic and Applied sciences and Humanities and Social Sciences leading to doctoral degree.
National Institute of Technology Nagaland (NIT Nagaland) is a higher education technology institute located at Dimapur in Nagaland, India. It is one of the 30 National Institutes of Technology. NIT Nagaland was set up by the Government of India in 2009, as part of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2012) for imparting technical education in the state of Nagaland. NIT has provided initial mentorship to NIT Nagaland for the initial two years of its establishment.

The first batch of NIT Nagaland (2010-2014) studied at NIT Silchar for two years and then the NIT Nagaland has shifted to its home state, Nagaland in September 2012. NIT Nagaland is a federally funded technical university established by an Act of the Indian Parliament.

The institute is located at the Old DC Complex at Chumukedima, about 14 kilometres (8.7 mi) from Dimapur.

NIT Nagaland is managed by the NIT Nagaland Society registered under the Societies Act. The institute is fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. At present the Government has three undergraduate courses in Engineering namely Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Computer Science & Engineering.

On October 13, 2012, former Union minister of human resource development, communication and information technology Kapil Sibal inaugurated the NIT Nagaland at Chumukedima. The NIT foundation laying function was attended by chief minister Neiphiu Rio, Lok Sabha member CL Ruala, top officials of the state government and the union HRD ministry.

Departments and Centres:

1. Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
2. Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
3. Department of Computer Science and Engineering
4. Department of Science and Humanities
The National Institute of Technology (NIT) Meghalaya is one among the thirty NITs in India established under the NIT Act 2007 (Amended 2012) of the Parliament of India as Institutes of National Importance with full funding support from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. A Centre of Excellence vibrant with academic activities and bubbling with youthful creative energy, making significant contribution to the World of Knowledge and Technology and to the Development of the State, the Region and the Nation. To impart quality education in the fields of Engineering, Science and Technology at Undergraduate as well as Postgraduate levels with special attention to encourage innovation and creativity in these fields. To engage in creation of knowledge and development of technologies through effective research programs.

NIT Meghalaya took birth in 2010 and started functioning from its temporary campus in Shillong in 2012. Its permanent campus is being set-up at Sohra (Cherapunjee). The campus will come up with state-of-the-art infrastructures and all the necessary modern amenities while maintaining harmony with the serene environment of Sohra. The aim is to build it to be a centre of excellence in education and research in the fields of engineering, science and technology. The vision is to develop it to be an Institution vibrant with academic activities and bubbling with youthful creative energy. The challenge is to overcome the apparent deficiencies due to its location and turn them into advantage. The Institute's efforts since the starting of its functioning in Shillong have been to set-up the best possibilities facilities within the limited available space. Being in a nascent stage the Institute needs lots of support and care from all quarters to bring it up. The Institute currently offers B. Tech. programme in five disciplines and Ph. D. programme in various Engineering, Science and Humanities disciplines. From 2014-15 it is starting M. Tech programme in the three disciplines of Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The Institute shall soon start UG/PG programmes in various other Engineering and Science disciplines too that are of relevance to the State and the Region. It shall always strive to provide the best environment for learning and research. Endeavour shall be to imbibe the spirit of creativity and entrepreneurship in its students. NIT Meghalaya shall be an Institution that does not remain isolated from its surroundings. It shall closely interact with the stakeholders, the society, the governments, the NGOs and shall strive to work for the betterment of the state and the region.
The National Institute of Technology Goa (NITGoa) is a premier technical Institute of the region. NITGoa was established in the year 2010 by an act of parliament (NIT act 2007) and it is declared as ‘Institute of National Importance’. NITGoa is an autonomous institute and functioning under the aegis of Ministry of human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India. The campus is located at Farmagudi, Ponda approximately 29 km southeast of Panaji, the capital of Goa and it is a temporary campus. The state of Goa is well connected by road ways, rail ways and air ways with various parts of the country.

The Institute offers under Graduate and Post Graduate courses in three Engineering Departments: (1) Computer Science and Engineering (2) Electronics and Communication Engineering and (3) Electrical and Electronics Engineering. The Institute also offers Ph.D in all the three above mentioned engineering departments. Along with that the Institute offers Ph.D in Mechanical Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Economics and English.

The Institute admits students into the B.Tech degree program on the basis of ranks obtained in the Joint Entrance Examination JEE(Main) and the scheme of Direct Admission to Students Abroad (DASA) with an intake of 30 students in each branch. The institute is sincerely attempting to deliver quality education and to achieve excellence in teaching, learning and research with high professional ethics.

For M.Tech Programme, the Institute admits students through valid GATE score followed by CCMT (Centralized Counselling for M.Tech Admissions). Each department is offering 20 seats for the said programme, out of which 18 seats will be filled up through CCMT and the remaining 2 seats are meant for the sponsored candidates.

National Institute of Technology Goa shall emerge as one of the nation's pre-eminent institutions. Through its excellence, it shall serve Goan society, India and the global society at large with all its challenges and opportunities.

NIT Goa strives for quality faculty, good students and excellent infrastructure.

Strives for excellence, through dissemination, generation and application of knowledge laying stress on interdisciplinary approach in all branches of Science, Engineering, Technology, Humanities and Management with emphasis on human values and ethics.
National Institute of Technology, Puducherry (NITPY), is one of the thirty National Institutes of Technology situated in Karaikal, Puducherry. NIT Puducherry is also one of the newly formed ten NITs, sanctioned by the Government of India in 2009, as part of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2012).

NIT Puducherry is currently functioning from Arignar Anna Government Arts and Science College, Nehru Nagar, Karaikal. Land for the construction of the new campus had already been procured near village Poovam (258 acres) from the government of Puducherry in Karaikal. Construction of the college campus is under progress.

Students are admitted to the Institute based on the marks obtained in the Joint Entrance Examination Mains (JEE - Mains). From the total number of seats available during the admission process, 50% of seats are reserved for the Home-State candidates (Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam, and Andaman Nicobar). The remaining 50% seats are filled on all India quota basis.

VISION

- To be among leading Indian Institutes for Excellent, Relevant, and value based Technical Education and Research.

MISSION

- To create the infrastructure and academic environment on par with best benchmarks.
- To offer undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes in the technical fields of national importance.
- To collaborate for research and consultancy works with leading national and international laboratories, institutes, and industries.
- To train young minds in intellectual and ethical strengths for developing their capacity in the areas of science, engineering, and technology.
- To relentlessly pursue professional excellence with ethics.
- To implement continuously improving models of comprehensive education.
National Institute of Technology Delhi (NITD) is one of the thirty NIT(s) established in the year 2010 by an act of parliament and has been declared as an Institute of National importance.

NIT Delhi is an autonomous Institute which functions under the aegis of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. It aims to provide instructions and research facilities in various disciplines of Engineering, Science and Technology, Management, Social Sciences and Humanities for advance learning and dissemination of knowledge.

The mission of NIT Delhi is to produce human resource those who are creative, competitive and innovative with high intellect and ethical values. The Institute is imparting holistic education, along with inculcating high moral values in its students.

NIT Delhi has started its academic session in 2010 with three undergraduate B.Tech degree programmes in Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Electrical and Electronics Engineering.

The academic activities of NIT Delhi were initiated at NIT Warangal in year 2010 which later moved to a temporary campus at Dwarka, New Delhi in June 2012 and now currently running at IAMR Campus, Narela (February 2014).

Possession of fifty one acre land has been allotted for permanent campus of NIT Delhi on NH-1, Narela sub city, New Delhi. The process of developing the permanent campus has begun.
National Institute of Technology Hamirpur is one of the twenty NITs of the country, established in 1986 as Regional Engineering College, as a joint and cooperative enterprise of the Govt. of India and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. The goals of the institute as embodied in the logo are truly remarkable in their scope of vision. The college provide Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctorate Education in Engineering, Sciences & Humanities; fostering the spirit of national integration among the students, a close interaction with industry and a strong emphasis on research, both basic and applied. It has been given the status of Deemed University.

Established in 1986 as Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh, it was a joint enterprise of the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh. On 26 June 2002 REC Hamirpur was awarded the status of deemed-to-be university and upgraded into an NIT. As a result of this transition the institute came under the sole purview of the Government of India. It has been awarded the status of Institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament, and judged best NIT in terms of infrastructure by the World Bank. For getting admission in NIT Hamirpur one has to clear the JEE MAINS examination in India.

NIT Hamirpur academic departments are...

- Architecture
- Chemical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Science and Engineering
- Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- Electronics and Communication Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Industrial Engineering
- Humanities and Social Sciences
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Energy and Environment
- Material Science
- Mathematics
- Statistics
The Central Government in consultation with the Planning Commission had sanctioned a scheme of establishment of Regional Engineering Colleges under the Third Five Year Plain in order to expand the facilities for technical education in the country during the plan period. The Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra was one of the seventeen colleges in the country. Vide letter No. 16-4/60-T.5, dated the 26th February, 1962 from the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi, it was established in the year 1963 as a joint and cooperative enterprise of Govt. of India and the State Government of Haryana to serve the State of Haryana and the rest of the country for imparting technical training to youth and for fostering national integration. Its objective was to provide instructions and research facilities in various disciplines of engineering and technology and the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in each such discipline. The first admission to five year B.Sc. (Engg.) degree course was made by the Institute in July, 1963 at Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh and Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala, with an intake of 60 students at each place. This was repeated in July, 1964 also. The Institute started functioning on its present campus at Kurukshetra from the year 1965-66. The students were admitted to the first year of the five year integrated B.Sc.(Engg.) degree courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. In 1967-68, M.Sc. (Engg.) degree courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering were introduced. In 1971-72, a degree course in Electronics & Communication Engineering and a Post-graduate Diploma Course in Scientific Instrumentation were started. In 1976-77, part time M.Sc. (Engg.) degree courses in Electronics & Communication Engineering and Instrumentation Engineering were started. The first registration for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology was done in July, 1967.

The Institute switched over to the four year B.Tech. Degree course with effect from 1985-86. The Course has since been designated as Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.). The M.Sc.(Engg.) degree in various disciplines has since been renamed as M.Tech. degree with effect from the session 1983-84. In 1987-88, B.Tech. degree course in Computer Engineering and M.Tech. degree Course in Electronics Engineering were started. In 1989-90, M.Tech. degree course in Water Resources Engineering was started in the Department of Civil Engineering. A special two semesters M.Tech. degree course in Instrumentation for candidates holding P.G. Diploma in Scientific Instrumentation has been introduced from January, 1988.
H.E. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, is the Visitor of our Institute. The Institute is managed by a Board of Governors (BoG) created as per NIT Act of 2007. Under the Act, the Director is the Principal Executive and Academic Officer. The Board of Governors is assisted by three other authorities, viz., The Senate, The Building and Works Committee and the Finance Committee. The Institute has different Departments, Centers and Technical Service Units (TSUs). Each Department or Centre is headed by a faculty member and each TSU is headed by a faculty member or an officer.

To become an internationally acclaimed institution of higher learning that will serve as a source of knowledge and expertise for the society and be a preferred destination for undergraduate and graduate studies.

NIT Rourkela was established as Regional Engineering College (REC) Rourkela on 15 August 1961 under the then Chief Minister of Odisha, Biju Patnaik and its foundation stone was laid by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. It was granted autonomy and functional independence by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2002 thus becoming one of the National Institutes of Technology.

NIT Rourkela is a deemed university, and is governed by its Board of Governors, which is responsible for the overall superintendence, direction and control of its affairs. The Director is responsible for managing the day-to-day affairs of the institute. He heads the Senate, which frames the curriculum and conducts the examinations. The Senate also appoints advisory or expert committees to make recommendations to the Board of Governors on academic matters related to various departments. The Director is supported in various activities by the Deans i.e. the Dean for Academics, the Dean for Student Welfare, the Dean for Planning and Development and the Dean for SRICCE (Sponsored Research, Industrial Consultancy and Continuing Education). The Registrar is in charge of all office matters, and has four Assistant Registrars to aid him.

Quality Policy
"Every student and employee of NIT Rourkela as well as all external agencies providing service to the Institute shall strive to achieve quality, speed and economy (in that order of importance) in all their endeavors. They will employ and create TECHNOLOGY to enhance productivity, protect the environment and uphold human dignity".
The Institute recently introduced a new curriculum in the line of IITs where more number of elective subjects are being offered to make the system flexible. Previously, the Institute used to follow the mark based system of evaluation, but have been switching over to credit based system in order to keep track with the global evaluation methods. Industrial training, Undertaking projects are parts of the education system and students are also encouraged to take various activities for social development through NSS and NCC.

The Institute recently has been converted from State Engineering College to National Institute of Technology. The total seats have been increased from 250 to 420 for the academic session 2007-2008. Recently three Under Graduate courses has been introduced in Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Transportation Engineering and Production Engineering. The Civil Engineering Department will start a PG programme in Structural Engineering to fulfill the requirement of the State. The campus which was nonresidential is to be made residential with reopening of two boys hostels and one girls hostel for the students admitted for the session 2007-2008. A master plan is under preparation for 335 acres of land where a new campus will be built with modern facilities for overall requirement of the Institute. The Institute is getting a 33 KV dedicated power supply through Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited for uninterrupted power supply in the campus. The R. D. Department of Govt. of Tripura took total renovation work of the existing buildings after conversion to NIT. The Institute is also obtained a grant of 12 crore rupees from DoNER for the development of infrastructure like extension of Library Building, extension of Academic Building, Centralized Computer Centre, new water treatment plant and boys and girls common room. The campus is now totally connected through Wi-Fi with wimax wireless backbone and all e-journal facilities are available in the digital library of NIT Agartala.

The National Institute of Technology Agartala is one of the 20 (twenty) National Level Technical Institutes setup by the Govt. of India. The Institute’s mission is "To help to improve the economic development of the country particularly the North-East states and also the public systems, through pursuit of excellence in technical education, research, consultancy and training".
The National Institute of Technology Arunachal Pradesh was inaugurated on 18th Aug 2010 as a member of a group of ten new NITs. These new NITs were established as centres of excellence in technical education to combat the growing need of technological professionals in India as well as in the World.

The Institute has been through many trials since its establishment in 2010; but ultimately has triumphed over all challenges and is thriving today with more than 350 students on roll and many distinguished members of faculty as well as a good many numbers of competent administrative personnels.
The institute is committed to the challenging task of development of technical education by preparing seasoned graduates in highly sophisticated field of engineering and technology. Development of India as an emerging industrial power is a demanding exercise as it involves the combination of cost effectiveness and efficiency along with producing world-class technology at the cutting edge. For about five decades we have been doing it with sincerity and commitment at NIT Raipur. At present the institute offers graduate level courses in twelve disciplines.

National Institute of Technology Raipur (Formerly Government Engineering College Raipur), situated in the capital of a newly incepted state of Chhattisgarh, has proven to be 'avant-grade' in the field of science and technology over past few decades in this region. With sweet memory of foundation ceremony by our president Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 14th September 1956.

The institute started with two departments namely Metallurgical and Mining Engineering. Later the inauguration of the Institute building was done by our Prime Minister Hon'ble Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru on 14th March 1963. From 1st December 2005, the institute has become the National Institute of Technology.

The Institute, located in Raipur, the Capital City of Chhattisgarh State, is spared over an area of 100 acres. Raipur city is well connected with Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Nagpur & Bhubneshwar by regular flights and is on the main Howrah-Mumbai railway line route.

The institute is 5 km from Raipur railway station and 14 km from airport on NH-6, the Great Eastern Road. The state of chhattisgarh is a mineral rich state having enormous potential for development with seemingly inexhaustible natural resources of coal, iron ore, lime stones, dolomite, tin, gem-stones and other minerals. Many industries, such as those of cement, steel, steel alooy, mines etc., are located in the vicinity of the institute giving it a unique advantage for industry-institute interaction in various disciplines of engineering.
National Institute of Technology, Silchar is one of the 30 National Institute of Technology's of India and was established in 1967 as a Regional Engineering College in Assam. In 2002 it was upgraded to the status of National Institute of Technology and was declared as Institute of National Importance under the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007.

"The vision of NIT Silchar is: establishing unique identity by development of high quality human and knowledge resources in diverse areas of technologies to meet local, national, and global economic and social need and human society at large in self-sustained manner.

The mission of NIT Silchar is to train and transform young men and women into responsible thinking engineers, technologists and scientists, to motivate them to attain professional excellence and to inspire them to proactively engage themselves for the betterment of the society.

- Teaching and Research with focus on emerging technologies, business process and High-Tech Solutions in Low-Tech environment.
- Integrating Technologies and Management in cross-cultural environments.
- Shaping Students Innovative, Entrepreneurial, Supportive, Assured and International.
National Institute of Technology, Warangal (Deemed University), formerly known as Regional Engineering College, was established in 1959.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone for this institute on October 10, 1959, the first in the chain of 30 NITs (formerly known as RECs) in the country.

The Institute is well known for its dedicated faculty, staff and the state-of-the-art infrastructure conducive to a healthy academic environment. The Institute is constantly striving to achieve higher levels of technical excellence.

Evolving a socially relevant and yet internationally acceptable curriculum, implementing innovative and effective teaching methodologies and focusing on the wholesome development of the students are our concerns. Thanks to UNESCO and UK assistance in the past, many developmental activities were undertaken. The World Bank Assistance under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP during 2004-09) had been a timely help in the overall development of the Institute.

The Institute currently has thirteen academic departments and a few advanced research centres in various disciplines of engineering, pure sciences and management, with nearly 100 laboratories organized in a unique pattern of functioning, Central Library with state of the art facilities, Auditorium, Student Activity Centre, Mega Computer Centre, Indoor Games Complex, big stadium, Seminar Halls with required infrastructure, Dispensary with state of art of facilities, etc. Faculty of repute, brilliant student community, excellent technical and supporting staff and an effective administration have all contributed to the pre-eminent status of N.I.T., Warangal. The Institute offers eight undergraduate programmes (B.Tech.,) in engineering, Twenty nine post graduate programmes (M.Tech., M.Sc., MCA and MBA) in engineering, sciences and management and research programmes in engineering, sciences, humanities, physical education and management.

The institute is well-known for its Research and Development, Industrial consultancy, Continuing education and Training programmes for teachers and industrial personnel.
National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, earlier known as Regional Institute of Technology was established on 15th August 1960 as a joint venture of Government of India and the Government of Bihar in the chain of RECs (Regional Engineering College) in India with the aim to generate technical graduates of highest standards who could provide technological leadership to the region. It was among the first eight Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) established as part of the Second Five-Year Plan (1956 - 1961). This was the only REC in the country which was named as RIT (Regional Institute of Technology). Therefore RIT Jamshedpur was actually the REC of undivided Bihar & Jharkhand. The foundation stone of RIT (REC) Jamshedpur was laid by Dr. Srikrishna Sinha, the then chief minister of Bihar, with the aim of nurturing talent and setting high standards of education and excellence. On 27th December 2002, in the line of all other RECs of India, RIT Jamshedpur (may be read as REC Jamshedpur too) was converted to National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur with the status of a Deemed University as per the decision of Govt. of India. The Institute is fully funded and governed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India since 1st April, 2003. On 15 August 2007, NIT Jamshedpur was given the status of the Institute of National Importance through an Act of the Parliament known as the NIT Act.

The Institute has 12 departments including engineering, science and humanities. The Institute, with 120 faculty, 3000 students, 150 administrative and supporting staff, is a self-contained campus. It is located on the outskirts of Jamshedpur on 320 acres of sprawling, rolling hilly, wooded land. It combines natural beauty of countryside with urban glamour of an industrial area. The flowing river and picturesque backdrop of low hills on one side and large tracks of forest on the other make the 320 acres of rolling campus an ideal place for higher learning and research. It has been growing from strength to strength ever since it was established in 1960. Situated in the heart of the rich mineral and industrial belt of Jharkhand State, the campus encompasses the Main building, the Library, the Computer Center, 11 hostels (9 Boys hostels and 2 Girls hostels), staff quarters, Guest House, a Students Gymkhana, a Post-office, a branch of State Bank of India, two ATMs, central store and a dispensary. The hostels and departments are connected with high speed wireless LAN. The institute maintains courts for basketball, volleyball, badminton and tennis. Apart from this, it also has cricket, hockey and football grounds. The institute is poised for bright and promising future. The courses have been completely restructured and prepared as per the needs of society and industries.
The National Institute of Technology (formerly known as Regional Engineering College) Tiruchirappalli, situated in the heart of Tamil Nadu on the banks of river Cauvery, was started as a joint and co-operative venture of the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1964 with a view to catering to the needs of man-power in technology for the country. The college has been conferred with autonomy in financial and administrative matters to achieve rapid development. Because of this rich experience, this institution was granted Deemed University Status with the approval of the UGC/AICTE and Govt. of India in the year 2003 and renamed as National Institute of Technology. NIT-T was registered under Societies Registration Act XXVII of 1975.

The Chairman of NITT is Dr. Rajaram Nityananda (also Senior Professor, National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research) and the Director of NITT is Dr. Srinivasan Sundarrajan. The institution offers Under Graduate Courses in ten branches and Post Graduate Courses in twenty one disciplines of Science, Engineering & Technology besides M.S. (by Research) and Ph.D. in all the departments. The faculty is inducted through a process of open advertisement throughout the country. The institute is an example of cultural unity with students drawn from most of the states in the country. The hallmark of the campus is the good facilities which caters to the academic and extra curricular interests of the students. The Octagon is the pride of the campus equipped with modern facilities like a CAD/CAM Lab, Local Area Network, High Speed Internet connection and other seminar and conference facilites. It is maintained and run by the Computer Support Group (CSG) of the institute. Apart from this the campus provides ample opportunities for developing extra curricular skills which include NCC, NSS, Students Chapters of IEEE, social clubs and sports & games. The Alumni of this institution have excelled in various spheres and are positioned very well globally in a number of leading Government, Public Sector & Private Organizations.

NIT-T hosts two inter collegiate fests namely Festember (Cultural) and Pragyan (Technical) and an inter department fest namely NITTfest (Cultural) annually. These fests draw students from most colleges of South India and are hugely popular. Apart from this each department conducts Symposium. The College has a total campus area of 800 acres. This includes good hostel facilites, Hospital, Post & Telegraph, Telecom Center, fully computerized State Bank of India (SBI) NIT branch with ATM facility, Book stall, Reprographic Center, Canteen, Swimming pool and Co-op. Stores.
National Institute of Technology Patna is the 18th National Institute of Technology created by the Ministry of H.R.D. Government of India after rechristening the erstwhile Bihar College of Engineering Patna on 28. 01. 2004. NIT Patna marked its humble beginning in 1886 with the establishment of pleaders survey training school which was subsequently promoted of Bihar College of Engineering Patna in 1924. This made this institute the 6th Oldest Engineering Institute of India. The graduate level curriculum was later elevated to the post graduate level in 1978. The institute is situated on the south bank of holy river Ganges behind Gandhi Ghat, one of the most important and reverential place of Patna. The Gandhi Ghat is associated with the immersion of ashes of father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi in the river Ganges. The campus has a picturesque river view with historic building presenting a spectacle of architectural delight and natural beauty.

National Institute of Technology Patna has been declared as an Institute of National Importance and has been granted a fully Autonomous Status by MHRD, Government of India. The Institute has also been declared as a Centre of Excellence of impart high level education training, research and development in science, engineering technology and humanities. It is imparting high quality education & values at UG (B.Tech), PG (M.Tech) & Ph.D programmes through its experienced faculty well versed in their respective field of engineering an technology with well equipped laboratories. At present the Institute has seven disciplines viz. Architecture, Civil Engineering, Compute Science & Engg., Electrical Engg., Electronics & Communication Engg., Information Technology and Mechanical Engg., and well established departments of physics, Mathematics and Humanities and Social Science.

National Institute of Technology Patna aims at setting out very high education standards and holds long record of academic excellence. The pedagogical aspects have been formulated to suit not only the needs of the contemporary industrial requirements but also to develop human potential to its fullest extent in a range of professions. Extra curricular activities are planed through games and sports, cultural programmes and NSS activities. Cultural activities provide a platform to know about the culture of various states and regions of the country and opportunity for national integration. Ever since its rechristening, NIT Patna has been on the fast track of development and has undergone numerous facelifts because of which placement records have witnessed unprecedented growth and is touching new heights as the graph of placement is increasing remarkably.
National Institute of Technology, Srinagar is one of the premier Educational Institutes in the Northern Regions of the country. It was established in 1960 and has been one of the eighteen Regional Engineering Colleges sponsored by the Govt. of India during the 2nd Plan. The Institute acquired the status of National Institute of Technology with deemed to be University status during August, 2003 and attained full autonomy in its Academics.

The Institute is situated at the the banks of world-famous Dal Lake, with the far-famed Hazratbal Shrine on other side of the campus. NIT Srinagar is a residential Institute with accommodation facility in Hostels and Staff-Quarters. There are four Boys and one Girls hostel which swallows about 1500 boys and 200 girls. Besides running the B.Tech Programme the Institute also offers M.Tech programme in many streams. In addition to that a large number of students are registered for M.Phil and Ph.D Programmes. Facilities and amenities are available at the institution such as NCC, NSS, Bank, Consumer cum Society, Shopping Complex, Recreational Centre, Dispensary with Ambulance, Guest House, Students Activity Centre, Gymnasium, Internet Centre, Telephone Booths, Fax Services, Diesel Generator, Bus Facility. The Institution has an Industry Interaction cell which was established in 1989 with the aim to remain at the fore-front on the Scientific and Technological development and to share its experience with industries in utilizing. Man-power and other resources are available at the institute effectively with the assistance of the participating industries. The Institute has one of the best technical library in J&K State. It has a collection of over 60,000 books on Engineering Science and humanities and about 6,000 bound volumes/Journals, both foreign and Indian. The library remains open from 9.00 a.m to 10.00 p.m. It has on –line repository of A.S.C.E, A.S.M.E.A.E.L, J.C.C.C etc in addition to journals through I.N.S.E.S, COMSORTIEM. It also has a collection of I.S.I codes, in the C.D-Rom format.

Vision: To establish a unique identity of NIT Srinagar by development of high quality technical manpower and technological resources for contributing to the economic and social development of the nation at large and region in particular. Mission: The mission of NIT Srinagar is to train & transform its students and faculty into well trained and highly motivated engineers, scientists, technologists who become knowledge makers as well as knowledge users for contributing to nation building with high degree of professional excellence.
The National Institute of Technology, Durgapur (formerly Regional Engineering College, Durgapur), was established by an Act of Parliament in 1960 as one of the eight such colleges aimed to function as a pace setter for engineering education in the country and to foster national integration.

It is a fully-funded premier Technological Institution of the Government of India and is administered by an autonomous Board of Governors.


As decided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the procedure for selection of candidates for admission to the Bachelor Degree Courses in Engineering/Technology in National Institute of Technology Durgapur and in other NITs is on the basis of State Rank/All India Rank (AIR) of AIEEE conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, and the same is executed through counselling by Central Counselling Board, AIEEE under guidance from MHRD, GOI as per schedule notified by CCB. In addition to the normal intake, a few seats are reserved for Foreign Students who are nominated by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Government of India.
At present there is an intake of 150 students per year out of which 50% seats are reserved for the students from Manipur and the rest 50% seats are reserved for the students from the other states of India. The student have to qualify through JEE for getting admission in the institute.

Director : Dr. Sarungbam Birendra Singh
Registrar : Shri Rajkumar Lalit Singh

NIT Manipur started its first session with the three branches of Engineering-Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering and Computer Science & Engineering. It is presently functioning in its temporary Campus at Takyelpat, Imphal. The institute has acquired 341.5 acres of land in lush green areas of Langol, Imphal.

The Institute is administered by the Director of the Institute under the direct supervision of Board of Governors (BOG) headed by The Chairman of the Board of Governors as the institute is registered under Manipur Societies Registration Act, 1989. The policy for academic activity will be made through Senate with prior approval of the Board of Governors and implemented through Dean (Academic). The Planning and Development of the institute will be implemented through Dean (P & D) whereas the Students Affairs will be looked after by Dean (Student Welfare).

Registrar is the custodian of all records of the institution and all administrative orders will be issued through Registrar, where he will also be responsible to the Director for proper implementation of the policy matter of the institute.

A Master Plan has already been prepared for total infrastructural development of the institute so that the institute may have the facilities of international standard.

Different development programmes have been undertaken for establishment of well equipped laboratories and library, augmentation of computer facilities. Construction of temporary Administrative and Academic building has been started at the Permanent Site.

The NIT Manipur is an autonomous Institute of National importance. From the Academic year 2013-14 two more branches in B.Tech courses are inducted viz Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

At present there is an intake of 150 students per year out of which 50% seats are reserved for the students from Manipur and the rest 50% seats are reserved for the students from the other states of India. The student have to qualify through JEE for getting admission in the institute.
The National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK) formerly known as Karnataka Regional Engineering College (KREC), is a public engineering college at Surathkal, about 20 kilometres north of Mangalore city. It was founded in 1960 as KREC while today, it is one of the 30 National Institutes of Technology in India and is recognised as an Institute of National Importance. It has a suburban campus, in close proximity to the Arabian Sea. National Highway 66 runs through the campus and serves as the major mode of access.

The foundation stone for Karnataka Regional Engineering College (KREC) was laid on 6 August 1960, at Surathkal. It was made possible through the efforts of U. Srinivas Mallya and V. S. Kudva and the area is now called Srinivasnagar in his honour. KREC began with three under-graduate courses in engineering: Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil, with affiliation to the University of Mysore. 1965 saw the beginning of under-graduate courses in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. In 1966, the college started its first post-graduate course in Marine Structures and Industrial Structures, followed by post-graduate courses in Industrial Electronics (1969), Heat Power (1971), Hydraulics and Water Resources (1971), Chemical Plant Design Engineering (1971) and Process Metallurgy (1972).

More under-graduate engineering courses were added later: Electronics and Communication Engineering (1971), Mining Engineering (1984), Computer Engineering (1986) and information technology (2000). In 1980, KREC came under the affiliation of Mangalore University, and the five-year under-graduate courses were shortened to four-years. On 26 June 2002, it was elevated to the status of a National Institute of Technology and has been called NIT Karnataka (NITK) ever since. It is now a Deemed University. NITK celebrated its 50th Institute Foundation day on 6 August 2009. The year long Golden Jubilee celebrations were inaugurated on 10 August 2009.

To facilitate transformation of students into good human beings, responsible citizens and competent professionals, focusing on assimilation, generation and dissemination of knowledge.
National Law Institute University (NLIU) is a law school and centre for research located in Bhopal, India. Established in 1997 by the State of Madhya Pradesh, it is one of the first three law schools to have been established under the National Law School system. Since its establishment, NLIU has consistently been rated among the three best law schools in India. The University launched its first academic programme in 1998, with eminent Indian jurist Prof. V.S. Rekhi, as the Director. Recognized by the Bar Council of India, the university admits 100 undergraduates each year through the Common Law Admission Test, who complete 15 trimesters before being awarded a combined B.A., LL.B (Hons.) degree. The post-graduate course offered at the university is the LL.M. degree.

The University is a member of the Association of Indian Universities and the patron of the university is the Hon. Chief Justice of India. It works closely with the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, as well as the National Judicial Academy. Since 2009, NLIU has been home to the Rajiv Gandhi National Cyber Law Center, established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. In India, legal education never received the attention that it deserved. It is a paradox that while the Indian constitution ushered in the Rule of Law and adopted a policy of development through law, little attention was paid to legal studies. It was increasingly realised by the professionals and academicians that the system of law teaching in India was thoroughly inadequate and unimaginative.

Justice J.S. Verma had proposed the first National Law School at Bhopal. However, the proposal could not take shape. National Law Institute University was set up in Bhopal by Act No. 41 of 1997, the "Rashtriya Vidhi Sansthan Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam" or the NLIU Act, 1997. The first programme was launched in 1998, and the courses commenced on September 1, 1998.

The Masters in Law (LL.M.) programme was launched in 2007, with the first batch graduating in 2009. The establishment of Student Bodies, Academic Cells and Associations commenced in 2002 with the establishment of the NLIU Moot Court Association. In 2007, the university witnessed the establishment of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Cell (ADRC) and the Cell for Awareness and Research in Environmental Studies (CARES). The Centre for Business and Commercial Law was established in 2008. The University published the first edition of Indian Law Review in November, 2009. The NLIU Law Review was first published in 2010, and the NLIU Journal of Intellectual Property Law was first published in 2012.
"The concept of a national institution to act as a pace-setter and a testing ground for bold experiments in legal education came up before the Bar Council of India in the context of the Council's statutory responsibility for maintaining standards in professional legal education under the Advocates Act, 1961."

The NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY came into existence through a Notification under the NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY Act (Karnataka Act 22 of 1986). It signified the culmination of efforts by the Judiciary, the Bar Council of India, the Karnataka Bar Council, the Bangalore University and the Government of Karnataka to reform legal education and to establish a centre of excellence for legal education and research in India. Thanks to the generosity of the Government of Karnataka and the Bangalore University, the Law School has a campus of its own, located in Nagarbhavi, about 10 kms from the City railway station and standing over twenty-three acres beside the Institute of Social and Economic Change. Since 1991, it is a fully residential university on one campus with three Halls of Residence for men, three Halls of Residence for women, two Hostels for post-graduate women students, three blocks for Faculty Quarters and two blocks for non-teaching staff Quarters besides the Academic Block. The munificence of Mrs. Sudha Narayanamurthy of INFOSYS has enabled the Law School to have the Shri Melgiri Narayan Rao Memorial Library, named after her father, for providing up-to-date library facilities. The library was inaugurated by Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti, the then Chief Justice of India, on 17th August, 2005. The Chief Justice of India is the Chancellor of the University. The Chairman, Bar Council of India, is the Chairman of the General Council. These connections lend a stature and prestige to the School which is unparalleled in the history of legal education in India. The Karnataka Act confers complete administrative and academic autonomy which facilitates innovation and experimentation in the pursuit of excellence in legal education. The first batch of students was selected through a National Entrance Test, and regular academic activities began on 1st July, 1988. It was a significant achievement that students from this batch won the Bar Council of India National Moot Court Competition in their very first year of legal education. Ever since, admissions to the Law School has been on the basis of performance at a National Entrance Test which has now, since 2008, graduated to a National Level Common Admission Test known as the Common Law Entrance Test (CLAT) and it operates to select candidates for all the National Law Schools in the country. Other law-teaching institutions are permitted to join in this method of selection of their candidates for admission to their law courses.
The National Law University Odisha (NLUO) promises to be an exciting new development in the field of legal education. A very new institution, its establishing Act of legislature was notified as recently as April 2009 and within a span of four months, classes commenced with the entrance being conducted in May. The University has made a name for itself by earning laurels with excellent performance of its students in various seminars, conferences and moot courts.

NLUO is located in Cuttack, a city dating back to over a thousand years, and also boasting a rich legal heritage – not only is the Orissa High Court situated here, but also some of the finest lawyers and judges of the country trace their roots back to this city. Currently the University has admitted students from no less than twenty-five States, representing a diverse range of socio-economic, ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds. We hope that in the years to come, students from even more diverse backgrounds will join NLUO, thereby underscoring its truly national character. There was a time, in pre-and early independent India when legal education was treated as a pathway to a vast array of opportunities.

The decline in standards began around the 1960s. This period was marked by a mushrooming of law colleges, most of which met Bar Council standards only in form. Whatever the real reasons for the Bar Council’s inability to stem the rot, one major factor could have been the sheer number of students enrolled at these spurious institutions. Law had become the last resort of the incompetent and perhaps the first of the indolent; for as matters stood then, if one paid the fee and stuck through the stipulated period the degree was almost assured.

The upshot of this abysmal situation was that it jolted the legal fraternity out of its stupor. It was in early 1970s that the Legal Education Committee of the Bar Council of India proposed the establishment of a national institution of excellence to promote legal research and scholarship. The proposed institution eventually took shape after thirteen long years in utero. The National Law School of India University (NLSIU) was set up at Bangalore and was an immediate success. So much so that it inspired a paradigm shift in legal education in the country. The law school at Bangalore rescued legal education from the mire it had sunk into by instituting an unprecedented curricula and methodology. It has since paved the way and provided the template for most law schools.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. Poonam Saxena  
Registrar : Shri Sohan Lal Sharma (R.A.S.)

National Law University-Jodhpur (NLUJ) is one of India’s leading national law university based in the vibrant and colourful city of Jodhpur, Rajasthan. NLUJ has constantly been ranked as one of the top law schools in India. Since its establishment in 1999, NLUJ has endeavoured to produce exceptional lawyers and legal scholarship aimed at pushing and challenging the existing boundaries of knowledge.

NLUJ attracts top quality students coming from diverse social, cultural and religious backgrounds from all corners of India. Students passing out from NLUJ work in top law firms in India and abroad, some practice in courts and while some have entered the field of legal academics. NLUJ students have studied further on prestigious scholarships at leading Universities in the world including Harvard, Yale, Oxford, LSE and King’s. The University has developed a holistic approach towards understanding law and justice from a multi-disciplinary perspective. The University offers unique five year integrated undergraduate programs i.e. B.B.A., LL.B.(Hons.); B.A., LL.B.(Hons.); B.Sc., LL.B.(Hons.) to generate especially skilled global legal professionals. These integrated programs offer unique and highly demanding honors courses in various facets of Law such as Constitutional Law, Business Law, Trade Law, International Law, Criminal Law and Intellectual Property Rights Law. The University’s one year LL.M. programs in Corporate Laws, IPR and Technology Laws, International Trade Laws, Banking and Finance, Cyber Law and Cyber Security aim to harness young talent for achieving the pinnacle of legal perfection. The University also offers LL.D. and Ph.D. programs in the quest for attaining excellence in higher education.

NLUJ boasts of a dynamic faculty having both experienced and young academicians coming from diverse backgrounds and drawn from almost all corners of India. The faculty members of NLUJ have studied at leading universities in India and abroad. The academicians at NLUJ have published their research in leading international and national refereed journals and are constantly involved in delivering quality teaching and undertaking bold experiments in pedagogy. Many reputed international scholars from leading universities including Harvard and Max Planck visit NLUJ on research and teaching assignments. NLUJ is committed to the advancement of knowledge and learning and is striving to become a centre for excellence in legal studies. It is dedicated to churning out committed lawyers with highest academic and professional standards and producing top quality legal scholarship.
Globalization is a challenge and also an opportunity in the present time. We require the convergence of economics, technology and law. India has a long history of business and technology. Its potential has been unleashed through the process of liberalization. Yet, smooth sailing requires the compass called rule of law. We have a mixed track record on this count. India has established itself as a democracy which is a success on the macro participative process of governance. Yet, there are other crucial issues of internal dimension. For instance, there is the complex task of assimilation of social classes that have been fractured for centuries in such participation. Cumulative economic progress needs to reach various layers to create a development index which is fair and equitable. Most importantly a transparent and speedy justice administration system which reinforces faith in rule of law is needed. Mahatma Gandhi had said, “We must become the change we want to see in the world.” Each one of us who is a part of this institution should be remembered for promotion of social justice, which will be our contribution to society. Our sincere endeavour will be to make legal education justice education, as an instrument of social, political and economic change, and to prepare lawyers who will be competent in the art of advocacy both at the trial and the appellate level and also skilled in judicial administration. The students of National Law University, Delhi will be shaped as agents of change as the country achieves its developmental goals for future generations. The primary mission of the University is to create lawyers who will be professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant, and will not only enter the Bar and the Bench but also be equipped to address the imperatives of the new millennium and uphold the Constitution of India.

Objectives are:
To evolve and impart comprehensive legal education including distant and continuing legal education at all levels to achieve excellence.
To organize advanced studies and promote research in all branches of law.
To disseminate legal knowledge and legal processes and their role in national development by organizing lectures, seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences.
To promote cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the rule of law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India.
To improve the ability to analyse and present for the benefit of the public, contemporary issues of public concern and their legal implications.
To liaise with institutions of higher learning and research in India and abroad.
To publish periodicals, treaties, study books, reports, journals and other literature on all subjects relating to law.
To hold examinations and confer degrees and other academic distinctions.
To promote legal awareness in the community for achieving social and economic justice.
Vice Chancellor I/c : Prof. (Dr.) Vijender Kumar
Registrar : Shri Kausar Jamil Hilaly, ACS

Our vision is to give to the society, the futuristic lawyers, compassionate judges, able administrators, visionary academics, noble intellectuals, distinguished leaders, responsible citizens and socially conscientious human beings.

The Committee appointed by the Chief Justices’ Conference on Legal Education and Training, 1993 and the All India Law Ministers’ Conference, 1995 had resolved to set up in each state of India a Law School modeled on the lines of the National Law School of India University, Bangalore for improving the overall quality of professional legal education in India. This was followed by the active initiation by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Assam and some of his prominent cabinet members who managed to receive an assurance from the Prime Minister of India that -

“The Central Government will assist in establishing a National Law School and Judicial Academy in Assam for imparting legal education for the development of teaching and higher learning in Law, with the power to award degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions. Further, periodical training program will be undertaken as a part of continuing education for advocates, Judicial officers, paralegal personnel, govt. officials etc. etc. including one year compulsory induction training for the newly recruited Judicial officers. For this purpose, a training institution named Judicial Academy will also function like a separate facility in the proposed Law University.”

To evolve and impart comprehensive legal education and training at all levels to achieve excellence in the working of the Judicial Institutions;  
To organize advanced studies and promote research in all branches of law;  
To disseminate legal knowledge by organizing lectures, seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences;  
To promote cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to promote and foster the rule of law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India;  
To improve the ability to analyze and present for the benefit of the public contemporary issues of public concern and their legal implications;  
To liaise with institutions of higher learning and research in India and abroad;  
To publish periodicals, treaties, study books, reports, journals and other literature on all subjects relating to law.
The urgent need to initiate advanced studies in the areas of History of Art, Conservation, and Museology has been discussed for years and the first step was taken in 1983, when diploma and post graduate diploma courses in History of International and Modern Art and their Sources and Restoration of Oil paintings were initiated in National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

In the year 1985, the programme was shifted to National Museum and its scope was expanded to include teaching of History of Art, covering both Ancient and Modern, Eastern and Western. The programme of Restoration of Oil paintings was also widened to include the restoration of other works of art of organic and inorganic material.

With a view that the students can benefit and make a career out of these advanced studies, and because of the fact that mere diplomas may not make them eligible to apply and compete for various posts in the museums, galleries and universities, it was considered appropriate to set up an Institute that could award its own M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

Thus the Society of the National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Delhi was formed and registered on January 27, 1989 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Based on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India accorded the status of 'Deemed to be University' on April 28, 1989 to the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, to be administered by the above Society.
The National School of Drama is one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only one of its kind in India. It was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as one of its constituent units in 1959. In 1975, it became an independent entity and was registered as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Training in the School is highly intensive and is based on a thorough, comprehensive, carefully planned syllabus which covers every aspect of theatre and in which theory is related to practice. As a part of their training, students are required to produce plays which are then performed before the public. The syllabus takes into account the methods of great theatre personalities who have shaped contemporary theatre in all its variety. The systematic study and practical performing experience of Sanskrit drama, modern Indian drama, traditional Indian theatre forms, Asian drama and western dramatic protocols give the students a solid grounding and a wide perspective in the art of theatre. Besides its 3-year training programme, the School has also explored new vistas in the areas of children’s theatre and decentralization of theatre training through workshops under the Extension Programme. The School has two performing wings – the Repertory Company and Theatre-in-Education Company. The Repertory Company was started in 1964 with four artistes – Shri Ramamurthy, Ms. Meena Williams, Ms. Sudha Shivpuri and Shri Om Shivpuri – with the objective of providing a platform where graduates of the School could perform plays professionally. Over the years it has presented works of various playwrights and directors who have been associated with it and has evolved into one of NSD’s major institutions, working on contemporary and modern plays as well as introducing experimental work on a regular basis. In addition to doing productions, it organizes its own Festival, where past and new productions are introduced and staged each summer. NSD’s Repertory Company also tours and performs extensively in India and abroad. The second performing wing the ‘Theatre-In-Education Company’ (Sanskar Rang Toli) was established in October 16, 1989, and is one of the most important theatre education resource centres in the country. It consists of a group of actor-teachers working with and performing for children. The major focus of the TIE Company is to perform creative, curriculum-based and participatory plays in schools, specially designed and prepared for children of different age groups. The major thrust of the plays is to create an atmosphere that encourages children to raise questions, take decisions and make choices with an awareness of themselves within the larger social context. The TIE Company has done more than 800 performances of 26 plays in Delhi and other parts of the country. More than 5.5 lakh children, apart from college students, teachers, parents and theatre lovers, have witnessed these plays.
It was established by the Government of Kerala, by virtue of Act 27 of 2005 by taking over the erstwhile National Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), which was established and managed by the Bar Council of Kerala and Bar Council of Kerala Trust. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India dedicated the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) to the nation here on January 7, 2006.

Those who have passed the Higher secondary examination of the Government of Kerala or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto by this National University with not less than 50% of the aggregate marks are eligible to apply for admission for the Five Year integrated B.A. LL.B(Hons.) degree course. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be eligible for the relaxation of 5% of required minimum marks. The total number of seats for the 5 year B.A. LL.B(Hons.) course is 65, out of which 41 seats are open merit seats. 5 seats are reserved for SC community, 1 seat for the ST community and 16 seats for OBC candidates. The Student for the course has to write an entrance test arranged by the university. Admissions to the course will be made on the basis of merit, which will be determined with reference to the marks obtained in the Entrance Test and Interview plus proportionate marks obtained in the qualifying examination calculated on 50 marks as the maximum. Those who secure less than 50% in the entrance examination, i.e. written test, interview and the proportional marks of the qualifying examination, shall not be considered for admission. The Entrance Examination shall be of 3 hours duration. The test will be on such subjects like General knowledge, Logical reasoning, Language skills and aptitude for legal studies. Society, Science and Law, Medical Jurisprudence, Law and Medicine, Law and Forensic Science are some of the specialised subjects offered and taught by the experts in the field, so as to make the graduates of this University professionally competent. The students are also given full exposure to some of the socially relevant subjects like, Cyber law and E-Governance, Energy Law, Media and the Law, Environment and Law etc. Thus study in this University is made intellectually challenging and professionally rewarding. The teaching methods at NUALS are varied. The discussion method, a combination of the case law method and Socratic method are employed in teaching the subjects. Extensive discussions are an integral part of each lecture. Seminars, Moot Courts, Workshops, Field visits etc. are used as a tool to activate the students and to give them intellectual exercise with an idea of developing in them an urge for learning the law in the context of practice. The project work is structured in such a manner that the students are encouraged to do research and write on subjects of current importance. The project work carries 25 out of 100 marks and the students are encouraged to publish these in the leading law journals.
The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, is a premier organization dealing with capacity building and research in planning and management of education not only in India but also in South Asia. In recognition of the pioneering work done by the organization in the field of educational planning and administration, the Government of India have empowered it to award its own degrees by way of conferring it the status of Deemed to be University in August, 2006. Like any Central University, NUEPA is fully maintained by the Government of India.

The National University has its origin dating back to 1962 when the UNESCO established the Asian Regional Centre for Educational Planners and Administrators which later became the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration in 1965. After 4 years of its existence, it was taken over by the Government of India and renamed as the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators. Subsequently, with the increased roles and functions of the National Staff College, particularly in capacity building, research and professional support services to governments, it was again renamed as the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) in 1979.

The National University comprises eight Departments.

It has an outstanding multi-disciplinary faculty and a library which is well stocked with a large number of books, national and international journals and official documents in the area of educational planning and administration. In addition to its multifarious activities, the National University offers M.Phil., Ph.D. and Part-time Ph.D. programmes in educational policy, planning and administration from a broader inter-disciplinary social science perspective. The research programmes of NUEPA cover all levels and types of education from both national and international development perspectives.
National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL) is a law university located in Ranchi, India. It was established by a legislative act, by the State Of Jharkhand (act no. 4 of 2010) as the fourteenth National Law University of India. Professor B.C. Nirmal is the Vice-Chancellor of the University; formerly he was the Head and Dean of Law School, Banaras Hindu University (Varanasi). Professor A.K Koul was the founding Vice-Chancellor of the university who specialized in International Trade Law especially on WTO. Earlier he was the Vice-Chancellor of National Law University, Jodhpur. The University is located on Kanke Road on the outskirts of Ranchi just ahead of Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry & Allied Sciences and Birsa Agricultural University. It was formally inaugurated by the Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court and Supreme Court Judge designate Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra on April 26, 2010. The 63.76-acre site, is among the largest National Law Universities in India. The University has a very extensive schedule when it comes to its Academics. The university has a semester system i.e. 2 semesters in an academic year. Each academic year a student has to undertake 5 CAT (Continuous Assessment Test) for each subject out of which 3 are announced tests and 2 are announced ones. The Students are also required to undertake compulsory CRE (Court Room Exercise). The number of CRE’s depends on the number of Law subjects. The University also organises seminars and workshops so as to make the students aware of the diverse fields of law and also its practicalities. Admissions to NUSRL are done through the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT). Student Preference shows that the University is faring well in the league of National Law Universities and remains a priority amongst the newly open National Law Universities. NUSRL offers undergraduates a five-year integrated B.A.(Hons,) LL.B(Hons) program which, upon completion, qualifies the student to sit for the bar to practice law in India. The program is a mix of relevant social science subjects and law subjects. The time span for the course is 5 years divided into 10 semesters. In the first two years, the law student attends courses on English, Political Science, Philosophy and Economics alongside standard legal subjects, such as Law of Torts, Law of Contracts and Constitutional law. In the latter three the curriculum consists majorly of legal subjects. At the post-graduate level, the university offers four-year integrated LL.M-PhD, three-year Doctor of Juridical Science (J.S.D) and two-year PhD programs, for which the admission is through an entrance test, group discussion and oral test conducted by the University.
NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
Eru Char Rasta, Dandi Road
Navsari - 396 450, Gujarat
Tel : (02637)282823 (Reg); (02637) 283869 (VC)
Fax : (02637) 282554, (02637)283794
EPABX: (02637)282771-75, (02637)282823
Email : vc@nau.in registrar@nau.in Website : http://nau.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. A. R. Pathak
Registrar : Dr. G. G. Radadia

Navsari Agricultural University of erstwhile Gujarat Agricultural University has been bestowed with the status of a full-fledged independent State Agricultural University with effect from May 1, 2004. Navsari Agricultural University is imparting agricultural education up to Ph.D. level in all the established faculties of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Veterinary to develop quality agricultural professional manpower, NAU also imparts vocational education and training through Diploma / Certificate courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock Inspection, Bakery, Landscaping & Gardening and Fisheries through Agricultural Polytechnics and Agri-Clinics for Horticulture and Agricultural Schools, LITC, Bakery, Gardner and Fisheries training centers respectively.

Navsari Agricultural University undertakes fundamental, applied and verification research in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, agricultural engineering and animal sciences through respective faculties, two zonal research stations, three main crop based research stations, three regional research stations and six satellite research stations.

NAU has a strong extension network of krushi vigyan kendras for transfer of technologies to farmers and agri-entrepreneurs. NAU has initiated single-window-delivery system through Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC).

NAU’S New Initiatives:

Education and Research
- Established Faculty of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry and initiated U.G. programme.
- Initiated P.G. programmes in Biotechnology and Post-Harvest Technology.
- Establishment of Bioinformatics centre imparting education upto Ph.D. Level.
- Establishment of Food quality , testing , Biocontrol laboratories and Pesticides Residue.
  :: Experiential learning
- Commercial units to produce Mango pulp and tomato processing, onion dehydration and agriculturally important microorganisms and bio-pesticides.
- Tissue culture facility to undertake micro-propagation of economically important crops of South Gujarat.
- Facility for training on protected cultivation of high value vegetable and flower crops.
  :: Infrastructure
- Commissioned two new Girls Hostels (for 90 girl students) and one New PG Hostel (for 65 Post graduate students). Another girl hostel is under construction.
In the early 1950's, in order to revive the lost glory and the heritage of ancient Nalanda Mahavihara, his Excellency Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Republic of India, declared that the ancient seat of Buddhist learning at Nalanda would be revived. At the insistence of Ven. Bhikshu Jagdish Kashyap and with this goal in mind, the Government of Bihar established a research institute called "Magadh Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Pali and Allied Languages and Buddhist Learning" at Nalanda in 1951. It later came to be known as Nava Nalanda Mahavihara.

The inspiration behind the establishment of this institute was to develop a centre of higher studies in Pali and Buddhism along the lines of ancient Nalanda Mahavihara. From the beginning, the institute functioned as a residential institution, with a limited number of Indian and foreign students.

The present campus of the Mahavihara is 100 kms from the metropolis of Patna, situated on the southern bank of the historical lake, Indrapuskarani. Close to the northern bank lie the ruins of the ancient University of Nalanda.

On November 20, 1951, the foundation stone of the first building was laid by His Excellency, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Engraved upon it are the following words:

"Let the rays of the sun of Nalanda rise from the summit of this rock in order to brighten the vernacular after the passing away of its nights of darkness (period of its obscurity)."

Ven. Bhikshu Jagdish Kashyap became the Founder-Director of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, and continued in that capacity until February 1955. One of his major accomplishments was the complete publication, in 41 volumes, of a critical edition of the entire Pali Tipitaka in Devanagari script. It was very popular and quickly went out of print.
Navrachana University strives to create opportunities through national and international linkages with other Universities, Businesses and Industries for students and faculty to keep abreast of emerging fields, technologies and methodologies in the true spirit of Navrachana as a vibrant centre for Higher Education.

The University has embarked on a journey that is set to transform higher education, where the aspirations of the individual, seeking knowledge and self-development is centric for demanding career options. In creating a new University there has been a heightened sense of anticipation and a realization that we are at the cusp of something quite unique within the education sector in our Country, a task which requires due attention to the three essential factors- Infrastructure, faculty and students- that take an academic institution to high standards. NU has been envisioned as a multi-disciplinary University, of global stature, offering opportunities for learning, research and betterment of the individual and Society. "Excellence in academic and holistic self development of students, teachers and administrators is the mantra of the University" the focus would always be on pedagogy that responds to the needs and challenges that the coming decades are likely to pose, on experienced faculty well-versed in their core subjects with a passion for teaching as well as research, and supported in their endeavors by infrastructure where the students will be able to select subjects for serious study that skim across the barriers of Humanities, Education, Design and Architecture, Engineering and Technology, Pure and Applied Sciences, Management and Media and Communication. We do believe that technology, relevant management practices and social commitment is the corner stone of development for India today. Hence the core focus of Navrachana University shall necessarily be studies of appropriate, current-day technologies and innovative management curricula, responsive to the needs and challenges that the coming decades are likely to pose. Navrachana University is a “learning institution”. The learning process permeates curriculum development and transaction with experiential learning and extra mural curriculum playing an important role. Continuous assessment of students' performance and emphasis on internal evaluation entails a dynamic teaching-learning approach. Navrachana University is a private statutory university established in 2009 under the Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009 (Gujarat Government Gazette, Extraordinary, Volume L, Tuesday, July 7, 2009). In March 2011, it was recognized by the University Grants Commission under the UGC Act, 1956. It is a unitary non-affiliating university and does not receive any grant-in-aid or other financial assistance from the Central or State Government.
Rajiv Gandhi Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, presently comprised into "Nehru Gram Bharati Vishwavidyalaya" and had been evaluated by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), UGC and had been accredited by B+ Grade. This Degree College was established in the year 1996 by Shri. G.D. Memorial Trust and all its Syllabus is being automatically converted into Nehru Gram Bharati's Syllabus from the current session i.e. 2008-09.

NGBU's mission is to global, socially conscious and integrated University provide wide rage of courses. All its admissions will be carrieds out in the name of Nehru Gram Bharati University, Jamunipur, Kotwa, Dubawal, Allahabad.

It may be recollected that on 26th July 1962 Late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru the then Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone of the "Nehru Gram Bharati" at village Dubawal near Jamunipur-Kotwa of his Phulpur Parliamentary constituency. On this occasion addressing the gathering, he emphasized the need of vocational, technical and professional education apart from conventional one.

He promised his electorate that the children's of Kisans need not to go to the cities for higher education, instead, would be educated and trained in the rural institutes, which is being setup in the village itself. These boys and girls will also get employment/self employment opportunities in their own villages. He also hoped that such rural institutes would come up in other part of the country also.

The Nehru Gram Bharati University is a society registered under societies Registration Act. 1860 with registration No. 1117/2006-2007 dated 02/01/2007. It has also been registered u/s 12AA of Indian Income Tax Act 1951 and exempted from Income Tax u/s 80G vide registration No. 58-59/359/12AA & 80G(5)(VI)/still/Allahabad-/2007-08.
Netaji Subhas Open University is the premier State Open University in India. The year 1997 was the birth centenary year of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The Chief Minister of West Bengal made an announcement at a State function that an Open University would be set up soon and dedicated to Netaji’s hallowed memory. The Higher Education Minister, Govt. of West Bengal spearheaded the idea after his visit to the Open University in U.K. Under his instruction was set up a ten-member steering committee headed by late Dr. Bhaskar Ray Chowdhury, former Vice-Chancellor of Kolkata University.

Following this, a State Act (W.B. Act (XIX) of 1997 and Recognised by U.G.C.) was passed on the 20th August 1997 in favour of opening a University for imparting Distance Education. Netaji Subhas Open University was established by bifurcated Netaji Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS) and in terms of the Act of West Bengal State Legislative Assembly and is housed in Historic building of Sri Sarat Chandra Bose, elder brother of Netaji. The University started functioning with effect from July 1998 Semester, only with the Bachelor's Degree Programme in Arts & Commerce to provide an opportunity of higher education in the vernacular medium to various disadvantaged groups of aspiring learners. It is the tenth Open University of the country and the ninth State Open University. Professor Radharaman Chakraborty, the then Director of NIAS was appointed as the first Vice Chancellor of NSOU. An Advisory body, consisting of eminent educationists and senior administrators was constituted to plan and oversee the activity of the newly opened University. They executed the preliminary set-up necessary for the functioning of the Open University and from July 1998, 31 Study Centres started functioning under Netaji Subhas Open University with a Bachelor Degree Programme (BDP) in Arts & Commerce. Since January 1999 semester further 5 study centres were opened with Arts & Commerce Courses under the BDP.

The University started Bachelor’s Degree Programme in Science subjects from January, 2000 session. The Post Graduate Degree Programme in Science subject(Mathematics) and Arts Subjects (History and Social Work) were started in January,2002 and January, 2004 session respectively. The second Vice-Chancellor of NSOU is Professor Surabhi Banerjee who took over charge on 17th November 2001. She is also the first lady Vice-Chancellor of NSOU. She handed over her charge as Vice-Chancellor to Shri Joydeep Sil, the then Registrar of the University, on 15.05.2008.
NIILM University announces its commitment to become one of India’s leading universities with an accredited repute for excellence in research and teaching. The University is equipped to take up challenges of the enormous change taking place all around and committed to empower its faculty and students to contribute significantly. The University is geared up to offer Undergraduate and Postgraduate degrees in different disciplines. The University possesses a team of dedicated, highly qualified and industry experienced faculties. As mentors, they provide numerous student-research opportunities at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, inspiring students to advance their skills and aspirations. The University aims to facilitate and promote studies, research and extension work in emerging areas of higher education with focus on enriched education in the disciplines of engineering, technology, management, journalism and mass communication, etc. and also to achieve excellence in allied fields. NIILM University will educate citizens and leaders of competence, conscience, and compassion and cultivate knowledge and faith to build a more humane, just, and sustainable world. To create a brilliant future of the NIILM University in which the students, faculty and staff thrive and the citizens, the nation and the world benefit, a future in which the NIILM University is the recognized leader among other universities in:

• Teaching, scholarship and service
• Engagement and public service
• Economic development
• Arts and culture
• Global reach
• Athletics

Building on the existing strong foundation of academic excellence, knowledge and understanding, NIILM University will advance into the highest tier of the nation’s leading public research universities, thereby expanding the scope of its reach and the strength of its world-wide impact. NIILM University has a mission to qualify its students for personal success, and direct usefulness in life and teaching the blessings of liberty, inculcating love and reverence in pursuit of happiness. Developing and fostering students to become successful professionals, potential leaders and socially responsible global citizens, who incorporate the University values of study, reflection, community, and service into their lives. The University is committed to diversity, sustainability, and the integration of the liberal arts, the sciences, and professional programs. We offer undergraduate, graduate, and professional continuing education programs, with particular emphasis on the undergraduate experience. Our community and campus settings enhance the quality of student life. We value the diversity of our University community, and we strive to attune ourselves and our programs to our global, pluralistic society. We share the belief that humane and environmentally sound economic and social development derive from the expansion, diffusion, and application of knowledge.
NIIT UNIVERSITY
Neemrana, NH 8, delhi- jaipur highway
Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan
Toll free no. -1800-103-5050
Email : info@niituniversity.in
Websaite : http://www.niituniversity.in

Founder : Shri Rajendra S. Pawar
President : Rajendra Kumar Pandey
Vice President, Dean (Academics) : Prof. Parimal Mandke

NIIT University, a not-for-profit institution, is sponsored by NIIT Limited, and it inherits more than three decades of its rich experience, know-how and global reputation.

Since inception in 1981, NIIT Ltd. has been at the forefront of imparting training to ensure skills-sets in line with industry requirements. Its courses in IT, Banking, Finance, Insurance, Communication Skills and Management have built satisfying careers for millions of learners. Along the way, NIIT has created the largest industry partnership programme in the world, including relationships with over 2,000 companies in operations that span 40 countries.

It is an acknowledged institution in learning content development and the application of IT to enhance learning. NIIT Imperia uses synchronous learning technology to deliver Executive Management Education from IIMs across India. Current broadcasting studios deliver programmes from IIM Kolkata, IIM Indore, IIM Lucknow and IIM Ahmedabad.

NIIT University is equipped with state-of-the-art technology-enabled teaching and a strong research-focused curriculum, some of which originated in NIIT’s incubation lab viz. Centre for Research in Cognitive Systems (CRCS) on IIT Delhi campus.

This award-winning lab, including the team, equipment, patents and cumulative body of research is gifted by NIIT Limited as the first building block of the upcoming not-for-profit NIIT University.

The strong reputation for Trust, Innovation and Technology that has been created by NIIT Limited will provide a powerful platform for NIIT University in its formative years.
Nilamber-Pitabmer University is a nascent but vigorous state university catering to the aspiring students of the Palamu, Garhwa and Latehar Districts in the state of Jharkhand. Established in 2009, it operates 15 Post-graduate departments besides the usual undergraduate, technical and vocational curricula like Dental, Journalism, Engineering, and B.Ed., to fulfill the long standing needs of higher education for the talented but generally deprived populace of this underprivileged area.

With a distinguished and dedicated faculty cluster in each of the postgraduate departments, the university is looking forward to establishing a new benchmark of excellence and achievement in the academic world.

The courses are being imparted at a nominal fee in accordance with the pragmatic state government policies. Plus, there are special incentives for girl candidates. The university has a rich library with a large collection of seminal books and periodicals. The science departments have their own state-of-the-art laboratories with facilities for exposure of students to the latest happenings in their respective fields. Regular field trips and seminars are also arranged in the departments concerned to update the knowledge base of the scholars.

At present, most of the postgraduate departments are being run on the campus of the premier college of Medininagar, G. L. A. College, which is situated in around 86 leafy acres but it is hoped that the university will soon acquire its own land and shift the departments there for the creation of an exclusive academic ambience, vibrant with the visions and accomplishments of scholastic brilliance.

The Sociology and Sanskrit Department is located at Garhwa as a rational measure of decentralization and diffusion of knowledge. The Commerce Department functions at the J. S. College precincts, Medininagar.

The postgraduate departments of Nilamber-Pitamber University are also becoming repositories of research, providing opportunities to promising researchers in their fields of choice and expertise, enabling them to acquire the prestigious degree of Ph.D. Students, who pass out from this university, and also from other universities on par, can take the entrance examination to enroll themselves in the Ph.D. programme. However, those who have qualified the NET, JRF tests or have received M. Phil., are exempted from the entrance examination.
Synch with the mission of creating pathways through career to future, the Nims University has emerged as the largest and best self-financed university in North-India. Structured at par with the composite model universities of the leading nations of the world, the Nims University has been legendary in quality teaching and action oriented research in all disciplines. Adjacent to the Aravali ranges and located in the outskirt of the pink city of India, the University has been listed in the top ten medical universities in India and heading towards a leading center of education in health sciences to human sciences, technical training to advanced engineering, personnel management to corporate management, creative literature to innovative multimedia, art and architecture. The University is established under The Nims University Rajasthan, Jaipur Act, 2008 enacted by the Government of Rajasthan, and duly recognized by the UGC as well as apex level regulatory councils. Being an exemplary landmark in the area of Higher Education, its lush green campus, state-of-art infrastructure, and modern laboratory equipped with latest technology, interactive pedagogy, and academia with proven proficiency, the Nims University has been the paradise for thousands of on-campus as well as off-campus learners. The Nims University is established under The Nims University Rajasthan, Jaipur Act, 2008 enacted by the Government of Rajasthan. In order to bridge the gaps between academia and industry, an innovative experiment in the form of National Institute of Medical Sciences was established in 2004 by The Indian Medical Trust, Jaipur, Rajasthan under the dynamic leadership and chairmanship of Professor (Dr.) Balvir S. Tomar, World renowned Pediatric Gastroenterologist, visionary and creative entrepreneur. Consistent efforts of the Chairman-cum-Chancellor blended with self-less support of the Managing Director, Professor (Dr.) Shobha Tomar, the Leading Lady of Rajasthan, the NIMS transformed into a pioneering university in 2008 genuinely bagging laurels in the field of Medical Sciences and Technology, Advanced Engineering, Management and Human Sciences. Due to the exemplary efforts in the field of teaching and research, the Nims University was recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under 2(f). Due recognitions have been conferred upon the Nims University by statutory regulating bodies including the MCI, DCI, INC, PCI, AICTE, DEC, BCI, and the COA. The quality assurance mechanisms in the Nims University are at the parlance of international standards. It is an ISO 9001:2008 certified organization.

All these institutions have emerged as centers of excellence offering various programmes ranging from undergraduate to doctoral levels in technology, engineering, business, pharmacy and sciences.

Considering the quality of education being provided, the Government of Gujarat established the Nirma University under Act No. 10 passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Gujarat in April 2003. This development witnessed the merging of all Institutes under the NERF into a single entity of Nirma University. The university has also been recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under the section 2 (f) of the UGC Act.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. (Dr.) S. Ramananda Shetty  
Registrar : Prof. Dr. M. S. Moodithaya

“To develop Nitte University as a centre of excellence, imparting quality education, generating competent, skilled and humane manpower to face the scientific, technological, managerial and social challenges in the fast-evolving global scenario, with high degree of credibility, integrity, ethical standards and social concern.”

Founder Justice K S Hegde (1909 – 1990) – Born in Kowdoor village on June 16, 1909, Kowdoor Sadananda Hegde had his early education at Karkala and Mangalore. Thereafter, he obtained a degree in Economics from the Presidency College in Madras and a degree in Law from the Government Law College, Madras.

He began his legal practice at Karkala in 1936 and later moved to Mangalore, where he was appointed public prosecutor of South Canara District in 1948. He was elected Member of the First Council of States (now known as the Rajya Sabha).

In 1954, he represented India at the General Assembly of the United Nations. He then, became a Judge of the Mysore High Court. In 1966, he was appointed the first Chief Justice of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh High Court. He held this office till he was elevated to the post of Judge of the Supreme Court of India in 1967.

A man of integrity and strong values, Justice K S Hegde resigned from the post of Chief Justice in 1973, in protest against the supercession of senior judges in the appointment of the Chief Justice of India. In 1977, he won the election to the Lok Sabha and was elected Speaker of the Lok Sabha, an office he held till 1980.

After a distinguished career, he retired from public life and settled at Nitte, only to relentlessly work for the upliftment and empowerment of the rural people. Justice K S Hegde passed away on May 25, 1990.
The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences shortly NIMS is a premier institute and autonomous university in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is established under the Act of Andhra Pradesh State Legislature.

NIMS is recognized by University Grants Commission and Medical Council of India. It is administered under the supervision of Governing Council, Executive Board, Director and other statutory bodies. The institute is located in Punjagutta area at the prime center of the twin cities and spread over an area of about 23 acres (93,000 m²). It has the constructed area of more than six lakh sq.ft. The Institute serves through 27 Departments. Out of them, 14 are Super Specialties and others are Supporting Departments. The Institute has a bed strength of 946 beds, out of which 603 are in General Wards, 166 in private rooms and 177 in emergency and post operative care. It publishes the monthly journal "The Clinical Proceedings of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences" for the last 20 years. The Nizam's Charitable Trust in 1961 thought of starting a specialty Hospital for orthopaedic patients with an initial investment of Rs. 55 Lakhs. The foundation stone was laid on July 16, 1961 by Sri Morarji Desai, Minister for Finance, Government of India.

The Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital was inaugurated by Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Railways and was declared open by Her Highness, the Princess of Berar on December 22, 1964. The first Superintendent of the hospital was Dr. M. Ranga Reddy, a well known Orthopedic Surgeon, who convinced Nizam to build a specialty hospital for Orthopedics and played an important role in its construction. The Hospital was under the Nizam charitable trust until it was handed over to AP Government. Dr Ranga Reddy was the administrator of the hospital also till then.

The Trust handed over the hospital to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on February 13, 1976 under a 99 year lease agreement for which the trust receives rs 1 each year. The hospital was renamed as Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedics and Specialities (NIOS). It was inaugurated by Sri Jalagam Vengala Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on March 31, 1976. The Government established the Institute of Medical Sciences (IMS) on March 11, 1980 as an autonomous body registered under A.P. Public Societies Registration Act. This was inaugurated by Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on March 17, 1980.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. Vikram Singh  
Registrar : Shri Devadesh Sharma  

The Noida International University is a UGC (University Grants Commission) recognised university and is sponsored by the Maruti Educational Trust. It was given the status of a university by the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide notification No. 1108/79-vi-1-10-1 (Ka) 23-10 Lucknow, dated October 12, 2010, Act No. 27 of 2010.

The 75 acres of the Noida International University is strategically located near the ultra-modern Yamuna Expressway Educational Hub, Gautam Budh Nagar. So it can boast of being a stones throw away from India’s first Formula 1 race track.

The motto of Noida International University is ‘to shape pre-eminent leaders for the 21st century through a research driven education system’. And to achieve that, NIU would inculcate values which will motivate students while guiding them in the right direction.

At NIU we believe in creating leaders by imparting the requisite knowledge and expertise to shape the 21st century. To do that, we invest in state-of-the-art tools necessary for successful and useful innovation in the most conducive environment. For example, we create an atmosphere of entrepreneurship and risk management that allow our students to be globally competitive.
Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education (NIU) comprising of Noorul Islam College of Engineering as its constituent teaching unit, has been declared as a Deemed-to-be-University by Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Government of India under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956, on the advice of UGC, vide Notification No.F.9-51/2004-U.3 dated 8th December 2008.

The University is run by the Noorul Islam Center for Higher Education (NICHE) Society with Janab Dr. A.P. Majeed Khan as the President of the Society.

The university (NIU) campus at Kumaracoil, Thuckalay in kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu, is situated in the serene and lush green base of Velimalai, a spectacular part of Western Ghat Hills near the historically famous Padmanabhapuram Palace. It is only 1.5 km interior towards the foothills of the mountains from Kumaracoil Junction on the Kanyakumari Thiruvanthapuram National Highway (NH-47)- about 30 km from Kanyakumari and 60 km from Trivandrum, capital city of state of Kerala.

The Noorul Islam University Centre for Disaster Management (NIUCDM) was established in February 2012 with a view to help the victims of global disasters and device ways and means of managing its after effects by putting forth valuable findings and suggestion to research.

The main objective of the NIUCDM is to focus on the need of establishing institutionalized procedures and mechanisms that require minimum standard requirements for disaster management.
North East Frontier Technical University (NEFTU) has been established as a State Private University under the Arunachal Pradesh Act No. 11 of 2014. Sponsored by the Automobile Society India, this University has launched many vocational and job oriented programmes.

NEFTU – a Center of diverse and creative education; brings their students with world class of study environment and top experienced faculties. Being offering education under the rigid and competitive corporate behavior NEFTU managed to hold up with worthy research programs and other explorative degree courses. NEFTU being as a segment of quality of higher education offers a wide range of degree programs at different levels of graduation, post graduation and doctorate. The university with an expertise team of faculties provides a unique platform for diverse and creative education. On being accredited by State Government and UGC Act 1956, the NEFTU is well versed to facilitate the students with quality education and higher study programs of international standard.

It has been the constant aim of NEFTU to incorporate features of excellence in its campus. Every effort is made to improve the existing best practices in these fields. The management and staff at NEFTU take great care to ensure that the university serves as an exemplary role model for other educational institutions across the country.

NEFTU has not only accommodated these features of excellence, but it has also added value to them by matching them with the expectations of the resident student community and the staff. NEFTU position of excellence among educational institutions in India is primarily because of these unique features.

With a focus on multidisciplinary research and education and a learning model that emphasizes active learning, NEFTU aspires to be globally known for innovation at the intersection of disciplines. NEFTU’s bold vision builds upon over a decade of excellence in Institutions in engineering and business education. The climate at NEFTU is awesome and refreshing because of its location. Which is at very high elevation in the Upper Himalaya close to the Tibetan border. The university invites you to visit our campus and inquire about the programs and activities that interest you.

The Automobile Society India, the sponsors of this university is a registered society in Bangalore pioneering the cause of improving the career opportunities for the automotive engineers in India. The Society consists of renowned academicians, members from the automotive industry and various faculty members of different Automobile Engineering institutions. It’s a professional organization looking after the interest of the Automotive Engineers who are engaged in the Automobile field. It was established to work towards the welfare of the automobile engineers in India.
North-Eastern Hill University was set up by an Act of Parliament and notified on 19th July 1973. The objectives of the University, as laid down in the act, are "to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit; to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, and in particular, their intellectual, academic and cultural advancement."

The jurisdiction of the University extended originally to the states of Meghalaya and Nagaland and the erstwhile Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. With the establishment of the Nagaland University on 6th September 1994, the jurisdiction of NEHU ceased over Nagaland. Likewise with the establishment of the Mizoram University the jurisdiction of NEHU over Mizoram also ceased from June, 2001. Arunachal Pradesh has its own university. However the North-Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology located in Arunachal Pradesh is affiliated to Initially, the academic departments and administration of the University at Shillong functioned from hired buildings. Very soon, however, NEHU acquired two prime properties in the city, one belonging to the former Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and the other to the Rani of Bijni. The academic departments then moved to these two sites. Meanwhile, the Government of Meghalaya acquired, for the University, a substantial plot of land (measuring about 1225 acres) in Umshing, a little outside the city limits, for setting up its permanent campus. This picturesque land, gently undulating and thickly wooded - a perfect location for the University - was a gift from the Government of Meghalaya. The survey of the land and the master plan for the University were completed during the VI Five Year Plan; and construction activities began in a modest way during the VII Plan period. By the year 1991, with the completion of the construction of several residential quarters for the faculty, hostels for men and women, a ring road, a modern workshop for the University Scientific Instruction Centre, a building for the Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre, and Guest House-cum-Seminar Complex, a complex of buildings for the science departments and with our own electricity and water supply system in place, the campus took the visible shape of an attractive University in the making.
The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) is a unique Institute of its own kind in the country, having unconventional and innovative academic programmes. It was established in 1983 by the Government of India. Its foundation stone was laid by former President of India Late Giani Zail Singh on 4th March 1984.

The Institute was set up initially as a project of the North Eastern Council (NEC) for providing a system of education to create technical manpower at various levels for the development of the North Eastern Region of the country.

Its approach is to encourage a policy of vocationalisation at the +2 level and to allow motivated students to go for degree level while others to go out of the Institute to enrich their profession with some years of industrial experience.

It is an autonomous, fully funded and controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Govt. of India from April 1, 1994. It got the status of deemed to be university on 31st May 2005 under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956. It is governed by the Board of Management (BoM) comprising the representatives of the MHRD, Govt. of India, the eight beneficiary states of the North Eastern States, AICTE and eminent educationists. It is fully residential, and is spread over in 513 acres of land.

Academic programmes in the Institute started in August 1986 with the first batch of students admitted to its Base Module.

Till July 2010, nineteen batches of graduates with specialization in Agricultural Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Forestry have passed out and many have been placed in different reputed organizations at national and international levels.
The North Maharashtra University is one of the upcoming universities in India, the university was established on 15th August, 1990 under the Maharashtra University Act No. XXIX of 1989 as a teaching and affiliating University. It actually started its academic and administrative activities under the leadership of Prof. Dr. N. K. Thakare, the first Vice Chancellor of the university, from academic year 1991-92. The jurisdiction of North Maharashtra University is spread over three Districts of North Maharashtra i.e. Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurbar.

The university was shifted to its own campus in 1995. The university is situated on the banks of river "Girna" and the campus of the university is spread over a hilly terrain of 650 acres of land. Each building of the campus is well connected through tar roads constructed by the University itself. The University is also well connected to Jalgaon City by Asian Highway No. 46. The transport modes like City Bus Service, Auto Rickshaws are available for employees, students, visitors. The campus beautification is maintained through lawns and planting various trees on the campus. More than two lac trees have been planted to conserve the natural beauty and environment of the campus, for which the university was selected for the "Vanashree Award " 2000 by Government of Maharashtra and "Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra (IPVM) Award-2002" by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has installed a separate sub-station to cater to the needs of electricity on the campus. As an alternative source of electricity supply, three 125 KVs Diesel Generators are installed on the campus. The university is approximately 10Kms away from the Jalgaon city. The pollution free hilly terrain provides natural ambience which creates a perfect environment for study. All Departments are equipped with all modern facilities, required by students/visitors. The university is imparting education to students, through various courses at under graduate, post graduate, doctoral and post doctoral level, under 09 faculties, which includes Science, Engg. & Technology , Education, Medicine & Pharmacy, Ayurvedic Medicine, Arts & fine arts, Commerce and Management, Mental, Moral & Social Sciences, Law faculties. Right now, there are 13 schools on the campus. The syllabi of different courses are designed to give profound and latest knowledge about the subjects to the students. The element of computer education is also being added to B.A., B.Sc. & B.Com. courses. The syllabi of the courses are revised from time to time as per the requirement.

The University is included in the list of Universities maintained under section 2 (f) of the University Grants Commission Act 1956, to impart higher education in the Tribal base area of Northern Orissa. The jurisdiction of the University extends over two Districts, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. There are 80 affiliated colleges, both general and professional, catering to the demand of higher education.

The Honorable Governor of Orissa is the Chancellor of the University. Prof. Prafulla Kumar Mishra as the Vice Chancellor heads the University presently and the Syndicate acts as the highest executive body.

University System aims at overall learning by both its teachers and students. It is not only in a local or domain based context but also in the global arena. The final goal of this learning may be used for further research and development and intuitively for sustaining oneself in the changing world and its requirement. The sole business of this system is to unfold Truth and discover oneself. If this is done then the real discovery of life starts.
O. P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY
Sonipat Narela Road, Near Jagdishpur
village Sonipat, Haryana-131001, NCR of Delhi, India.
Tel: +91-130-3057800/ 801/ 802
TOLL FREE NO - 1800 123 4343
Fax: +91-130-3057888 Email: info@jgu.edu.in
Website: http://www.jgu.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Shri C. Raj Kumar
Registrar : Shri Y.S.R. Murthy

JGU is a non-profit global university established by the Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2009. JGU is established in memory of Mr. O.P. Jindal as a philanthropic initiative of Mr. Naveen Jindal, the Founding Chancellor. The University Grants Commission has accorded its recognition to O.P. Jindal Global University. The vision of JGU is to promote global courses, global programmes, global curriculum, global research, global collaborations, and global interaction through a global faculty. JGU is situated on a 80-acre state-of-the art residential campus in the National Capital Region of Delhi. JGU is one of the few universities in Asia that maintains a 1:15 faculty-student ratio and appoints faculty members from different parts of the world with outstanding academic qualifications and experience. JGU has established five schools: Jindal Global Law School, Jindal Global Business School, Jindal School of International Affairs, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy and Jindal School of Liberal Arts & Humanities. The vision in establishing JGU is to impart globalized education with a view to producing world-class professionals, scholars, business leaders and academics in law, management and other disciplines. Globalization has opened various opportunities and challenges which have created the need for competent academics, scholars and professionals. The perspective of JGU is to fulfill this need by equipping their students and faculty with the knowledge, skills, scholarship and vision to meet these challenges and demands of globalization. India, which is on the verge of becoming an economic superpower, must produce world-class professionals, scholars, and academics to compete globally. History indicates that excellence in education leads to economic growth and development. The Founders of JGU, having realized this, have come up with the mission to establish this global institution in India, which will be comparable to the best in the world. Public funds are scarcely available for higher education in India. Private funds are therefore required in the current educational scenario. The gap between the availability and the need for funds in higher education could be met only by corporate and individual philanthropy. Our mission is implemented through corporate philanthropy and commitment to corporate social responsibility of the Jindal Group, which is a multinational Indian corporate business house. It is hoped that JGU will provide new opportunities in the field of private non-profit higher education. To achieve the vision of providing globalized education in India, JGU has recruited the best faculty from across the globe. JGU has entered into collaborations, exchange programmes, research partnerships and other forms of engagement and interaction with top universities and institutions across the globe, which is willing to share their invaluable intellectual resources developed over decades.
OPJS UNIVERSITY
VPO – Rawatsar Kunjla, Near Sankhu Fort
Jhunjhunu Road - Rajgarh (Sadulpur), Churu, Rajasthan.
Phone No: +91-89501-10000, 89503-30000, 01559-290333
E-mail: info@opjsuniversity.edu.in
Website: www.opjsuniversity.edu.in

President/Vice Chancellor: Prof. (Dr.) Dalel Singh
Registrar: Dr. Sarita Karwasra

OPJS Means Om Parkash Jogender Singh University. OPJS University is established under the act 16 of 2013 made and promulgated on 2nd Day of August, 2013 by Hon’ble Governor of Rajasthan State.

This University is spread over 32 Acres of land surrounded by Aravali Hills in pollution free, lush green and eco friendly environment. We have taken utmost care not to disturb the ecological balance of the area due to erection of buildings and other infrastructures. Equal importance is also given to the flora and fauna of the area.

The overall environment of the university is conducive to education as it is far away from the humdrum, and the fret and fever of the modern life. We have developed the campus in such a manner that a student need not go outside the university campus for his/her daily needs. Keeping in mind the geographical and topological conditions of the area in mind, we have developed our building where much emphasis is laid on energy saving and water harvesting.

We have instructional as well infrastructural facilities of international standards. We can compromise on quantity but under no circumstances with quality. To accommodate the teacher and the taught and other supporting staff, we have constructed ample number of residences and hostels. We have also taken care of the day scholars, for them free of cost transportation facilities are provided from the nearest railway and bus stations. Five buses ply between university and important stations at regular interval of time.

Library is the power house of wisdom and the backbone of an institution, we boast of having a central library stocked with around one hundred thousand books with more than 20000 titles and reference books.

The whole campus is wi-fi enabled with ultra modern smart classes for efficient and effective teaching. We have also assessed the importance of communication skills as our students especially from rural background found themselves on back foot when they come face to face with the competitors from urban background. To make them more verbose, a language lab is set up with a capacity to accommodate 150 students at a time. As we are committed to provide quality education to the deprived, we will not leave any stone unturned to achieve this mission.
“ORIENTAL GROUP” the most sought after name for quality education has one more feather in its cap. It has been given the University status under section 2f of UGC, 1956 Act with effect from May’2011.

Having clinched the University status, the philosophy of Oriental University (OU) is to contribute in a broader sphere, thereby offering diverse courses in energy, civil aviation, refinery, environment, infrastructure sectors. The tenet with which Oriental University is marching forward is to develop responsible professionals who could be easily deployed in the industry.

Oriental University is spread over 100 acres of lush green sprawling campus on Indore-Ujjain highway near international airport and new proposed railway station. The University is designed by the most eminent contractors of modern India, M/S Hafeez Contractors of Mumbai. Currently the University’s exquisite infrastructure, houses spacious classrooms with latest teaching aids, well-equipped laboratories and workshops.

OU combines innovative teaching and pioneering research in a highly collaborative environment that transcends traditional academic boundaries. It provides student and faculty exceptional opportunities for intellectual, professional and personal growth.

The research activities will not be confined to engineering and pure & applied sciences, rather it’ll cover social sciences such as Geography, history, Philology and literature. The curriculum adopted is industry-specific and OU plays a vital role in bridging the long gap between the extremely demanding corporate and an obsolete curriculum running in many universities.
The Radhakrishnan University Education Commission of 1949 emphasised the need for establishing Agricultural Universities in India. Subsequently, the indo-American team consisted under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.R. Damle (1955), the then Vice-president of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, suggested a system of education for Indian as followed in the Land Grant Colleges of USA. The Planning Commission Committee felt the inadequacy of trained personnel for substantial output in agricultural operations with the then set up of research, education and extension in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and allied fields. In course of time, these recommendations led to the creation of the agricultural universities to accomplish the integration of teaching, research and extension.

In 1956, Dr. J.H. Longwell from the University of Missouri visited Orissa and had discussion with the State Government which resulted in a contract between the Government of India and the University of Missouri to provide assistance to the Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges of the State. In 1960, a decision was taken to establish an Agricultural University in Orissa in the pattern of the Land Grant Colleges of USA and Dr. Ide P. Trotter joined the Utkal Krishi Mahavidyalaya on 1st April, 1960, as a consultant in Educational Administration. President Elmer Ellies of the University of Missouri, visited the Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges of Orissa in 1961 and had discussion with the State Government for establishment of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. In 1961, the Legislature of the State of Orissa enacted the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Act, 1961 (Orissa Act 20 of 1961) with the object of establishing and incorporating a University of Agriculture and Technology for the agricultural education of the people of the State. The University took its birth on 24th August, 1962 when it was inaugurated by Prof. John K. Galbraith, the then U.S. Ambassador in India. The University came into operation from 1st February, 1963, when the two Govt. managed Colleges, the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya and the Orissa College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry with their staff were transferred to the University. This Act passed in 1961, was later repealed in 1965 by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Act, 1665 (Orissa Act, 17 of 1965) which came into fore from the 3rd November, 1965. The University started a College of Basic Science and Humanities with the Pre-University Science class since 1964 and in the following year the Pre-professional science class was added. The College of Agriculture Engineering and Technology came up in the year 1966. In 1981, another College of Agriculture was started at Chiplima. In the same year, the College of Engg. & Tech., College of Home Science, College of Fisheries, Rangeilunda and PG Deptt. of Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar were established. In 1986, the Department of Forestry was started to offer the Bachelor's degree in Forestry under the College of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar.
Osmania University established in 1918, is the seventh oldest in the Country, third oldest in South India and the First in the princely state of Hyderabad.

The establishment of Osmania University symbolizes a renaissance in the Indian Educational System and has shown a remarkable resilience throughout its existence. The university is instrumental in propagation of Higher Education to cater the needs of community in the region over nine decades and has grown into one of the major Universities of India.

It has a vast sprawling green campus of 500 hectares set in picturesque and idyllic surroundings. It owns number of buildings of great architectural elegance and variety to enhance the beauty of the campus.

The university is an autonomous institution created through an act of legislature and most part of funding is from the State Government.

The university holds the flagship for Higher Education of Government of Andhra Pradesh and has played a key role in planning, initiating and implementation of various development programs.
The Pacific Medical University has come into existence by virtue of an special Act of Rajasthan State Assembly and is sponsored by the Pacific Academy of Higher Education & Research Society. Ever since its humble beginning in the 1997, with the establishment of Pacific Institute of Management & Pacific Commerce College, it is striving to make its mark on the national educational map.

Today, the society continues to take rapid strides in the field of higher and technical education with the establishment of over 18 institutes in last 12 years, including that of Dental Science, Management, Pharmacy, Engineering, Hotel Management, Education, Arts, Science, Fashion Technology, Media and Mass Communication, Research Programme etc.

Today the group has a composite strength of more then 18,000 students, 700 faculty members and 1000 non teaching staff. The campus is spread over an area of 100 acres with beautiful landscape, lush green campus and sprawling playgrounds. Most of the department in the constituent colleges in the University excel in their field and hold leading ranks in the country.

The Pacific Dental College has the reputation of being No. 1 in the India by virtue of having the highest turn-out in the OPD, providing maximum practical exposure to its students. The Pacific group has best placements average in the North India due to excellent employability of its Management Faculty students. The University has also pioneered to a variety of new programmes in Actuarial Science & Insurance Management, Finance & Control, Integrated 6 Years Diploma & Degree Programme, B.A., B.Ed., Financial Mathematics & Behavioral Finance, hitherto unavailable in the country.

In view of the growing human resource needs to sustain and enhance development and growth at home and to bridge the demographic deficit for almost 57 million positions by 2020 in various knowledge based sectors with the superannuating population across the world; the country has to turnout an ever-growing pool of globally employable talent, and extend the contours of knowledge and intellectual property in all fields of priority for the global humanity.
When the aim is to ensure that the lamp of education glows bright, the results are but self-evident: The D. Y. Patil University forays into education and healthcare extend back to over two decades and today stand as benchmarks that others aspire to emulate. The University houses in its ambit some of the leading institutes of higher learning and has a culture of commitment, transparency and teamwork.

The hallmark of the continuing success is the reputation that the Vidyapeeth has, of being a knowledge centre that generates and supports exceptional levels of opportunity and initiative.

To provide quality in all spheres of higher learning in general and Health Services in particular to all including those in the rural and urban areas of the nation, keeping in view the societal needs in the global context.

To impart and disseminate knowledge, develop competencies and also to provide for Research and Development in the emerging areas of Health Sciences, Science and Technology, Business Management, Hospitality Management, Liberal Education, Teacher's Education, Sports etc.

To be recognized as one of the leading institutes of higher learning in India within the next 5 years and gain recognition in the global arena.
Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar, came into existence, fulfilling the long cherished dream of people of Mahabubnagar District in the year 2008, by Act No.29 of 2008 enacted by the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh and published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette on 24th September, 2008. Prior to this, the University was formally launched by the G.O.Ms. No.89, Higher Education (U.E.II), Department, dated 25.06.2008. This GO makes history in the field of higher education in Andhra Pradesh since it paves the way for the establishment of six new universities in six Districts of Andhra Pradesh, Mahabubnagar is southern District of the erstwhile Hyderabad state under Nizam and bordered with River Krishna in the south and surrounded by the Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Kumool, Raichur and Gulbarga Districts. Mahabubnagar town is located at a distance of 96-km from Hyderabad. The District is located in Latitude between 15° 55' and 17° 29'N along with Longitude between 77° 15'E. This place was formerly known as "Rukmammapeta" and "Palamuru". The name was changed to Mahbubnagar on 4th December 1890, in honour of Mir Mahabub Ali Khan Asaf Jah VI, the Nizam of Hyderabad (1869-1911 AD). It has been the headquarters of the District since 1883 AD. The region became independent and joined in the democratic India on 18th September 1948. The Mahbubnagar region was once known as Cholawadi or the land of the Cholas'. It is said that the famous Golconda diamonds including famous "KOHINOOR" diamond came from Mahbubnagar District. The District is also well known for its historical interest along with several other places of interest with regard to tourism. The place Pillalamarri, situated about 8 km away from Mahbubnagar is famous for the banayan tree spread across an area of 1.21 hectares.

It has been told and recorded in the history that education is one of the major factors which empowers people and builds capacity to come out of aminous consequences of the problems like Poverty and destitution. Mahabubnagar District has diverse population belonging to different religion caste and creed. It is also one District which has highest Lambada population (ST). The very few who got opportunity to get themselves educated from this group have already achieved par excellence and proved that they are no less to others if only given an opportunity. Such opportunities can be realized by having "University of Excellence" with a vision and mission to strive for the poor and downtrodden without negotiating with the standards. The very endeavor of starting this university itself is part of the inclusive strategy of the Government and to cruise through the path of development and excellence through education.
The University has been established as State University by Haryana Act 26 of 2008 vide Government Notification No. S.O.74/HA.26/2008/S.1/2008 dated August 18, 2008.

University at present is supported by PGIMS Library. However, an ambitious project to construct a state-of-the-art library building is underway. PGIMS Library has at present 43,439 books including 42,444 general books & 995 reference books. Several online journals have been subscribed and the library is networked with the National Medical Library.
PANDIT DEENDAYAL PETROLEUM UNIVERSITY
Raisan Village, District-Gandhinagar - 382 007
Gujarat
Phone: +91 79 23275060
Fax: +91 79 23275030
Email : info@pdpu.ac.in
Website : http://www.pdpu.ac.in

President : Dr. Mukesh Ambani
Director General : Prof. Paritosh K. Banik
Registrar : Prof. Tarun Shah

“A WORLD CLASS UNIVERSITY WHICH PROVIDES EDUCATION ALONG WITH GREAT OPPORTUNITIES AND SUCCESS TO ITS STUDENTS”

Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University’s 100 acre campus is located in Gandhinagar, which is the capital city of Gujarat and located 23 Km North from a well developed city called Ahmedabad with a population of 8 million people. The city is famous for its remarkable cultural development and social life.

PDPU offers multiple courses ranging from engineering, arts and management along with maximum exposure and opportunities to its students through various national and International exchange programs with best University worldwide. For development of its faculties and staff the University endeavors for various Joint Exchange and Research programs. Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (PDPU) has been established by GERMI as a Private University through the State Act enacted on 4th April, 2007. The University offers programs to address the need for trained human resources in the domains of Science, Technology, Management and Humanities. It intends to broaden the opportunities for students and professionals to develop core subject knowledge which are duly complemented by leadership training interventions, thereby helping the students to make a mark in the global arena. This objective is being further addressed through a number of specialized and well-planned undergraduate, post-graduate and doctoral programs as well as intensive research projects.

School of Petroleum Management offers M.B.A. and Ph.D., Post Graduate Diploma in Petroleum Management for Executives, and Management Development Programmes focused on Energy & Infrastructure Sector. The School is approved by AICTE School of Petroleum Technology offers B.Tech., M.Tech. and Ph.D. in Petroleum Engineering. It is academically engaged in creating a high quality talent pool for the hydrocarbon sector across the entire value chain. School of Technology offers B.Tech. in the fields of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Industrial, & Chemical Engineering, besides the Ph.D. Program. It also offers M.tech in Nuclear Engineering. School of Liberal Studies offers four year Bachelor programme in the field of Liberal Studies, M.A. in Public Administration/International Relations /Political Science as well as the Ph.D. programs. School of Solar Energy offers M.Tech. and Ph.D. in the field of Solar Engineering.
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Shekhawati University formerly known as Shekhawati University is a newly established public state university situated in the village Katrathal of the Sikar District of the Indian state Rajasthan. The sole purpose of the university is to cater the study needs of the students from the Shekhawati region.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Shekhawati University Sikar has been established in August 2012 by Universities Act, 2012.

The University was allotted 30 Acres of land in the beginning to start with on Katrathal, Jhunjhunu Road. Initially University will start Post Graduation courses in the faculty of Social Sciences from the academic session 2014-2015 to cater the need of students in Sikar and nearby Districts. Society need based comes will be given top priority.

University is planning to start postgraduation courses in the faculty of social sciences from the start of academic session 2014-2015 to cater the needs of students in Sikar and nearby Districts.
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University is Chhattisgarh's largest and oldest institution of higher education, founded in 1964, and named after the first chief minister of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh. The University has a sprawling campus in the western part of the capital of Chhattisgarh, Raipur.

The campus of University is spread in 207 acres of land. There are Twenty-Nine teaching departments in the University. Out of which six departments buildings have been constructed recently. A variety of self financed courses have been initiated in some departments. The total number of employees is 700, who provide the administrative support at different levels.

Attracted by the opportunity to study and conduct advanced research with renowned professors and fellow scholars in one of the Chhattisgarh's most dynamic cities, students also come from the neighboring States. There are 5000 students enrolled for variety of courses offered by the departments who are steerred under the guidance of more than 100 faculty members. Jurisdiction of RSU covers entire central and southern part of Chhattisgarh. There are 180 educational institutions affiliated to the University. In the academic year 2005-06, about 1,25,000 students were enrolled, both for undergraduate and postgraduate courses. The University plays a major role in the educational, cultural and economic life of the region.

Raipur can be accessed conveniently from most of the metropolitan cities of India. It has a domestic airport (Air India website http://www.airindia.com; Indian Airlines website http://www.indian-airlines.nic.in). There are daily direct flights from New Delhi and Mumbai. In addition there are four flights/week from Chennai. It is also indirectly connected with Kolkata via Nagpur and Mumbai. Raipur is an important railway junction (Indian Railways website http://www.indianrail.gov.in). It is located about 300 kilometers from Nagpur in the East on the Mumbai-Kolkata (Howrah) trunk line.

The University is of about 5 km from the Raipur Railway Station and of about 15 km from the Raipur airport. The transportation to the university both from the Airport and the Railway Station is easily available.
Pandit Sundarlal Sharma (Open) University (PSSOU) Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur was established by the Chhattisgarh legislature in the 55th year of the republic of India. The Governor of the state accorded his assent to it on 20th January, 2005 and the act was published in the Chhattisgarh Gazette (extra ordinary) no. 20 Raipur, Monday the 24th January, 2005. Dr. T.D. Sharma joined this university as the first Vice-Chancellor on 2nd March, 2005 while Dr. Sharad Kumar Vajpai takes office as Registrar on the 15th March, 2005. Pandit Sundarlal Sharma (Open) University (PSSOU) Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur was established by the Chhattisgarh legislature in the 55th year of the republic of India. The Governor of the state accorded his assent to it on 20th January, 2005 and the act was published in the Chhattisgarh Gazette (extra ordinary) no. 20 Raipur, Monday the 24th January, 2005. Dr. T.D. Sharma joined this university as the first Vice-Chancellor on 2nd March, 2005 while Dr. Sharad Kumar Vajpai takes office as Registrar on the 15th March, 2005.

The university was formally inaugurated by the former Vice Premier, Govt. of India and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri Lal Krishna Advani at a function presided over by the honorable Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Dr. Raman Singh attended by Shri Ajay Chandrakar (Minister of Higher Education), Shri Amar Agrawal (Minister of Finance) along with large number of dignitaries and guest who graced the occasion with their presence. On this occasion Shri Advaniji said in his address ‘‘Centre of gravity of the society is fast changing...... first of all man dominated the society on his physical strength, later on economic strength overshadowed it, and now the education strength dominates....’’. He further said that whenever centre of ability opens, society develops all around and that wherever general university fails, Open University comes forward to the development of all kinds of people. Thus true to his intellectual status as thinker shri Advaniji underlined the importance of Open University system in the present age. To provide wide scope and development to the university, responsibility lies with the chief minister Dr. Raman Singh who emphatically expressed that study centers of the university will be opened from in the far flung areas of the state, especially in the tribal belt from Bastar to Sarguja. Thus all sub-division and blocks headquarters tribal belt of the state will be open. This way all sub-divisions and block headquarters will be connected to the university through these study centers and will have facility of wider education, of better library and guidance. Thus the dream we saw at the fulfilled. The State Government has promised to render all possible help in the consolidation of the university and in achieving its goals.
Probably at no previous moment in the world history have commerce and industry become so complex, extensive, and globally interrelated as they are today. India, which is going through a rapid growth in its manufacturing sector, is not unaffected by these changes. The modern manufacturing environment entails a large variety of cross-disciplinary activities including the Design and IT. Engineers consequently are being called upon to work within new environmental, economical and social constraints which are increasingly becoming a part of contemporary engineering practice. Obviously, these elements need to find their way into the engineering curricula. However, traditional engineering instructional formats isolate teaching and research into specific disciplines with un-integrated curricula and therefore the structure of our engineering curricula have hardly changed in accordance with the modern manufacturing needs. Such divisions in the existing higher education formats are found to act as barriers to learning, behavior, and performance. Another aspect of engineering education which needs to be considered is the basic nature of the IT profession. The IT driven market of today features a model of innovation which is quite different from the research models that most institutes are familiar with. The new market model for innovation emphasizes on fast concept, funds projects with venture capital, fosters innovation by rewarding entrepreneurs who specialize in transforming people's practices to become more productive with the help of new technology. In contrast, the conventional research model emphasizes on careful development of ideas and principles and achieves innovation only after ideas have gone through a long pipeline that distills out the best and brings them into practice over a period of 15-20 years. This dichotomy between the new market-driven model and the conventional idea-pipeline model poses another great challenge to educators of engineering. The current engineering education system in India, though huge and diverse, is mainly based on the conventional idea of pipeline model. To integrate the knowledge of a given discipline with IT enabled design, prototyping as well as manufacturing considerations, a need therefore exists for developing a new academic programmes. Apart from laying an emphasis on IT, the new approach should also give emphasis on aesthetic, ergonomic and functional considerations of products. The academic programme should also be able to respond to industry driven adaptive management structure. With above requirements in mind, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, felt the need to set up a national institute devoted exclusively for Information Technology (IT), Design & Manufacturing (D & M). It was envisaged that such an academic institute would promote excellence in the desired areas of specialization and would facilitate and promote the competitive advantage of Indian products and manufacturing in global markets.
Ranked number one in India and in the bracket 226-250 internationally in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, 2013-2014 powered by Thomson Reuters. Ranked number one in India and 13th in the Times Higher Education BRICS & Emerging Economies Rankings 2014. The University has been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of imparting education in Arts, Letters, Science and the learned professions and of furthering advancement of learning, the prosecution of original research, with power to appoint University Professors, Readers and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University colleges, libraries, laboratories and museums, to making regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students and to do all such acts as tend to promote study and research.

The Panjab University has a long tradition of pursuing excellence in teaching and research in science and technology, humanities, social sciences, performing arts and sports. The University supports excellence and innovation in academic programmes, promotes excellence in research, scholarship and teaching and is committed to attracting and supporting the best students and faculty who excel at teaching and research. For more than a century, it has served various societal needs with distinction. The glorious traditions of the University established during the period of more than a hundred and thirty years of its long service to the nation since its inception in 1882 at Lahore (now in Pakistan) are a source of inspiration for the present generation of faculty members and students. By virtue of its age, experience, achievements and philosophy, the Panjab University is a University of national character and stature and draws both faculty and students from all over the country and abroad. Its faculty includes some of the most distinguished scientists and academicians. It continues to attract celebrated scholars who interact with the faculty and students. Over the years, the reputation of the Panjab University has grown into one of innovative teaching, research and community outreach.

After the Partition in 1947, the University was constrained to function for almost a decade without a campus of its own. The administrative office was located at Solan and the teaching departments functioned from Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Delhi and Amritsar. In 1956, it was relocated at Chandigarh. Pierre Jeannerette designed the red sandstone University campus under the general guidance of the legendary Le Corbusier. Till the reorganisation of Punjab in 1966, the University had its regional centers at Rohtak, Shimla and Jalandhar and its affiliated colleges were located in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.
Patna University was established in the year 1917 and it functioned as affiliating and examining body for over 30 years. On January 2, 1952 it was converted into a purely teaching -cum-residential University with the territorial jurisdiction over Metropolitan Patna. It is one of the oldest Universities in the Country. In Bihar it is the first, and in the subcontinent, it is the seventh oldest University. The University buildings are located on the bank of River Ganges and in the second Campus i.e. Saidpur Campus.

The Patna University has 31 postgraduate departments in the faculties of Science, Social Sciences, Humanities, Education, Commerce, Law and 10 constituent colleges, apart from Patna Medical College and Patna Dental College in the Faculty of Medicine whose management and control are with the State Government. There are 4 Institutes maintained by the University e.g. Institute of Psychological Research & Services, Institute of Public Administration, Institute of Music, and Institute of Library and Information Science. College of Arts & Crafts is fully devoted to the course of fine arts and has been imparting teaching in painting, sculptures etc. A Faculty of Fine Arts has also been started and is located on the campus of College of Arts & Crafts. Directorate of Distance Education (DDE) is a separate unit catering to the needs of large number of students who are unable to get admission as regular students in Colleges or are in service in some institutions. The University is eager to start e-learning.

The University is also running the Master of Business Administration Course in the Department of Applied Economics and Commerce, the Department of Personal Management and Industrial Relation is having post-graduate Diploma courses in Industrial Safety Management and Rural Management and Welfare Administration. These are self-financed courses. The Population Research Centre is working in the Department of Statistics with the assistance of Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Government of India. It is a Centre for Population Studies & Publication Health.

The Patna University Computer Centre has conducted Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (PGDCA) course from the session 2008-09. P.G. Diploma in Bio-Informatics course at the Centre is likely to be started from the next session. Master in Computer Application (MCA) started after the approval of Hon'ble Chancellor in the Department of Statistics, Patna University. The Central Library is catering to the needs of the students and teachers, research scholars etc. and is located in the centre of the campus. The Library has been connected to internet and steps are being taken to computerize the working.
The PEC University of Technology, Chandigarh was originally established as Mugalpura Engineering College at Lahore (now in Pakistan) on November 9, 1921. The name of the college was later changed to Maclagan Engineering College and it started functioning under the name on March 19, 1924. In the year 1931, the college got affiliated to Punjab University, Lahore. After partition in 1947, the college was shifted to Roorkee (India) and was renamed as East Punjab College of Engineering. In the year 1950 the word East was dropped and it came to know by its present name – Punjab Engineering College. Towards the end of December 1953, the college shifted to its present campus in Chandigarh to function under Govt. of Punjab. In 1966, with the formation of Union Territory of Chandigarh, the college came under control of Govt. of India through Chandigarh Administration. In October 2003, the Govt. of India notified the Punjab Engineering College as a Deemed to be University and thereafter it became known as Punjab Engineering College (Deemed University). In 2009, the Board of Governors renamed the institution as PEC University of Technology. In 1994 this institution was adjudged the best technical college in India by the National Foundation of Engineers. It occupies an area of 146 acres. Up to 1962, the college comprised of engineering departments of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Thereafter the college expanded & five new departments in the fields of Aeronautical Engineering, Electronics & Electrical Communication Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Production Engineering and Computer Science Engineering were added gradually. Recently a new department of Information & Technology has been added. In the year 1957, Highway Engineering was added as the first post-graduate course in the college. Gradually other post-graduate courses were subsequently added. Presently there are eleven post-graduate courses leading to Masters of Engineering degree in Highways, Structures, Hydraulics and Irrigation, Rotodynamic Machines, Electrical Power Systems, Environmental Engineering (Interdisciplinary), Electronics Metallurgical Engineering and C.I.M. Facilities for post-graduate studies exist for regular as well as for part time students. The college has facilities for research work leading to the award of Ph.D. degree in engineering in certain selected fields of different disciplines. The college also offers consultancy services in different disciplines.

The college is situated in Sector 12 at the north end of Chandigarh. The premises of the college is within a few minutes walk from the Punjab and Haryana Civil Secretariat, the Panjab University, Post graduate Institute Of Medical Education And Research (PGI). The campus is 9 Km from the Chandigarh Railway station and 5 Km from the main Bus Stand.
People’s University is situated in Bhopal, the beautiful "City of Lakes", capital of Madhya Pradesh. People’s University has ten Constituent Institutes. Its campus is conducive and possess academic environment for education & career building in central India. Our journey began with an objective of "Nurturing Humanity through Health & Educational Excellence", when SJPN decided to establish educational institutes as centre for excellence.

People’s University was established by the Madhya Pradesh legislature through an amendment in Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana Avam Sanchalan) Adhiniyam-2007 as Madhya Pradesh Act (No.18 of 2011) - People’s University, Bhopal as a state Private University and is empowered to award degrees as specified by UGC under Section 22 of the UGC Act 1956 through its main campus in regular mode with the approval of statutory bodies/councils, wherever required.

The Constituent Institutes of People’s University are already recognized /approved by concerned Statutory Bodies/Councils like MCI/DCI/INC/AICTE/PCI & MP State Paramedical Council.

The People’s University campus is spread over 69.19 acres of area near the National Highway No. 86 in Bhopal. It is credited to be Central India’s largest single-campus University. Environment-friendly campus is home to several architecturally striking buildings where every need of staff and students is met. Tree-lined avenues and lush lawns dotted with beautiful flowering shrubs soothe the eye and create an ideal learning ambiance.

IT Enabled Campus
People’s University is one of the few Indian universities, with state-of-the-art computing resources and network across the campus. Following are few prominent features:

- Dedicated IT Departments.
- Internet with dedicated leased line.
- High end Biometric systems for attendance of faculty.
Periyar Maniammai University is proud to be a unique institution of higher learning and academic excellence. In an endeavour to fulfil the dreams of our Mentor Thanthai Periyar and Annai Maniammaiyyar, the University is dedicated to its societal responsibility for transforming students from different parts of India and abroad into stalwarts by igniting their hidden talents. As it is located in a rural area, the students are admitted from a wide range of calibre and by personal attention, and modern teaching methodology towards a Product / Process / Demo / Case Study teaching, they are shaped into career oriented professionals with bright future.

The University is making efforts to create new horizons in the arena of technical education and research. Curriculum innovation is given priority by the University to make the courses industry and research oriented. The dedicated and qualified faculty members routinely preach and practice for outcome based learning which leads towards an excellent academic career for the betterment of the students. To be a world class innovative, competitive, up-to-date, academic institution providing technological and other inputs appropriate to the branch of study, a student has chosen to specialize. The mission of Periyar Maniammai University is to provide a well balanced, high quality education in Science, Engineering, Technology, Liberal Arts and Literature for undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral students enabling them to contribute for growth of knowledge, gaining experience in problem-solving through excellence and uniqueness in teaching, research and service. The university shall imbibe a sense of appreciation with broad understanding of human values and shall develop expertise needed for transforming the world into a better place. It is also the mission of the university to offer programmes to improve the quality of life of rural, socially and economically disadvantaged women and needy people, by taking proactive initiatives to enable them live with economic independence with self-respect and dignity. The emblem of the University in the form of a circular disc carrying the name of the University in its peripheral has the picture of Thanthai Periyar and Annai Maniammaiyyar with the background of a burning torch representing the reforms proposed by them for eradicating superstitions and social evils and also informing the world that they are the torch bearers of social causes in this part of the world. The words Think, Innovate and Transform inscribed at the pedestal of the emblem stand for the watch words that guided the life of Thanthai Periyar and they are the golden rules governing the curricular and extracurricular activities of the University.
The Government of Tamil Nadu established the Periyar University at Salem on 17th September 1997 as per the provisions of the Periyar University Act, 1997. The University covers the area comprising the Districts of Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri. The University got the 12(B) and 2f status from the University Grants Commission and has been accredited by NAAC with B+ grade in 2007. The University is named after the Great Social Reformer E.V.Ramasamy affectionally called "Thanthai Periyar". The University aims at developing knowledge in various fields to realize the maxim inscribed in the logo "Arival Vilayum Ulagu" (Wisdom Maketh World). "Holistic development of the students" is the primary objective of the esteemed Periyar University. The University is located on the National Highway (NH7) towards Bangalore at about 8 Kms from New Bus Stand, Salem. It is well connected by frequent city bus services linking Salem and other places like, Omalur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Mettur.

Periyar University imparts higher education at three levels, i.e., through its Departments of Study and Research, Periyar Institute of Distance Education (PRIDE) and the affiliated colleges. The University has eighteen departments of study offering Post Graduate and Research Programmes and sixty six affiliated colleges. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) has been introduced for the various courses offered by the University from 2008-09 onwards. Periyar University is offering Four Certificate Courses from 2009-10 onwards. The Certificate Courses are designed in order to cater to the current needs of the public. The Student Support Services of Periyar University are available through Library system, National Service Scheme, Youth Red Cross Society, Women's Welfare Centre and avenues for Sports and Games. The University has established the following Constituent Colleges (1) Periyar University Arts and Science College (PRUCAS) in 2006 at Mettur Dam, Salem District (2) Periyar University Arts and Science College in 2010 at Pennagaram, Dharmapuri District. Thanthai Periyar had been advocating throughout his life the importance of being rational and created a stir by his self respect movement. He incessantly toiled for social justice among people to liberating the down trodden women and insisted on the priority of one's mother tongue. The Periyar Chair was created in 1998 to inculcate these ideas in the minds of students. Periyar Institute of Administrative Studies (PERIAS) started functioning from March 2009. Apart from training students for preliminary and main examinations for the Civil Services, the institute plans to conduct various coaching classes for examinations conducted by different organizations like Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in the near future.
PES UNIVERSITY  
100 Feet Ring Road, BSK III Stage,  
Bangalore - 560 085, Karnataka  
Tel : +91 80 26721983, +91 80 26722108  
Email : admissions@pes.edu

Vice Chancellor : Dr. K.N.B. Murthy  
Registrar : Dr. V. Krishnamurthy

PES was established in 1972 at Bangalore, the Silicon Valley of India. PES is focused on four main educational areas: Engineering, Medicine, Management and Life Sciences. The institutions offer both foundation courses in these areas, as well as specialization with a Bachelors/ Master/ PhD Degree.

Combine years of experience in education with a unique curriculum world-class infrastructure, with a committed responsive faculty, unwavering commitment to the quality of education, today PES has more than 15,000 students, spread across four different campuses, Three state of art campuses in Bangalore and a Medical College with 750 bed hospital in Kuppam, Andra Pradesh.

To provide students with a sense of history, an understanding of values and ethics, a commitment to law and morality, an appreciation of human creativity and an analytical inquiring mind.

Our quality policy is to develop highly skilled human resources with the ability to adapt to an intellectually and technologically changing environment with the participative efforts of the management, staff, students and parents.
Pondicherry University, established under an Act of Parliament in the year 1985, has grown from strength to strength in all possible ways all these years and has become a place on the educational hub of the country. 15 Schools, 37 Departments and 10 Centres offering 175 PG & Research programmes are within its fold and housed in the 800-acre sprawling Wi-Fi-enabled vibrant campus, which is just 12 kms. away from the Puducherry town. It has all the state-of-the-art facilities in all the Schools and Departments paving the way for the students to have a student-friendly, result-oriented academic environment with green ambience. The University has three campuses. The Main Campus is located at Puducherry and the other two off-campuses at Karaikal and Port Blair. The University has made a giant leap in promoting usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) products/services in the areas of teaching/learning, research and administration. The Ananda Rangapillai Library at the University has a collection of more than 2-lakh books and over 25,084 e-journals, 7,455 e-books, 36 e-databases and 620 e-thesis. The campus has 19 hostels (13 for Boys & 6 for Girls), state-of-the-art laboratories, free transport on and off the campus, excellent sports facilities, etc. It offers rent-free accommodation to all girl students and provides totally-free education to all the differently-abled students. The campus has 100% power back-up to all the Departments and Hostels of the University. A 24-hour-hospital with fully-equipped Ambulance is yet another facility on the campus.

The University has over 400 faculty and 6100 students from across the country on its rolls. There are over 45,000 students in its 87 affiliated colleges. The thrust areas of the University will be Research and Innovations both in Sciences and Social Sciences. It has already got visibility with respect to Science and Social Sciences with MHRD and UGC because of SAP, FIST, DST, DBT, DIT, etc. Students are selected through an All-India Common Entrance Examination. They will be a part of the excellent ambience. They will live among the nature, in the nature and also study the nature and contemporary studies developed through technology will make them more competitive and have an edge over the students from other Universities. Although the nomenclature of the courses may appear similar, it will be a challenge meant for any aspirants to exploit the available opportunities through the state-of-the-art Infrastructure, young motivated and experienced faculty and, above all, a student-friendly atmosphere in a truly National character. We have students from almost all the States of the country i.e. unity in diversity. Our gates are open to all those young wards who wish to contribute to the society in spheres of their choice.
The University aims to achieve world class excellence in imparting knowledge, research and teaching, making invaluable contributions to the social, educational and economic development of the nation.

The State of the art research facilities and modern amenities like well stocked libraries along with project centres create a conducive environment for teaching learning process.

Poornima University is committed to bring about perceptible change in society with its innovative and equitable practices and systems.

Poornima University at a Glance:-
- Situated in the heart of Sitapura, the education hub of Jaipur
- Campus spread over 32.67 acres land
- Flexible & Dynamic learning approach
- Lively Campus
- Aims to create Employable Professionals
- Courses valued by Industries
- Globally adapted & accepted Credit System
- State of the Art Infrastructure
- Centre of Excellence for Research, Development & Consultancy
- On Campus residences for students & staff
- Life and Professional Skills courses for personal grooming and professional development
- Academic and Industrial alliances
- International Collaboration with AIT, Thailand
- Special Preparatory School
The PGIMER owes its inception to the vision of late Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, the then Chief Minister of Punjab and the distinguished medical educationists of the then combined state of Punjab, supported by the first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru who considered the institutions of scientific knowledge as temples of learning and the places of pilgrimage. The institute started in 1962 and Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru inaugurated the hospital now named “Nehru Hospital” on 7th July 1963. The Institute was originally under the Government of undivided Punjab. After the reorganization of the state, the administrative control of the institute passed on to the Union Territory of Chandigarh in November 1966. The Institute became an autonomous body under the Act of Parliament in 1967 functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, with the following mandate.

- Provide high quality patient care.
- Attain self-sufficiency in postgraduate medical education and to meet the country’s need for highly qualified medical teachers in all medical and surgical fields.
- Provide educational facilities for the training of personnel in all-important branches of health activity.
- Undertake basic community based research.

The founders of this Institute Prof. Tulsi Das, Prof. Santokh Singh Anand, Prof. PN Chuttani, Prof. BN Aikat, Prof. Sant Ram Dhall and Prof. Bala Krishna laid the path of excellence for the Institute.

अर्त्य सेवा सर्वभानि शोधस्य
Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh was mandated to:
1. Provide high quality Patient care.
2. Attain Self-Sufficiency in postgraduate medical education and to meet the country’s need for highly Qualified medical teachers in all medical and surgical disciplines.
3. Provide Educational facilities for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity.
4. Undertake Basic Community based research.

The mission of PGI is engraved in its logo which reads meaning आर्त्य सेवा सर्वभानि शोधस्य "Service to the Community, Care of the Needy and Research for the Good of all".
Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University is one of the few language universities in the country. It was established as “Telugu University” on 2nd December 1985 through an Act of Legislation (Act No. 27 of 1985) with headquarters at Hyderabad and campuses at Sri Sailam and Rajahmundry.

Later in the year 1989 the Siddhendra Kalakshetram at Kuchipudi merged with the University. The School of Folk and Tribal Lore was established at Warangal during the year 1994.

This University was founded with the broad objectives of serving the cause of the Telugu people, both within the State and outside. For this purpose, the state government has merged the Sahitya, Sangeetha, Nataka, Nritya and Lalitha Kala Academies, International Telugu Institute and Telugu Bhasha Samithi into the University.

Thus, the University was established to function as a central organization for teaching and research in Language and Literature, History and Culture, Fine Arts and Performing Arts, religion and philosophy of the Telugu speaking people. It strives to inculcate a sense of identity in them as citizens of India and as responsible representatives of Andhra Pradesh.

This University was renamed as Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University in the year 1998. The University Grants Commission has recognized the University as fit to receive financial grants since 2nd May 1990.
Pratap University commenced its journey in the year 1995, with a mission to provide wholesome and quality education to the youth of the nation. From a modest beginning of just one school in Kanpur, our family has expanded to

- 7 Schools,
- 9 Colleges
- & a University

located across the cities of

- Kanpur,
- Lucknow,
- New Delhi
- & Jaipur & Jaipur. We have been providing excellence in education by offering various courses in the diverse streams of

- Engineering,
- Management,
- Dental,
- Pharmacy,
- Information Technology,
- Mass Comm.,
- Fashion Technology,
- Interior Designing
- And many more

Our campuses, spread over in several hundred acres of lush green surroundings, boast of modern infrastructure, well-equipped libraries and laboratories. Together, we work as a team of more than 1000 highly qualified faculty members committed to shape the future of over 10000 students.

It is our ultimate goal to make each student both 'CAPABLE and EMPLOYABLE' by giving him umpteen opportunities to showcase his/her talent through various extracurricular activities and excellent campus placements.
Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences University was established under Section (3) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956 on 29th September, 2003 by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development vide its notification No. F.9-11/2000-U-3. The Pravara Medical Trust is the parent Organisation of the University and was established in 1972 in a small village Loni of Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra State) by a visionary Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil, the founder of Co-operative movement in India. In 1976 the Trust started providing primary and secondary level medical care with establishment of a modest hospital of 100 beds and over a period of time the hospital grew in to 800 beds multi-disciplinary, superspeciality medical institute with state of art facilities.

The following institutes under the ambit of the University
1. Rural Medical College & Hospital, Loni
2. Rural Dental College & Hospital, Loni
3. College of Physiotherapy & Rehabilitation Center, Loni
4. College of Nursing, Loni
5. Centre For Social Medicine, Loni
6. Center for Biotechnology, Loni

The University is unique in more than one way. It is specialised in Medical and Health Sciences with a dedication to serve the society as a Center of Excellence with emphasis on socially meaningful medical education, health care and research. The trust has received accolades from His Excellency Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, President of India for the pioneer work done in the field of integrated rural Development and appreciated the participative model of Integrated Rural Development followed at Loni as Role Model for the development of Rural India and has been referred by his Excellency as operative model of PURA - Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Area. The Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences - Deemed University at present offers various under graduate, post graduate and Diploma level programs. This University has the same status as that of other statutory Universities in India. The degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University have approval of the Government of India, Govt. of Maharashtra and other states as well as the University Grants commission (UGC), Medical Council of India (MCI) Dental Council of India (DCI), All India Physiotherapists Association (AIPA) Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) and Nursing Council of India (INC). The infrastructure developed at the University Campus provides an opportunity to the meritorious students to become, appropriate and needbased health providers in their own environment.
Presidency group of Institution was established in the year 1976.

Close to 4 decades now the institution under the hawk's eye vision of its Chairman has been continuously working towards the growth approaching several branches and holding proud position in the field of education.

Presidency College was started in the year 2000. Affiliated to Bangalore University the college started with just 2 courses. Today 13 years down the lane we are proud to announce that Presidency College is renowned B School with its management courses flourishing every year with great results.

Within a short span of time we have become one of the best sought after College as almost all our higher educational courses are full. We are proud to say that our Biotech laboratory is considered to be the 4th best in the country and our College is ranked 14th in the State.

We are ranked as the Best B School offering MBA program under Bangalore University.

We are proud that our college has strength close to 14,000 students and a highly qualified staff of 1200 members, who explore excellence in the field of education, sports, crafts etc to induct into our students who are a proud breed of Presidency.

In a caring & positive environment, Presidency will provide education to empower our students to recognize & optimize their full potential, to achieve personal standards of excellence in academic work as well as in supportive areas of physical, cultural and social development, inculcating civic and human values.

To empower our students to recognize & optimize their full potential; by fostering a family environment where educational, social, cultural, ethical & emotional needs are addressed through a holistic program, offered with the partnership afforded by staff, students & community at large, to provide world-class education.
The 'Hindoo College', established in 1817, was transformed into the 'Presidency College of Bengal' in 1855. The Hindoo College was the earliest institution of higher learning in the modern sense in Asia. The Presidency College introduced western education in the historical sense of the term and was originally a non-government college meant for the sons of the Hindu community alone. But the Centenary Volume (1955) notes: 'The most striking feature of the Hindu College was its determined effort to impart secular education.' In 1855 when the Hindoo College was renamed Presidency College, it became a government institution. The college now represented non-denominational secularism and admitted young men from all communities. However, it was only in 1944 that girls were permitted to join the college. Since then, the college has been a co-educational institution.

The Hindoo-Presidency College, which aimed from the beginning at a liberal, scientific and secular education, stood on the side of the 'Anglicists' in the famous Anglicist-Orientalist debate. This meant that the college stood for modern, western education in the English medium. This, however, would not entail a neglect of Indian themes and subjects. This was borne out by the contribution of the students of the college to Bengali language and literature. The subjects taught at the outset were English, Bengali, Sanskrit, History, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry and some other science subjects. In addition, Law, Commerce and Engineering were taught for some time, but teaching of these was discontinued later. Consequently, the college emerged as the most celebrated institution in India to impart a humanistic and scientific education.

The pioneering discoveries of Jagadish Chandra Bose and Praphulla Chandra Ray in Physics / Plant Physiology and Chemistry respectively were made in the laboratories of the college. Teaching of both liberal arts and empirical sciences acquired true excellence in the nineteenth century and the tradition continued even after independence. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Anandaram Barooah, students of the college, enriched Bengali and Assamese literature. S.N.Bose, M.N.Saha, P.C.Mahalanobish, Amal Kumar Raychaudhuri, Shyamal Sengupta, Ashoke Sen made world-class contribution in the field of basic science. Amartya Sen and Sukhamoy Chakraborty made contributions to economic theory in the decades after independence. These names are merely illustrative, for the alumni of the college have distinguished themselves both nationally and internationally in various fields. The college, amongst whose alumni were a President of India (Dr. Rajendra Prasad), a Prime Minister of Pakistan (Muhammad Ali of Bogra) and a President of Bangladesh (Abu Sayeed Chowdhury), has a challenging past to live up to.
PRIST University, Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institutions, made a foray into the academic domain, with the establishment of Sri Ram Institute of Computer Science and Technology in 1985. Over time, various institutions of higher learning such as an Arts and Science College, College of Engineering and Technology, College of Education, Research Institution, Polytechnic College, added feathers to the PRIST crown.

Today, PRIST commands a massive student base, spread across a whole array of campuses such as Trichy, Kumbakonam, Puducherry, Chennai, Madurai etc.

The academic reach extends right from school education up to the level of the Ph.D Doctoral programmes in a rich array of disciplines such as Medicine, Engineering, Arts & Science, Education, Pharmacy, Management, Technology etc.

To create a reservoir of human resources towards making a happier and healthier society.

To make learning endeavors a lifelong process and thereby allow the benefits to percolate down to enhance the quality of life of all members of the society and allow it to grow to be a more human and considerate knowledge society.

To educate and train the future leaders of various professions and to inculcate in them skills and abilities for lifelong learning and growth.

To conduct research and create new knowledge as an integral part of our education programme and its continued renewal for the enhancement of the quality of the profession.

To create and sustain an educational environment to provide an ambience not only for materialistic search but also for spiritual quest.
PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Ludhiana 141 004, Punjab
Tel. 91-161-2401960-79 Ext:- 213, 2401794, 2401795, 2404433
Fax. 91-161-2400945
Email: registrar@pau.edu
Fax : 0161-2402483, 2400955
Email: vcpau@pau.edu, registrar@pau.edu
Website: http://www.pau.edu

Vice Chancellor: Dr Baldev Singh Dhillon
Registrar: Dr. P. K. Khanna

The Punjab Agricultural University was established in 1962 to serve the state of erstwhile Punjab. On trifurcation of Punjab in November 1966, Haryana Agricultural University was carved out of PAU by an Act of Parliament in February 1970.

Later, in July 1970, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidalya was established. In 2006 the College of Veterinary Science was upgraded to become Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University (GADVASU) at Ludhiana.

The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) is located in Ludhiana city (Punjab State) in north-west India at a distance of 316 km from New Delhi. It is well connected by road and rail with the national capital. Situated on the Ludhiana - Ferozepur Road, the University covers an area of 1510 acres on its main campus and 4615 acres at the regional research stations. Modeled on the pattern of land grant colleges in U.S.A., the PAU performs the integrated functions of teaching, research and extension in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home science and allied disciplines.

The University has well equipped laboratories, library and lecture rooms and elaborate farm facilities. Hostel accommodation is available in the university hostels for single students. Married students, if accompanied by their family members, will have to find accommodation outside the campus.

The PAU has played a key role in increasing food grain production in the Punjab State several folds share its reputation and ushering in an era of Green Revolution in India. It has also made notable contributions in increasing livestock and poultry production. In recognition of its outstanding achievements in agricultural research, education and extension, it was adjudged the Best Agricultural University in India in 1995.

The Punjab Agricultural University now has four constituent colleges, viz. College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering, College of Home science and College of Basic Sciences & Humanities.

At present the University, through 28 departments in the four constituent colleges, offers 31 Master's and 30 Ph.D. programmes. The course curricula are constantly revised and restructured to keep pace with the latest developments in agriculture and allied fields.
Punjab Technical University (PTU) was established in the Year 1997 under the Punjab Technical University Act, 1996 (Punjab Act No. 1 of 1997) to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University for the advancement of technical education and development thereof in the State of Punjab and for matters connected therewith.

In pursuance of this Act, the University started its journey with 9 engineering colleges and few management colleges affiliated to it. Since then, the University has come a long way and during this Academic Session 2011-12, the University has affiliated 100+ engineering Colleges, 139 Management and Computer Application courses, 37 institutions imparting Pharmacy education, 11 colleges imparting Hotel Management education, 06 Colleges providing Architecture Education and 21 Regional Centre for M.Tech and Ph.D in different branches of Engineering and Management and 01 Regional Centre for M.Pharmacy. More then 2013 Learning Centres of PTU are providing professional education through Distance Learning all over the Country and abroad.

All the time of the University, the students were doing their engineering courses from the University of other states. PTU achieved that height & glory because of which it became successful in winning the faith of the students. At present, after 15 year of its existence, PTU is providing education to approximately 5 lac students in the fields of Engineering, Management, Architecture and Pharmacy. This number includeds 50 percent students form the states other than Punjab.

We, at Punjab Technical University, are propelled by the vision and wisdom of our leaders and are continuously striving to discharge our duties for the overall improvement of quality of education and to make sure that the courses we offer remain relevant to our society and usefull to our students in the globalized work environment.
Established on April 30, 1962 in the erstwhile princely state of Patiala with the main objective of furthering the cause of Punjabi language, art and literature, Punjabi University has since evolved into the largest University in the state. Spread over 600 acres of land, its 500 teachers are imparting instruction and guidance to nearly 9,000 students in a multi-faceted, multi-pronged and multi-faculty environment comprising 65 Teaching and Research Departments on its Campus, five Regional Centres, six Neighbourhood Campuses and 166 Colleges affiliated to it. A mutually-stimulating qualitative and quantitative swing in the direction of overall improvement marks the dynamics and mechanics of Punjabi University. Its multi-dimensional expansion has not only been quick-paced but steady, sustained and seamless, with each front paving way for the other. It didn't come across any cul de sac with unstinted support ever-forthcoming from its committed and resolute faculty. "Unprecedented and unique landmarks", "Innovative and grandiose concepts", "Unimaginable reforms", "Setting new landmarks and records" could easily be attributed as some of the catchphrases describing its unabated progress. The University has achieved a couple of milestones during its move towards furthering the overall development of Punjabi. Having published a record number of over 3,000 titles in Punjabi covering a wide range of areas and establishing a special Punjabi Reference Library, it has taken upon itself the responsibility of catering to the linguistic and cultural needs of the overseas Punjabis. The Punjabi reference Library has been created to build up a strong collection on Punjab history, culture, language and literature. The rich collection of over 1,00,000 documents, of which around 58,000 have been donated by noted littérature and historians, add to the proud privilege of the Punjabi University. It also contains all Punjabi newspapers, magazines, books, diaries and rare manuscripts pertaining to the 19th and 20th centuries. More than 120 Punjabi newspapers and periodicals published anywhere in the world are available in this Library. The establishment of a Centre for Teaching of Punjabi as a Foreign Language (CTPFL) and an Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture (ACTDPLC) are the foremost instruments aimed at reaching out to the global community. While the CTPFL has already taught Punjabi to over 100 seekers from the USA, Canada, Russia, China and Singapore, the ACTDPLC has chipped in with providing a package for learning Gurumukhi/ Punjabi online, besides creating software for inter-script transfer between Gurumukhi and Shahmukhi. The Centre has now accomplished the unique distinction of launching the first of its kind a search engine in Punjabi.
RK University, formerly the RK Group of Colleges, is a leading University offering variety of courses ranging from Diploma studies to Doctorate research.

Since its inception in the year of 2005, the RK group of Colleges has made a constant endeavour to provide quality education and a platform for overall development to its students.

The journey from Group of Colleges to A State-Private University Status has been a daunting task with challenges and opportunities. It’s a collective and constant effort of RK family that we have scaled this height.

Situated on the out-skirts of Rajkot City, the RK University has a sprawling and green campus of 40 acres with State of the Art infrastructure.

The RK University Campus is well connected through road with GSRTC Buses and private operators plying from city. The fully residential campus offers students a peaceful and conducive study environment along with facilities like hostel, mess and canteen, indoor and outdoor sporting activities.

The education pattern at RK University has a right blend of academia and industry with professionals, mentors, and advisors interacting with student throughout the year, offering enormous opportunities to our students for live projects, internships and placements.

RK University strives to provide rich and complete study experience to its students through cutting – edge amenities, research and innovation, that will assist students in building a successful professional path.
Rabindra Bharati University, was founded on May 8, 1962 under the Rabindra Bharati Act to mark the birth centenary of poet Rabindranath Tagore at his residential house at Calcutta for the advancement of learning and culture particularly in the branches of music, dance and drama. Assent of the President of India to the Rabindra Bharati Act passed by the Legislature of West Bengal, was first published in the Calcutta Gazette, Extra ordinary, of the 10th January, 1962. After the death of Rabindranath Tagore, the house belonging to Gaganendranath Tagore and Abanindranath Tagore on the south-west side of the main building was purchased by a private party.

Late Suresh Chandra Majumdar on behalf of Rabindra Bharati Society collected from public around Rs. 15 Lakhs and part of the money was paid to the private party to acquire the property as stated above. In the meanwhile the private party went to the High Court for enhancement of the award and the party was given additional award of Rs. 3 Lakhs by the court. As Suresh Chandra Majumdar was facing severe fund crisis, he asked the West Bengal Government to release suitable grant. An agreement was signed between the Government and Rabindra Bharati Society and as a condition of the grant, the Government was given the right to use Rabindra Bharati property for use of its proposed Dance, Drama and Music Institute. Accordingly, the Institute, namely West Bengal State Akademy of Dance, Drama, Music and Visual Arts (present name) was established in 1955. Uday Shankar, Ahindra Chowdhury and Ramesh Banerjee were put in charge of Dance, Drama and Music respectively.

Uday Shankar subsequently left the Institute. In 1959, it was felt that the Government of West Bengal would establish a University as a memorial to Rabindranath. Since the original purpose of Rabindra Bharati Society was also the development Dance, Drama and Music, the general body of the Rabindra Bharati Society met and agreed that it should be merged with proposed university. The Government of West Bengal was further contemplating to celebrate birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore. The Government thought that the best way to perpetuate the memory of Rabindranath tagore would be to acquire the family dwellings and utilize them for the purpose of establishing a university and persuaded Rathindranath Tagore to hand over the buildings including the room where Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last. In was also arranged that Viswa-Bharati publication division would vacate their occupied portion at “Bichitra
Why Choose Raffles University?

• The University adheres to merit as the sole criteria in it’s decision making.
• The academic programs help develop the stamina and diligence essential for success in the increasingly competitive international environment.
• All activities are designed with definite learning objectives for Individual development of students
• The programs offered at the University not only develop the capacity to work hard, but also the ability to think analytically and to solve problems.
The Rai Technology University has been established under the Karnataka State Act, 2012 (Rai Technology University Act 2012) to establish and commence a private university in the name and style "Rai Technology University" at Kadanur Post, 11th Mile, Mallohalli Village, Dhoddaballapur, Bangalore Rural District.

The aims and objectives of this university include advanced knowledge in the fields of science, technology, management and allied disciplines of scholarship with focus on developing relevant skills, competence and attitude to meet the needs of the society and the industry in the 21st century.

The university's vision is to be one of the preferred providers of quality professional education attracting local and overseas students and imbibe in our students a passion for life-long learning by freely sharing the fruits of knowledge to create a win-win situation for all the stakeholders in increasingly complex global world.

The university wishes to expand the horizon of world knowledge, provide instruction, teaching and learning including writing and reading, training, research and development at various levels such as Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education. The university has decided to design and deliver high quality training, capacity building and development systems for teachers, teacher educators, teachers in higher and professionals education, Leadership training including political leaders, administrators and development professional working in education and other system. The university intends to collaborate with any other universities, research institutions, non-profit organization, industry associations, professional associations or other organizations to conceptualize, design, exchange programmers for students, faculty members and others. The university has disseminate knowledge and develop a public debate on issues of education and allied development fields through series of lectures, seminars, conferences, executive education programmers for students, faculty members and others. The university is dedicated to initiate and undertake programs for the development and training of faculty, researches and support staff of the university in partnership, collaboration, co-operation, joint venture, strategic or any other form of mutually beneficial relationship with any other institutions of similar vision, mission, strategic architecture and objectives.
RAI UNIVERSITY
Saroda, Dholka Taluka, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 382260
Admission Helpline: +91-8980004322, +91-8980004323, +91-8980004324, +91-8980004326
Fax Number: 079-30529106
Email: info@raiuniversity.edu
Website: http://www.raiuniversity.edu

Provost : Dr. A. Sankara Reddy

Rai University, established by Gujarat State Legislature under Gujarat Act No. 12 of 2012, promises to fulfill its mandate of nurturing young minds, developing intellectual and professional faculty with a service to the cause of society.

The University believes that education is an effective medium of social transformation. In fact, Rai University feels privileged to get the opportunity to shape modern Gujarat. Rai University aims to facilitate and promote studies, research and extension work in emerging areas of higher education with focus on career oriented education in the disciplines of engineering, technology, management, journalism and mass communication, etc. and also to achieve excellence in related fields.

In order to provide the best learning environment, Rai University boasts of excellent facilities on its campus. The digitally enabled classrooms in the campus enable faculty to conduct classes in a way where students make use of every available resource from one point at the click of a button. Further, the Learning & Resource Centre is well-equipped with precious books, textbooks, reference books, periodicals and journals.

Rai University’s Vision is to be among the best universities in India, this is possible when we achieve the highest standards in research, teaching and other activities. This vision of Rai University reflects its service to society.

The mission based on which Rai University has been established is:

• To promote teaching, training and research activities in varied fields with a special focus on the upliftment of underprivileged girls in the State of Gujarat
• To collaborate with other colleges or universities, research institutions, industry associations, professional associations in India or abroad, to conceptualize, design and develop specific educational and research programs, training programs and exchange programs for students, faculty members and other
• To disseminate knowledge through seminars, conferences, executive education program, community development programs and publications
• To undertake programs for the training and development of faculty members of the university.
• To create higher levels of intellectual abilities
Raja Mansingh Tomar Music and Arts University has been established at Gwalior under the Madhya Pradesh Act No. 3 of 2009 vide Raja Mansingh Tomar Sangit Evam Kala Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam, 2009. Unity in diversity is the cultural characteristic of India. The statements is fully in consonant with reference to Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the most recognized centers of arts and music from ancient times. It was also a centre for the teaching of Lord Krishna during the period of the Mahabharata in Sandipani Ashram of Ujjain. During the period of the Ramayan it was Chitrakoot which became the witness of Lord Rama's penances. So many rivers create the aesthetic beauty of Madhya Pradesh, Apart from the various rivers such as Narmada, Kshipra, Betava, Sone, Indravati, Tapti and Chambal. Madhya Pradesh has also given birth to many saints, poets, musicians and great persons. Ashoka the great, was associated with Ujjaini and Vidisha, Mahendra and Sanghamitra started spreading the teachings of Buddhism from here. Madhya Pradesh is the pious land of Kalidas, Bhavabhuti, Tansen, Munj, Raja Bhoj, Vikramaditya, Baiju Bawra, Isuri, Patanjali Padmakar, and the great Hindi poet Keshav. This is the province which always encouraged and motivated the artists. Raja Man Singh Tomar also nurtured the arts of music, dance and fine arts here. From time immemorial Madhya Pradesh has been resonated with the waves of Music. Rani Roopmati, Tansen, Baiju Bawra are the witnesses of these facts. Gwalior and Raigarh Gharanias are very famous for classical Music. Who does not know the famous Pakhawaj player Kudausingh and Ustaad Baba Allauddin Khan, Hafiz Ali Khan and Raja Bhaiya Sahab Poonchwale, Pandit Krishna Rao, Kathak Dancer Bapu Rao Sinde, Lata Mangeshkar, the melodious qeen of the art of singing and music, associated with Indore and Kishore Kumar with Khandwa. Bhim Betka is associated with paintings with primordial time. The caves of the Bagh are also comparable to the caves of Ajanta. Archaeological signs are still available in Gwalior, Ujjain, Bhopal, Dhar and Indore in various monuments, palaces and temples. Madhya Pradesh has a long history in the art of sculpture. The following monuments, such as the pillars at Sanchi, temples at Khajuraho, the famous court at Gwalior, Man Mandir, Gopachal, the temples at Mandu, the temple of Bhojpur and Rajwada and Lalbagh of Infoire, the fort at Asirgarh, the pillar at Vidisha, the palace at Chanderi and Taj-ul-Masque at Bhopal, Mahakaleshwar at Ujjain, the temples and palaces at Orchha are symbolic of cultural and an abiding importance of the heritage of the country. Madhya Pradesh is India in miniature in which we can visualize the composite culture which insinuates the blood in the veins of positive actions and keeps the people together. The courses conducted by the University include Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral Degrees and Diplomas in the areas of Hindustani Music, Violin, Tabla, Sitar, Painting, Sculpture, Applied Art, Drama, Theatre etc.
Education is the process by which an individual is encouraged and enabled to fully develop his or her potential; it may also serve the purpose of equipping the individual with what is necessary to be a productive member of society. Through teaching and learning the individual acquires and develops knowledge and skills.

The term education is often used to refer to formal education. However, the word's broader meaning covers a range of experiences, from formal learning to the building of understanding and knowledge through day to day experiences. Ultimately, all that we experience serves as a form of education.

All colleges and universities aim to impart quality education for all aspirants. Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University concisely aims to impart and promote agricultural knowledge to Modern Indian students.

Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University is authorized to provide instructions in Agriculture and Allied Sciences which include Horticulture, Home Science and Agri-Business Management. It has also been authorized in other fields of agricultural learning, which the University may deem fit. It is empowered to maintain academic institutions, dealing with agriculture, home science, agri-business management, etc., to carry out instructions in these faculties, hold examinations, and confer degree, diplomas, pertaining to professional qualifications.
Dr. Sarvepali Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur is the first Ayurved University of Rajasthan and is the second University of its kind in India. The Dr. Sarvepali Radhakrishnan Rajasthan Ayurved University was established by DSRRAU Act -2002 (Act No. 15 of 2002) which came into force w.e.f. may 24, 2003 vide Gazette Notification no. F25 (6) Ay./2000 dated May 24,2003. This university has now affiliated all the 44 colleges/institutions of Ayurved, Unani, Homeopathy, and about 7000 students are pursuing their UG, PG, Diploma and Doctoral Studies. This university is conducting the admission to its degree courses through Joint Entrance Test at National level/State level.

The university has its own constituent college of Ayurved, constituent DAN & P training center and Herbal farming center. The campus is situated at Kadwad, Jodhpur on Jodhpur-Nagaur Highway on over 322 acres of land proposed to accommodate Central Administrative Block, 263 beded Hospital, Academic Block, Residential Quarters, Sports Complex, Herbal garden & Herbal farm etc.

Although BAMS, BUMS, BHMS, MD (Ayu.), MD (Homoeo), Ph.D (Ayurveda) and certain Diploma courses are already being conducted through our affiliated colleges, we have started academic activities like BAMS course in our own campus from Nov. 2004 by permission of central govt. and CCIM vide letter no. F.No. R.12011/028/2003-EP dated 14-10-2004 from deptt. of AYUSH, Govt. of India following the first CCIM visitation in 14-06-04. This university is now recognised under section 2/F from UGC by letter no. F9-30/2003 (CPI-I) dated 15/03/2004 & CCIM CCH etc.

In the first phase of building construction the Administrative Block is completed and the Hospital Block is under construction. Proposal to Construct college building, Pharmacy, Auditorium, Hostels, Guest House & Six Residential Quarters have been sent to government.
RAJASTHAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
Rawatbhata Road, Kota - 324010
Registrar, RTU: 0744-2473003
Tel : 0744-2473001, 0744-2473003
Fax : 0744-2473002, 0744-2473033
Email : Email: rtuweb@gmail.com
vcofficertu@yahoo.co.in, registrar_rtu@yahoo.co.in
Website : http://www.rtu.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. N. S. Vyas
Registrar : Prof. Dinesh Birla

Rajasthan Technical University was setup in 2006 by Govt. of Rajasthan to enhance technical education in Rajasthan. The university is situated on Kota-Rawatbhata Road, about 10 Km from Kota Bus Stand and 14 Kms from Kota Railway Station.

RTU is based in the campus of the University Engineering College, Kota, in the city of Kota, approximately 500 kilometres (310 mi) from New Delhi.

RTU is an affiliating university. Its affiliated colleges offer the degrees of Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech), Master of Technology (M.Tech), Master of Business Administration (MBA), Master of Computer Applications (MCA) and Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (BHMCT).

As of April 2011, RTU affiliates 202 colleges. B.Tech degrees are offered at nine government aided institutes and 109 are private ones. MBA degrees are offered at seven government aided institutes and 122 are private ones. MCA degrees are offered in at seven government aided institutes and 25 are private ones. M.Tech is offered in 24 colleges and BHMCT in four colleges. In addition, two colleges offer Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch) degrees. Rajasthan University Publishes Courses Results Semester wise.
Rajasthan University of Health Sciences is a State university located in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. It was established on 25 February 2005 under The Rajasthan University of Health Sciences Act, 2005 and started functioning on January 2006.

Management: P. P. S. Mathur, previously Senior Professor, Neurosurgery and Medical Superintendent, Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur was made first Vice-Chancellor of the university. Dr. Ashok Panagariya, a neurologist, was the next Vice-Chancellor.

The university run these undergraduate and postgraduate courses:

- Medical courses: postgraduate education in medical studies, MBBS, Diploma courses.
- Dental courses: MDS, BDS.
- Nursing courses: M.Sc., B.Sc. Nursing, Post basic B.Sc. nursing
- Paramedical science courses
- Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy courses, B.A.S.L.P.(Bachelor in Audiology & Speech Language Pathology)
- Pharmacy courses: D. Pharm, B. Pharm and M.Pharm.

The following are affiliated to the university: eight medical colleges, ten undergraduate dental colleges (BDS), four postgraduate dental colleges (MDS), 43 B.Sc. Nursing Colleges, two M.Sc. Nursing Colleges, six Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing Colleges, 41 Pharmacy colleges (B. Pharmacy), 27 Pharmacy (D. Pharma), 30 Bachelor of Physiotherapy Colleges (BPT), two Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT) colleges and four M.Pharma colleges, with Bachelor of Occupational Therapy College (BOT), B.SC. Radiation Technology College, Post Basic Diploma In Oncology Nursing College, B.SC. (HONS.) Opthalmic Technology College and Baslp College.
RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES
Bijey Bhawan Palace Complex
Bikaner-334001 (Rajasthan), India
Tel : 0151-2540028, Help Line : 0151-2200064
Email : registrarrajuvas@gmail.com
Nodal Officer Email : gahlotgcbkn@rediffmail.com
Website : www.rajuvas.org

Vice Chancellor : Prof. A. K. Gahlot
Registrar : Prof. (Dr.) Rakesh Rao

The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS), Bikaner is a newly constituted body established under sub section (3) of section 1 of the Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Act, 2010 consequent to carving out of units pertaining to Veterinary & Animal Sciences from Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner and Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur. The University came into existence on 13th day of May, 2010 with His Excellency the Governor of Rajasthan as the Chancellor of the University. Professor A.K. Gahlot was appointed as first Vice Chancellor of the University. The University is located in heritage and palatial buildings of erstwhile Ganga Avenue housing the College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner (since 1954) and its precincts, spreading over 200 acres of land. The University has sophisticated equipments and well equipped facilities for execution of three major organs of the University, i.e., Teaching, Research and Extension. The Bijey Bhavan Palace, a magnificent red sandstone edifice designed by well-known architect Sir Swinton Jacob, was built by Maharaja Ganga Singh (1881-1942) as residence of his son Prince Bijey Singh in 1927. Two other buildings, the state Museum known as Sadul Sadan and State Library were also built contemporarily. These magnificent buildings are an example of pure Rajput martial architecture. They have several grand halls lounges, cupolas and pavilions. The exotic palatial buildings have magnificent pillars richly carved fire mantles, Italian colonnades etc. After independence, the Government of Rajasthan thought to open a veterinary college in the state. The custodians of the earstwhile state of Bikaner came forward and offered these three monumental buildings of the Ganag Avenue for the college along with a land of about 200 acres (1200 Bighas, as the measurement unit existed at that time). The University is having 3 constituent colleges i.e. at Bikaner, Navania-Vallabhnagar (Udaipur District) and PGIVER, Jaipur. Out of this, the oldest one is College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Bikaner, established in 1954. Recently, a new veterinary college at Jodhpur has been sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan. There are 7 private veterinary colleges affiliated to RAJUVAS out of which two are situated in Jaipur District and one each in Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Sriganganagar, and Dungarpur Districts. The graduate education is imparted as per Veterinary Council of India's Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education Regulation 1993 and 2008 through 17 departments. The University has also added four more institutes for providing two years diploma in Animal Husbandry at Jaipur, Vallabhnagar (Udaipur), Chandan (Jaisalmer) and Nohar (Hanungarh). In all, the University has 51 institutes providing 2 years diploma in Animal Husbandry after 10+2 spread over whole Rajasthan producing about 2500 para-vets annually.
In the imperial Gazetteer of India 1878, Pusa was recorded as a government estate of about 1350 acres in Darbhanbge. It was acquired by East India Company for running a stud farm to supply better breed of horses mainly for the army. Frequent incidence of glanders disease (swelling of glands), mostly affecting the valuable imported bloodstock made the civil veterinary department to shift the entire stock out of Pusa. A British tobacco concern Beg Sutherland & co. got the estate on lease but it also left in 1897 abandoning the government estate of Pusa.

Lord Mayo, The Viceroy and Governor General, had been repeatedly trying to get through his proposal for setting up a directorate general of Agriculture that would take care of the so and its productivity, formulate newer techniques of cultivation, improve the quality of seeds and livestock and also arrange for imparting agricultural education. The government of India had invited a British expert. Dr. J.A. Voelcker who had submitted as report on the development of Indian agriculture. As a follow-up action, three experts in different fields were appointed for the first time during 1885 to 1895 namely, agricultural chemist (Dr. J.W.Leafer), cryptogamic botanist (Dr. R.A.Butler) and entomologist (Dr. H.Maxwell Lefroy) with headquarters at Dehradun (U.P.) in the forest Research Institute complex. Surprisingly, until now Pusa, which was destined to become the centre of agricultural revolution in the country, was lying as before an abandoned government estate. In 1898. Lord Curzon took over as the viceroy. A widely traveled person and an administrator, he salvaged out the earlier proposal and got London's approval for the appointment of the inspector General of Agriculture to which the first incumbent Mr. J. Mollison (Dy. Director of Agriculture, Bombay) joined in 1901 with headquarters at Nagpur The then government of Bengal had mooted in 1902 a proposal to the centre for setting up a model cattle farm for improving the dilapidated condition of the livestock at Pusa estate where plenty of land, water and feed would be available, and with Mr. Mollison’s support this was accepted in principle. Around Pusa, there were many British planters and also an indigo research centre Dalsing Sarai (near Pusa). Mr. Molliso's visits to this mini British kingdom and his strong recommendations. In favour of Pusa as the most ideal place for the Bengal government project obviously caught the attention for the viceroy. Before the above proposal could be implemented, certain interesting developments had taken place which brought Pusa directly in the limelight in the history of agriculture of modern India. Probably the most important one was donation of $30,000 by an American, Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago. Baroness Curzon was the daughter of an American millionaire and Mr. Phipps as a family friend used to visit India and stay as guest of Curzon.
The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Bill, 2013 was passed by Parliament and received the Presidential assent on September 18, 2013. The Act provides for establishment of the Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University at Raebareli as a Central University. The University shall be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India.

The University’s objectives include: (i) promoting of aviation studies, teaching, training and research, (ii) providing institutional and research facilities, (iii) ensuring and regulating the quality of aviation education programmes in India, (iv) facilitating the development of skilled aviation manpower and (v) developing programmes for aviation service providers and training of manpower.

The University’s powers include the power to: (i) provide and conduct educational programmes or courses for award of degrees and diplomas, (ii) recognise aviation training colleges and institutes and make provisions for maintenance of their standards, (iii) acquire, hold, manage and dispose any property, (iv) create and appoint teaching or other positions, (v) regulate conduct of the students and employees and (vi) obtain co-operation from the aviation industry.

The Central Government shall appoint a Visitor of the University to review its work and progress. His directions shall be binding on the University. The Visitor shall also appoint the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. The Chancellor shall be the head of the University. The Act also provides for the establishment, powers and functions of: (i) the Court of the University, (ii) the Executive Council, (iii) the Academic Council, (iv) the Board of Affiliation and Recognition, (v) the Boards of Schools, (vi) the Finance Committee and (vii) other authorities. The Act provides for powers to make Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. It specifies the matters regarding which these powers may be exercised. All funds received by the University, including contributions and grants from the Central Government, the State Government and the Aviation Industry shall be credited to the University Fund. The University shall also have the power to borrow, with the approval of the central government. The annual report of the University would include the steps taken by the University towards the fulfilment of its objects. It shall be tabled in Parliament by the central government. The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and shall also be laid before Parliament.

The University will launch Bachelor’s, Master’s and other Degrees shortly.
The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (rgniyd), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, is an Institute of National Importance by an Act of Parliament No. 35/2012 under the Ministry of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India. The RGNIYD was set up in 1993 under the Societies Registration Act, XXVII of 1975.

The RGNIYD functions as a vital resource centre with its multi-faceted functions of offering academic programmes at Post Graduate level encompassing various dimensions of youth development, engaging in seminal research in the vital areas of youth development and coordinating Training Programmes for state agencies and the officials of youth organisation, besides the Extension and Outreach initiatives across the country.

The Institute functions as a think-tank of the Ministry and premier organization of youth-related activities in the country. As the apex institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYKS and other youth organizations in the implementation of training programmes.

The Institute is a nodal agency for training youth as a facilitator of youth development activities in rural, urban as also tribal areas.

The RGNIYD serves as a youth observatory and depositary in the country thereby embarking on youth surveillance on youth-related issues. It has a wide network with various organizations working for the welfare and development of young people and serves as a mentor.
RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW  
Sidhuwal - Bhadson Road, Patiala, Punjab  
Tel: 0175-2391600, 2391601, 2391602, 2391603  
E-mail: info@rgnul.ac.in  Website : www.rgnul.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. (Dr.) Paramjit S. Jaswal  
Registrar : Prof. (Dr.) G.I.S. Sandhu

Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL), Punjab, was established by the State Legislature of Punjab by passing the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab Act, 2006 (Punjab Act No. 12 of 2006). The Act incorporated a University of Law of national stature in Punjab, thereby fulfilling the need for a Centre of Excellence in legal education in the modern era of globalization and liberalization. RGNUL started functioning from its Headquarters-Mohindra Kothi, The Mall, Patiala w.e.f. 26 May 2006. The University acquired approval of the Bar Council of India (BCI) in July 2006. The University also got registered with the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and has been declared fit to obtain grant from the (UGC) under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956. RGNUL was functioning from a heritage building of the erstwhile Patiala State, that is, Mohindra Kothi, The Mall, Patiala (from 2006 to 2013) located in the heart of Patiala city in a pollution free environment. The main campus of the University is at Sidhuwal, Bhadson Road, Patiala in an area of 50 Acres of land. The state-of-the-art Campus has an Administrative-cum-Academic Block, separate spacious Library Building, Auditorium, Sports Complex, Boys and Girls Hostels, Guest House, Community Hall, Health Centre, Residences, Stadium and other facilities. The construction and furnishing of Hostels is complete and all RGNUL Boys and Girls students are residing at the new Campus with modern amenities including air conditioning of each room. Faculty members are also residing in their apartments at the New Campus. Presently housed in “Academic Block” of the university, the air conditioned university library is an example of excellence. With world class library services and rich collection of books and journals, this computerized Wi-Fi library has on its shelves more than 28,000 volumes which include a comprehensive array of legal resources in both print and electronic formats. In addition 126 periodicals are subscribed too. The University has also set up Centre for Advanced Study in Criminal Law (CASCL); Centre for Consumer Protection Law and Advocacy (CCPLA); Centre for Advanced Study in International Humanitarian Law (CASH); School of Agricultural Law and Economics (SALE); RGNUL Institute for Competitive Examination (RICE); Bureau of Information for Study Abroad (BISA) and Directorate of Distance Education (DODE). The objective of these Centres is to undertake advanced study and research in the emerging areas of the respective fields, independently or in collaboration with professional institutions at the national or international levels; to bring about publications and produce study material in the respective fields of knowledge; organize seminars, workshops and conferences on contemporary and significant issues. Besides, there is an IGNOU School of Law functioning from Mohindra Kothi, the Mall, Patiala. The University has set up a Legal Aid Clinic under the aegis of Punjab Legal Services Authority. The University has also set up the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as per UGC guidelines.
RAJIV GANDHI PROUDYOGIKI VISHWAVIDYALAYA


Under its umbrella there are 05 UTD's, 219 affiliated Engineering Colleges, 87 Pharmacy Colleges, 80 MCA Colleges and 05 Architecture Colleges imparting Graduate level instructions running around 21 under graduate level courses, 85 Polytechnic institutions offering diploma courses in emerging and conventional disciplines. Situated amidst an aesthetic and hilly surrounding, the University is now offering Ph.Ds and 69 post graduate degrees.

Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya is truly a picture of modernization. With an extensive presence on the internet, Rajiv Gandhi Technical University has courses which can suit anyone. Courses offered Rajiv Gandhi Technical University offers undergraduate and postgraduate full time and online courses. They specialize in fields like Management, Forensic Science, Fashion, Engineering, Space Sciences, Social Work, Nanotechnology, Communication and Pharmacy. Facilities The University has provided air-conditioned amphitheatre style classrooms.

The Library of Rajiv Gandhi Technical University is equipped with books, periodicals, national and international journals, CD-ROMS, covering all aspects of academic studies and research material.

The main thrust of RGPV for next five year is on strategic interventions in four main areas i.e. Enhance opportunities for postgraduate education and research in areas of high relevance to nations science and technology capabilities.

Promote use of IT in technical education through promotion of e-Learning and web enabled teaching processes. Transforming the university into a knowledge enterprise through its focus on research and development, industrial consultancy and by establishing efficient and effective mechanisms for managing innovations.
Rajiv Gandhi University (formerly Arunachal University) is the premier institution for higher education in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and has completed twenty five years of its existence. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation stone of the university on 4th February 1984 at Rono Hills, where the present campus is located. Ever since its inception, the university has been trying to achieve excellence and fulfill the objectives as envisaged in the University Act. The University got academic recognition under section 2(f) from the University Grants Commission on 28th March, 1985 and started functioning from 1st April, 1985. It got financial recognition under section 12-B of the UGC on 25th March, 1994. Since then Rajiv Gandhi University then Arunachal University has carved a niche for itself in the educational scenario of the country following its selection as a University with potential for excellence by a high level expert committee of University Grants Commission from among universities in India.

The University was converted into a Central University with effect from 9th April 2007 as per notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The University is located atop Rono Hills on a picturesque tableland of 302 acres overlooking the river Dikrong. It is 6.5 km away from the National Highway 52-A and 25 km away from Itanagar, the State capital. The campus is linked with the National Highway by a Dikrong bridge. The teaching and research programmes of the University are designed with a view to play a positive role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the State. The University offers Under Graduate, Post-Graduate, M. Phil and Ph.D. programmes. The Department of Education also offers B.Ed. programme. There are fifteen colleges affiliated to the University. The University has been extending educational facilities to the students from the neighbouring States, particularly Assam. The strength of students in different Departments of University and in affiliated colleges has been steadily increasing.

The Faculty members have been actively engaged in research activities with financial support from UGC and other funding agencies. Since inception, a number of proposals on research projects have been sanctioned by various funding agencies to the University. Departments have organized a number of Seminars, Workshops and Conferences. Many faculty members participated in national and international conferences and seminars held within the country and abroad. Eminent scholars and distinguished personalities have visited the University and delivered lectures on various disciplines.
RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
4th 'T' Block, Jayanagar
Bangalore 560 041, Karnataka
Tel : 080-26961928, 2696 1930, 26961900, 26961940
Fax : 080- 26961929
Email : drpsp@rguhs.ac.in, vc@rguhs.ac.in
Website : http://www.rguhs.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. K.S. Ravindranath
Registrar : Dr. D. Prem Kumar

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, centered in Bangalore, India, is a unitary university set up in 1996 by the government of Karnataka, India, for the regulation and promotion of higher education in health sciences throughout the state of Karnataka.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, (RGUHS), established by an Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Act of 1994, passed by Karnataka Legislature is dedicated to the motto of “Right for Rightful Health Science Education”. It is affiliating, teaching and a research University, headquarterd in Bangalore. RGUHS is member of Commonwealth University, London, UK, Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi and Inter Universities Boards, Karnataka. About 680 colleges conducting professional courses in Medicine, Dentistry, AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy), Physiotherapy, Pharmacy, Nursing and Allied Sciences in Karnataka are affiliated to the University.

The courses conducted are approved by the Apex Bodies such as Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Central council of Indian Medicine, Central Council of Homeopathy, Indian Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council of India, All India Council of Technical Education, and University Grants Commission. The recognized courses range from undergraduate, post-graduate, fellowship, doctoral to certifications in various disciplines of Health Sciences. About 1.5 lakh students are studying in the RGUHS at any given point in time. Rajiv Gandhi University exercises superintendence and control over these 680 colleges in order to establish uniform standards par excellence in Academics and Administration of teaching and learning of Health Sciences. Besides, RGUHS directly deals with Advanced Research, Continuing Health Services Medical Education, Training of Trainers, Centers of Excellence, Technical Seminars and Conferences, to ensure that health services professionals are updated with latest developments in their respective disciplines. The vision of RGUHS is to be the World-class Health Services Knowledge Provider.

The mission is to:
- Improve quality of education and standards in the affiliated colleges
- Establish uniform standards par-excellence in Academics and Administration of teaching Health Sciences in these colleges
Vice Chancellor : Prof. R. V. Raja Kumar
Registrar I/c : Prof. Prof. S. Satyanarayana

The idea to create IIITs in Andhra Pradesh came in April 2007, at the request of the Chief
Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He was dissatisfied with the opportunities available to the
rural youth and wanted to set up at least three IIITs in the three regions of Andhra
Pradesh which would ensure better opportunities for rural students.

A Task Force was created under the Chairmanship of Prof. K.C. Reddy. This Task Force
produced a report to the government recommending the structure and functioning of the
proposed institutions.

In March of 2008, the AP Government created RGUKT by an Act of the Legislature as a
full-fledged university which would initially admit roughly the top 1% of the rural
students into the three residential campuses.

The first batch of about 6,500 tenth class graduates was admitted into a six year
integrated program in August of 2008. The initial selection was based on the local best
model where students receiving the top marks in every subject were selected.

RGUKT Educational Objectives are:

The primary objective of establishing RGUKT was to provide high quality educational
opportunities for the aimed rural youth of Andhra Pradesh. The initial goal was that at
least the top 1% of the rural graduates would be given the opportunity to study at
RGUKT. The top 1% of rural graduates is around 6,000 to 7,000 per year. Thus, the three
campuses would need residential accommodation for about 36,000 students for the six
year integrated program. At present, most universities in India and in Andhra Pradesh
follow the affiliated college structure model where the main role of the university is to set
the curriculum and conduct examinations to ensure that the students have indeed learned
the material prescribed in the curriculum. Most colleges have an entering class of 100-300.
Having an entry class of 6,000 students leads to issues of scale. This is unique to RGUKT
and is being attempted for the first time in India. In the US, several of the larger
universities do have enrolments of 20,000 to 30,000. However not all of them tend to be
residential universities. Thus RGUKT, as a green field university, represents a unique
experiment in the educational arena.
The Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Gwalior was established by Government of Madhya Pradesh Vide Ordinance No. 4 of 2008 notified in the Extraordinary Gazette No. 507 dated 19th August 2008 as second Agricultural University by bifurcating the JNKVV, Jabalpur. As per RVSKVV act (No. 4, year 2009), the horticulture and veterinary science & animal husbandry.

The research activities are operated through five Zonal Agricultural Research Stations (Morena, Khargone, Jhabua, Indore and Sehore); four Regional Agricultural Research Stations (Gwalior, Mandsaur, Ujjain and Khandwa) and 4 special research stations (Entkhedi, Bagwai, Jaora and Badwah) having 22 All India Coordinated Research Projects and several adhoc projects to enhance the productivity and profitability of agriculture system. Transfer of technology is the part of extension activities carried out by 19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

The overall climate varies from semi arid to sub humid with hot summer, cool and dry winter and 600-1000 mm mean rainfall. The geographical area of the state under the jurisdiction of university contains three types of soils varying from alluvial to medium and heavy black soils spread over six agro climatic zones i.e. Gird Zone, Malwa Plateau, Nimar Valley, Vindhya Plateau, Jhabua Hills and Bundelkhand Zone.

To conduct education research and extension activities for enhancing productivity optimization of profit and sustainability of agricultural production system and improving rural livelihood in Madhya Pradesh.

To serve as a centre of higher education and research in the field of agriculture and allied sciences. To disseminate technology to farmers, extension personnel and organizations engaged in agricultural development through various extension programmes.
The Government of Gujarat has established “RAKSHA SHAKTI UNIVERSITY” vide ‘The Raksha Shakti University Act, 2009’, Gujarat bill No-16 of 2009 in the sixtieth year of the Republic of India to prepare the youth of the state for becoming effective and efficient security personnel and to conduct courses and award degrees, diplomas and certificate for the said purpose. The Raksha Shakti University is a unique and first of its kind in India for conducting certificate, diploma and degree courses in the field of police science and internal security. Till the new University building becomes operational, the activities and the University will be carried out from the old SPIPA building situated at Meghaninagar, Ahmedabad. To establish as a center of excellence with social commitment, integrating modern, scientific and technological knowledge and skills in police and security administration, which is vital for maintenance of law and order and ensuring peace and harmony in society. To impart customised education to the youth of the country in all vital aspects of internal security to ensure a specialized and trained personnel available for employment in various security agencies like police force, defense, private security etc.

Objectives are:
To develop an institution in security science and management for training about excellence in all functions of security forces.
To facilitate research in all matters of internal security.
To extend the benefit of knowledge and skills with regards to law enforcement agencies thereby contributing to the development of individuals and society.
To provide facilities to teachers and students for learning process so that individual attention is provided to the students with the objective of promoting scholarship and excellence.
To develop and conduct teaching methodology for security forces thereby encouraging innovation in training.
To encourage and develop ideas and values enshrined in the constitution of India to bring about improvement in the working of police and other security forces.
To develop respect for the rule of law and faith in equitable administration.
Institute career oriented courses through continuing education and practice.
To carry out research work and organize programmes for better interaction of security forces with people.
To prepare youths of the state for becoming effective and efficient security personnel and to conduct and award degrees, diplomas and certificate for the said purpose.
Swami Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission as commanded by his Master, Sri Ramakrishna, for the secular and spiritual amelioration of humankind as a whole, irrespective of caste, creed, colour, nationality, gender or religion. The twofold aim of the Ramakrishna Mission is, in Swami Vivekananda's own Sanskrit slogan, atmano mokshartham jagaddhitaya cha ("For one's own spiritual emancipation and for the welfare of the world"). To achieve this aim at both the individual and the collective level, he established the Ramakrishna Mission, by which he "set in motion a machinery which will bring noble ideas to the door of everybody." Swami visualized it as "a lever for the good of humanity...which no power can drive back." Swami Vivekananda made Belur Math the headquarters of the worldwide Ramakrishna Movement, comprising the twin organizations of Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission. He envisioned that Belur Math would be a centre of great harmony and synthesis, not only of all religious beliefs and traditions, but also of arts and sciences and the various branches of knowledge, both secular and spiritual. In fact, on 2 July 1902, just two days before he passed away, he prophesied, standing at the Belur Math grounds: "The spiritual impact that has come to Belur [Math] will last fifteen hundred years, and it will be a great University. Do not think I imagine it; I see it." It is apparent that Swami Vivekananda's conception of a "University" is a centre where 'man-making' and character-building education would be imparted, higher values would be inculcated and all-round personalities would be formed. His own conception of a complete, all-round personality was one with "heart to feel, brain to conceive and hands to work".

Swamiji's emphasis on character as the hallmark of an educated person is well known. He emphasized times without number that education is not the "amount of information that is put into your brain" but the "life-building, man-making, character-making assimilation of ideas." In 1939, the Governing Body of Ramakrishna Mission took a small step in this direction by starting an institution of higher education near Belur Math called Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira. The name 'Vidyamandira' is Swamiji's own christening of the educational institution he wanted near Belur Math. Then, in 1963, Swami Vivekananda's birth centenary year, the authorities of Ramakrishna Mission submitted a proposal to the Government for the starting of the Vivekananda University. For various reasons, however, the university did not materialize at that time. Efforts in this direction were made off and on in subsequent years until finally, a deemed university under University Grants Commission (UGC) was established under Ramakrishna Mission's auspices.
Rama University, previously known as Rama Group of Institutions, is involved in imparting world class education and developing leaders of tomorrow. The University is recognized by UGC (University Grants Commission) and is emerging as one of the largest educational establishments in Northern India. Rama University has produced more than 10,000 professionals so far and offers more than 85 courses in specialized fields.

The University is focused at preparing strong and future ready professionals by adopting progressive learning approach and a modern teaching methodology.

Rama University has 10 constituent faculties, 3 teaching hospitals and state-of-the-art research centres to efficiently cater to the students from all over the country.

Rama University offers education at par with global paradigms. The dynamic environment in the faculties not only ensures enormous growth potential but also promotes intellectual as well as personal growth.

The University offers specialized courses across 13 professional streams such as Basic and Clinical Medical Sciences, Dental Sciences, Nursing, Paramedical Sciences, Biotechnology, Engineering, Commerce & Management, Fine Arts, Arts, Journalism, Library Science and Home Science.

Rama University has been a popular choice among the students looking for a pioneer educational institution for higher studies. The Sanskrit verse “SarveBhawantuSukhina, SarveSantuNiramaya”, meaning Let every individual be happy and thus every individual be healthy, is the stimulating force behind our aim to provide globally competitive courses to the aspirants. We promote a holistic learning where we not only impart education but also instill values that equip the leaders of tomorrow to face any challenge.

Over the years, Rama University has been successfully turning ideas into reality and will continue to encourage the aspirants to achieve their dreams. Our approach towards education is modern and holistic, encompassing practical learning techniques, industry visits, guest lectures, case studies and strategic international alliances. By creating a perfect blend of academic learning and professional development, we have been able to prepare professionals who have turned out to be successful in their respective fields. As a multi-campus and multi-discipline Institute we will continue to adapt to the emerging challenges and ensure a rich and rewarding learning experience.
Ranchi University was established on July 12, 1960, with ten post graduate departments, one constituent college (Ranchi College, Ranchi), and 20 affiliated college spread over an area of 65,000 square kilometer. Being located in predominantly tribal area, the University has successfully lived up to the expectations and aspirations of the people in its fifty years of existence. And it continues to do so despite being subjected to trifurcation: first in 1992 when Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh was carved out; second, in January 2009 when Nilambar Pitamber University, Medinipur, was created; and third, in August 2009 when Kolhan University, Chaibasa, was created. Today its territorial jurisdiction covers five Districts only. Despite so many divisions, Ranchi University continues to play a leading role in imparting higher education in the state. At present the University has 23 post graduate departments, 15 constituent colleges, and 49 affiliated colleges, imparting teaching in medicine, psychiatry, law, engineering, business management, education, and general courses. Besides these institutions there is UGC sponsored Academic Staff College.

The university’s pursuit of academic excellence is reflected in the fact that today is has four autonomous colleges, and three college with potential for excellence (CPE) status. Beside these, five colleges have already been granted accreditation by NAAC. The faculty in University’s post graduate departments and colleges are working on major and minor projects sponsored by UGC, DBT and other prestigious organizations. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has chosen the University department of Geology under its FIST programme. The University has also instituted extramural lecture series, one I each faculty, in honour of Dr. J.C. Bose in the faculty of Science, Dr. S.K. Mukherjee in the faculty of Engineering, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the faculty of education, Dr. Camil Bulke in the faculty of Humanities, Barrister S.K. Sahay in the faculty of Law, Dr. Davis in faculty of Medicine, Dr. D.C Munda in the faculty of Social Science and Prof. R.S. Mandal in the faculty of Commerce. Beside regular courses, Ranchi University also offers post graduate level Self Financing/Vocational courses namely LL.M., M.B.A., M.C.A., M.Sc in Electronics & Communication, P.G Diploma in Medicinal Plant & P.G. Diploma in Plant Bio- Technology. At the under graduate level the University offers B.Ed., Bio-technology, Computer Application, Computer Maintenance, Information Technology, Office Management and Secretarial Practice, Functional Hindi, Functional English, Clinical Nutrition & Dietics, Fashion Designing, Food Processing, Environment & Water Management, Business Administration, Travel and Tourism Management, Mass Communication and Video Production, Advertising and Sales Promotion & Sales Management.
Before the Rani Channamma University came into being in 2010, Karnatak University KRCPG Centre of Karnatak University, Dharwad was functioning at Belagavi.

The said Karnatak University PG Centre was established at Belagavi in the year 1982, to provide an opportunity to develop access to the students for higher education hailing from North Karnataka Region.

In the year 1994 the PG centre was shifted to the present campus of 172 acres of land located at Bhutramanahatti adjacent to the Pune-Bangalore National Highway – 4 at a distance of about 18 kms from Belgaum city. Karnatak University PG Centre has been declared as Rani Channamma University in the month of July, 2010 with the jurisdiction of Belagavi, Bijapur, and Bagalkot Districts. It is catering to the needs of the people of North Karnataka by providing excellent opportunities for higher education.

At present, the Rani Channamma University is offering 9 PG courses at Vidyasangam Campus Belagavi, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Education, Social Science, Commerce and Management. It is also offering M.Phil and Ph. D programmes.

The courses in Social Science Faculty include Economics, Sociology, Social Work and in Arts Faculty Kannada and Marathi.

In Science Faculty the university offers M.Sc in Mathematics and Geography. Commerce and Management Faculty offers Master’s Degree in Commerce and Management. It is also offering PG Diploma Course in Computer Application.

At present, there are 500 students studying in the various PG departments. So far more than 100 students have been awarded M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees. Fifty two students have cleared the NET and SLET.
The University is privileged to have the blessings and good wishes of many important and distinguished Indians. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan delivered its first Convocation address on 1.3.1958 and blessed students and the institution.

Similarly Dr. C.D. Deshmukh delivered the Convocation address on 16.11.1960, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on 10.12.1961 and Dr. C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar on 15.2.1963. Prof. R. Chidambaram, the well known atomic scientist was the Chief Guest at its convocation held on 28.2.2002, while Dr. J.S. Verma, farmer Chief Justice of India delivered the address in convocation on 7th March, 2005.

Dr. Kunji Lal Dubey, who subsequently became the Speaker, Vidhan Sabha of M.P., was the founder Vice-Chancellor of the University. Subsequently, distinguished academicians like Dr. Dhirendra Verma, Dr. Raj Bali Pandey and Dr. H.P. Dikshit adorned the post. Prof. H.P. Dikshit later became the Vice-Chancellor of Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. Then, a good number of renowned academicians also taught in this University. Prof. T. Pati who later on became the Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University, taught Mathematics with distinction. Prof. S.C. Datt (Physics), Dr.C.D. Sharma (Philosophy), Prof. Bajjnath Sharma (History), Prof. Hiralal Jain (Sanskrit) and Prof. S. Swaminathan (English) were also teachers in this University. Dr. Bajjnath Sharma became the Vice-Chancellor of Bhopal University. Prof. Mahesh Datt Mishra, the living legend of Gandhian thoughts was a Professor teaching Political Science in the University. He now heads the Gandhi Srijan Peeth of the University.

The University has produced a large number of internationally acclaimed academicians and scientists, a number of distinctions and awards have been given to its teachers and students and many international fellowships have been bagged by the Faculty members. In the past 5 years, more than 300 research scholars have earned Ph.D. as well as D.Sc. and D. Litt. degrees. Various research Projects in different disciplines, with an outlay of around Rs. 5 Crores have been completed during this period. Currently several research projects are in progress. The University is thus playing a key role in higher education in Central India.
The Sansthan was established in 15th October, 1970 as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) for the development and promotion of Sanskrit all over the country. It is fully funded by Government of India. It functions as an apex body for propagation and development of Sanskrit and assists the Ministry of Human Resource Development in formulating and implementing various plans and schemes for the development of Sanskrit studies. It has assumed the role of a nodal body for the effective implementation of various recommendations made by the Sanskrit Commission set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Education in 1956 to consider the propagation and development of Sanskrit language and education in all its aspects. Sanskrit has played a vital role in the development of all Indian languages and in the preservation of the cultural heritage of India. No Indian language can flourish without the help of Sanskrit. Sanskrit also provides the theoretical foundation of ancient sciences. Hence, it becomes essential to preserve and propagate Sanskrit for all-round development of India. Fully conscious of this responsibility, the Govt. of India, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission (1956-57) constituted a Central Sanskrit Board, which recommended the establishment of a Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. Accordingly, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established in October 1970 as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for the development, preservation and promotion of Sanskrit learning all over the country and abroad. The Sansthan is fully financed by the Government of India and works as a vital agency of the Central Government. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has now been declared as Deemed University on the recommendation of University Grants Commission by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher & Secondary Education, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi vide their notification No. 9-28/2000-U.3 dated 7th May, 2002. The University Grants Commission has also notified the above declaration vide their notification No. F.6-31/2001 (CP-I) dated 13.6.2002., F.9-28/2000-U.3 dated 1.1.2009., F.9-28/2000-U.3 dated 30.06.2009. As per the Memorandum of Association, the major objectives of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan are to propagate, develop and encourage Sanskrit learning and research. This also serves as central, administrative and coordinating machinery for the management of all Campuses. The Government of India has formulated various schemes and programmes for the development of Sanskrit education and is implementing these through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and other agencies.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. Harekrishna Satapathy
Registrar (I/c) : Prof. K. Ravisankaran Menon

On the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Commission appointed by the Government of India during 1950s, a Central Sanskrit Institute was established at Tirupati in 1961 by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in partial fulfilment of the recommendations, for the preservation and propagation of Traditional Sanskrit learning combining it with the modern methods of research. The Government of India constituted an autonomous registered body called ‘Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Tirupati Society’ for the administration of the institution. The foundation stone for the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha was laid by the then Vice-President of India, Dr.S.Radhakrishnan on 4th January, 1962. About forty two acres of land at the foot of the Seven Hills, Tirumala was leased out by the T.T.D. Trust, then headed by Executive Officer, Dr.C.Anna Rao along with a munificent donation of Rs.10 lacs towards construction of buildings. The Vidyapeetha Society has had a galaxy of successive chairmen who were well known public figures – Sri Patanjali Sastry, former Chief Justice of India being the first, followed by Prof.V.Raghavan, a reputed Indologist and Sri M.Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, former Speaker of Lok Sabha. Dr. B.R. Sharma was the Founder, and also acted as the Director from 1962 to 1970. Later the post of Director was changed into that of Principal. Sri Venkata Raghavacharya, Dr. Mandan Mishra, Dr. R. Karunakaran, Dr. M. D. Balasubra-manyam and Prof. N.S. Ramanuja Tatacharya served the institution in various capacities. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha came under the aegis of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan– an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education in April, 1971. Despite the challenges of the modern world, it has grown from strength to strength as a premier Institution for Sanskrit learning and research in India. During the Silver Jubilee celebrations in 1987, Sri P.V.Narasimha Rao, the then Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India announced the decision of the Government to elevate its status to that of a Deemed University. The Vidyapeetha was declared as a Deemed to be a University on the recommendations of the U.G.C under Section 3 of UGC Act by the Government of India in its Gazette dated 16 - 11- 1987, No. F.9-2/85 U-3. The Deemed University was formally inaugurated by the then President of India Sri R. Venkataraman on 26th August, 1989. The Vidyapeetha started functioning as a Deemed University from the academic year 1991 - 92. Since then we have had three eminent Chancellors – M.M.Sri Pattabhirama Sastri, Prof.Ramaranjan Mukherjee and Dr.V.R.Panchamukhi(two terms), and the Vice-Chancellors were Prof. N. S. Ramanuja Tatacharya, Prof. S. B. Raghunathacharya and Prof. D. Prahladachar. Now Prof. Harekrishna Sathapathy took over as Vice-Chancellor. The Vidyapeetha is now headed by Dr.J.B.Patnaik serving as the Chancellor and Prof. Harekrishna Sathapathy as the Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyapeetha.
The Nagpur University was established on 4th August, 1923 with six affiliated colleges and 927 students. During 1947, the number of students increased to about 9000 accompanied by the improvement and diversification of curricula and expansion in the range of subjects. The expansion of library and sports facilities occurred during these years for the intellectual and physical well being of the students. It was in 1958 that some new Departments in Arts and Social Science faculties were opened; the major expansion, however, came in 1963 when several science and other teaching Departments were started. The Departments were shifted to spacious buildings in the main campus in 1972-73. In later years, several career oriented courses have been started viz., Business Management, Fine Arts, Mass Communication, Library Science, Physical Education, etc. During ninety years of its existence, the University has progressed satisfactorily and doing well in the midst of constraints of different sorts. This has been possible because of futuristic vision about higher education of the personalities who adored the chair of Vice-Chancellor of this University. Their determination and dedication helped a lot in progress of this University.

Presently University comprises of Thirty-nine Postgraduate Teaching Departments (PGTD), three Constituent Colleges / Institutions (Law College, Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, and College of Education). Eight hundred forty-two colleges are affiliated The Department and conducted college/ Institution buildings are spread over in 11 campuses with an overall area of 318 acres. Following programs under various faculties are run through the above-mentioned PGTD, Conducted College and Affiliated Colleges. In addition to these, the research programs in almost all Thirty-nine Departments and three conducted Colleges are propelled through M. Phil., Ph. D. and Post-Doc. University Hobby Workshop conducts regular training programs in the areas of Photography, Painting, Clay modeling, Carpentry, Electronics, etc. The above-cited formal programs are supplemented with following non-formal mode of education to cover local need based education.

(i) Training programs in maintenance and isolation of biopesticidal/ biofertilisers culture, effective use of micro-bial technology in aqua-culture farming, through Rajiv Gandhi Vikas Biotechnology Centre, Nagpur University, Nagpur. (ii) Extension activities through Adult and Continuing Education Programs. In the context of Globalization meager quantitative expansion of avenues of higher education will not suffice to cater to the cause of legitimate expectation of the population. It is qualitative growth along with in-built quality assurance mechanism, which is taken into consideration while preparing this proposal.
Ravenshaw University came into existence on the 15th day of November, 2006. It was an upgradation of Ravenshaw College established in 1868, one of the oldest and largest colleges in India which subsequently became an autonomous college with CPE status by UGC and ‘A’ grade by NAAC. The College with all its glorious academic achievement and ceaseless scholastic pursuits had already created a distinct niche for itself in India and beyond. The history of this great institution is, in a manner of speaking, the history of modern Orissa. It was the cradle of ideas fostering national unity and nationalism, promoting social mobilization and gearing up the freedom struggle. The grand hall of this institution was a theatre of history: on the 1st of April'1936 it was the venue for the declaration of Orissa as a separate province; thereafter it housed the state’s first legislative assembly up to and even after Independence till it was shifted to Bhubaneswar, the new capital of the state. During Quit India Movement of 1942 the students of this institution brought down the Union Jack as a mark of nationalistic fervour.

The College originally was affiliated to Calcutta University and thereafter to Patna University in 1917 and was finally affiliated to Utkal University in 1943. The Utkal University began functioning from this campus till it was shifted to its present site at Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar. This institution is the alma mater of the most distinguished personalities of the state. Not only the Utkal University but also the Orissa State Museum and Madhusudan Law College are the offshoots of this Institution obtaining their independent status at a later stage.

Post-graduate teaching started in 1922 with the opening of M.A. English class. Considering its great heritage, the Institution has been awarded National Honour by the Government of India through the issue of a commemorative stamp in 1978. The library which was named after the Raja Sahib of Kanika is the largest in Orissa. Not only is this Institution an epitome of learning but also a piece of unique Victorian architecture in the country.

The University has 27 departments of which 20 are post-graduate departments. M.Phil. programme is available in 14 departments and all the departments have provision for Ph.D. & D.Litt. programmes. Presently the University runs 23 Post-Graduate courses with research facilities and 27 Undergraduate honours courses.
Rayalaseema University is located in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India. Rayalaseema University, which began offering courses in 2009, struggled a lot to earn two distinctions, 2F and 12 B, in just five years. Of the six universities (Palamuru and Satavahana in Telangana; Simhapuri, Krishna, Ambedkar and Rayalaseema in residuary AP) that started around the same time, Rayalaseema University is the only one to get the 12 B status. With the grant of this status, the gates are open for our faculty and students to get opportunities, both global and national," said K Krishna Naik, Vice Chancellor of the varsity. The first tribal academician to occupy the chair of a Vice Chancellor in undivided AP, Prof. Naik said the University has acquired the 12 B status for many reasons, one of which is adapting the intelligent character recognition (ICR) and optical mark recognition (OMR) by which the varsity quickly evaluates thousands of answer scripts and get the results published ahead of all universities in Andhra Pradesh. While the 2F status gives recognition to the degrees the university awards, the 12 B status facilitates the overall development of the university, he said. "Our endeavour is to get the next distinction, that is, recognition from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), which will take the university to another level," Prof. Naik, a Professor of history, told Times of India. As for the students, thanks to the 12 B status, they will get UGC fellowships. The UGC will also sanction a NET coaching centre for SC, ST, BC, minorities and women. Our students have now become eligible to apply for higher studies abroad under the GOI cultural exchange programme. For faculty, the university can apply for major research projects. This is an opportunity for both students and faculty to scale new heights," the VC said.

The 12B status would also facilitate the varsity to participate in international partnerships and other innovative programmes with the help of UGC funding. "The 12 B status will enable the university to get funds from the UGC under its five year plan and other organizations such as department of biotechnology, dept of science and technology, CSIR, ICAR, ICSSR etc.

The status will also facilitate the university to improve its infrastructure like hostels and get modern equipment for its research programmes. On Saturday (October 31, 2014), the University Grants Commission (UGC) conferred the 12 B status on Rayalaseema University, which would open the doors to international tie-ups and accelerated growth opportunities for the five-year-old varsity.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. S.K. Bansal

Raya Bahra University, Punjab has been established under the provisions of the Raya Bahra University Act 2014 of the Government of Punjab.

The Rayat-Bahra Group's vision is to be one of the India's largest educational groups. With its world class teaching standards, outstanding faculty and innovative academic programmes, Rayat-Bahra Group intends to set a new benchmark in Indian education. In the words of the President, Nirmal Singh Rayat, the Rayat Bahra Group is an organization directed towards "uplifting people" across India and the world. This vision endures in the organization's philosophy and all the educational management principles that it follows.

Under the leadership of the Chairman, Gurvinder Singh Bahra, the Rayat Bahra Group and its community of intellectuals have created a contoured roadmap for the future—a roadmap that guides the Group, to be a social leader and to earn the respect of a leading knowledge enterprise. At its foundation lie talented people comprising of students, faculty and staff—who with their creativity, ingenuity and drive shall join in advancing human knowledge and to pursue scientific discovery for the benefit of all.

The Group was established in year 2001 and is successfully running 50+ Institutions at Punjab campuses (Rayat-Bahra University-Mohali, Ropar, Hoshiarpur, Patiala), Himachal Pradesh campuses (Bahra University-Shimla Hills) and Delhi (NCR) campuses with more than 30000+ students and 6000+ employees on its rolls. The core values of Rayat-Bahra Group include academic excellence, holistic development of personality; focus on learning and growth, systemic working, creativity and innovation.

The Group offers the advantage of high quality education relevant to the global needs which is delivered through an eclectic mix of innovative learning techniques.
REVA University is established in Karnataka State under the Government of Karnataka Act 80 of the year 2012 and notified in the Karnataka Gazette dated 7th Feb, 2013. Located 22 kms away from the Bangalore International Airport on the way to Bangalore city, the university has a sprawling green campus spread over in 35 acres of land equipped with state-of-art infrastructure and conducive environment for higher learning. The founders of REVA University, with missionary zeal, visionary outlook and philanthropic approach coupled with four decade long entrepreneurial leadership and a decade long experience are recognized, as leading educational venture through fastest developing higher education campuses. The REVA campus has well equipped laboratories, custom-built teaching facilities designed specifically to emulate the working conditions, fully air-conditioned library and central computer centre kept open their doors from morning 8 AM till mid-night for the students and the faculty. The well planned sports facility for variety of sports activities, facilities for cultural programs and friendly campus lifestyle add to overall personality development of students. The campus also has residential facility for students, faculty and other staff. Currently, the REVA University offers 17 PG programs, 3 PG Diploma programs and 2 Graduate programs in Engineering and Technology, Science, Commerce and Management in addition to research degrees leading to M Phil and PhD in different disciplines. The University aims to offer many more PG and UG programs in Science, Arts, Commerce, Management Education and Engineering and Technology in coming years. The programs being offered by the REVA University are planned after detailed study of their social relevance and job market. Well experienced teachers and scholars from reputed universities / institutions experts from industries and business sectors joined their hands in preparing schemes of instruction and detail curricula for these programs. Greater emphasis on practice in respective areas and skilled development to suit to respective job environment has been given while designing the curricula. The Choice Based Credit System and Continuous Assessment Graded Pattern (CBCS – CAGP) of education has been introduced in all programs to facilitate students to opt subjects of their choice in addition to the core subject of the study and prepare them with needed skills. The system also allows to move forward under the fast track for those who have the capabilities to surpass others. These programs are taught by well experienced qualified faculty supported by the experts from industries, business sectors and such other organizations. The REVA University also has initiated many supportive measures such as bridge courses, special coaching, remedial classes etc., for slow learners so as to give them needed input and build in them confidence and courage to move forward and accomplish success in their career.
The RKDF group way back in 1990s realized the need for access and quality in higher education especially in central India and decided to establish colleges at different locations in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Group is offering education since 1995 and has a network of colleges in areas of engineering, management, hotel management, education, homeopathic, dental and nursing, and pharmacy located in cities of Bhopal, Indore, Sehore and Rewa to promote equity and access to education in central India. The group has capacity to enroll annually more than 14,000 students in different disciplines. With a motive to give “education to all” the RKDF Group further decided to establish a university with multidiscipline; and thus emerged the RKDF University, Bhopal sponsored by the AYUSHMATI EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SOCIETY on 14th February 2012.

The University is spread on a 55 acre beautiful landscape with plenty of open space and sports area interspersed within academic buildings. Within a very short span its Vice Chancellor, Shri Ashish Dongre with his team of young and remarkably able group of faculties and staff and the experience of RKDF Group Management and Advisory Board has been able to carve a niche in the higher education sector of Madhya Pradesh. Also the student demographic- with students hailing from various states was emblematic of the socio-economic , ethnic, religious and cultural diversity of the country. Thus learning from the strengths and drawbacks and drawing from these experiences RKDF University has embarked upon a well defined course of action to achieve the levels of excellence it aspires to. The University has a mission to provide quality education through teaching and imparting practical skills in major disciplines up to post graduate level including M.Phil and Ph.D. In RKDF we believe that class lectures, apart from relaying information and imparting skills, should help students develop critical faculties for thinking out of the box. Furthermore, RKDF University strives to ensure that students’ education is multidimensional and we have adhered to a multidisciplinary approach. It has an excellent ambience and distinctly hospitable environment for higher learning in various subjects. The University facilitates interaction with national and foreign institutions to broaden the knowledge and skill of students. Flexibility in choice of courses, periodical revisions of courses, interdisciplinary and integrated courses as per the national and global requirement are the emerging issues that University envisaged to introduce in future. Sound grasp of fundamentals, good analytical skills, awareness of contemporary problems, reasoning abilities and exposure to the rapidly changing technologies are an integral part of the teaching in the campus. Infrastructure like physical facilities, updating of laboratory equipment, modern pedagogical equipment for delivery of lectures, latest books and journals including e-journals are other aspects that University is conscious of to provide.
Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana or VYASA is a registered charitable institution (1986) working for making Yoga as a socially relevant Science. Based on the teachings of Swami Vivekananda the four streams of Yoga with unity in their diversity, the key essence of Indian culture, applications of Yoga to bring health, harmony, peace the world over are now spread across the globe in nearly 30 countries.

The mission of VYASA is to combine the best of the East (Yoga and Spiritual lore) with that of the West (modern scientific research). Taking into the performance of this Institution in conducting Short Term and Long Term Courses on Yoga and its allied subjects (and on affiliating to 4 universities from 1990 to 2001) including the Bangalore University), the UGC named S-VYASA in 2002 as a Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956.

S-VYASA, the acronym of Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana is a unique Yoga University translating the vision and teachings of Swami Vivekananda to action through academic higher education programs. It is also the First ISO 2001:2008 Certified Yoga University.

Objectives

- To provide for instructions and training in Yoga and Spiritual lore as propounded by Swami Vivekananda, the famous Indian monk who heralded the grandeur of Sanatana Dharma (the Laws of Creation) in the West through his epoch-making speech in the Parliament of Religions on Sep 11, 1893 for total Personality Development.
- To provide for research and for the advancement and dissemination of all the streams of yoga and its applications to offer solutions for major challenges of the Globe.
- To undertake extra-mural studies, extension programs and field-outreach activities to contribute to bring Peace, Poise, Harmony, Love, Health & Happiness.
- To do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objectives of the University.
Talking about the top universities in India, we would here put light on SRM University which covers most of the courses and streams of engineering, management, library information and science, law, commerce and humanities. This college is situated in Sonepat and is well connected to the nearby areas. It is a deemed university which falls under a league of AICTE approved colleges and UGC recognized universities. It provides courses such as MBA courses, computer engineering courses, management courses, business management courses, B. Tech. courses, civil engineering courses, electrical engineering courses, bachelor of engineering courses, electronics engineering courses, B. Lib. Courses, Law, M. Lib. Courses, library information & science courses, undergraduate courses, postgraduate courses, PHD courses, bioinformatics courses, B.Com. courses & M.A. English courses. The recent and special creation of SRM Educational Group towards world class infrastructure and academic ambience that will shape and mould the future citizen of India. The SRM Educational Group as a community have over 20,000 students and 1,500 staff spreading over five campus in India. The SRM Group has earned the best teaching quality rating and a strong research record and offer a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programs in Engineering, Management, Medicine and Health sciences, and Humanities. Today, our’s is a broad-based, research intensive institution with a global reach.

SRM University, Haryana has been established under Haryana Private University Act of 2006 as amended by Act 8 of 2013. This is a Private State University established by the SRM Institute of Science & Technology Trust (SRM IST Trust), Chennai which is registered as non-profitable trust. With appropriate skills to compete the University offers an excellent academic environment to pursue a degree and is very strongly research and practical-oriented. Our research-led approach is one of the reasons why a degree from the SRM University is so prestigious. Our students also get opportunities to study abroad, improve their employability, take part in work placements and explore a wide range of social activities. Our graduate students equipped with the skills that are needed to compete in a global workplace and with acquaintances and networks that last a lifetime. Past 20 years, SRM has been connected with people all over the world. Our University has brought together creativity and innovation in global partnership. We understand the power of international collaboration to achieve success in a wider perspective. Our partners are from top Universities across the world including MIT, Stanford, UC Berkeley, Cambridge and NUS.
SRM UNIVERSITY
3 Veerasamy Street, West Mambalam
Chennai – 600033, Tamilnadu
Phone: +91-44-2474 2836, +91-44-2474 7231
+91-44-2489 2621, +91-44-2489 3688
Fax: +91-44-2474 8925
E-Mail: registrar@srmuniv.ac.in
Website : http://www.srmuniv.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. M. Ponnavaikko
Registrar : Dr. N. Sethuraman

Education is all about creating an environment of academic freedom, where bright minds meet, discover and learn. One would experience top of the world living and learning experience at SRM.

SRM University - where you have the freedom to take wings.

SRM University is one of the top ranking universities in India with over 38,000 students and more than 2600 faculty across all the campus, offering a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programs in Engineering, Management, Medicine and Health sciences, and Science and Humanities. Foreign faculty, flexible and dynamic curriculum, exciting research and global connections are the features that set SRM apart. Students have a wide choice of cutting edge programs including nanotechnology, bioinformatics, genetic engineering, remote sensing and GIS, embedded systems or computer forensics to choose from. Most of these courses are offered in close collaboration with foreign universities.

Diversity of Students
80% of students are from outside Tamil Nadu, with students from Europe, China and other countries.

Semester Abroad Program
Over 150 students sponsored to 35 foreign universities like MIT, Carnegie Mellon, UC Davis, Warwick and Western Australia in 2008-09.

International Advisory Board
50 members from top universities across the world including MIT, Stanford, UC Berkeley, Cambridge and NUS help set Global Standards.

Corporate Advisory Board
Over 60 top executives from leading corporate institutions constantly interact with faculty and students to help in formulating academics and research. Accreditation SRM is accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade in the year 2013. Over 600 acres replete with a variety of facilities, State-of-the-art labs, libraries, Wi-Fi, knowledge centre, 4000 capacity AC auditorium, 100 online smart classrooms, Hostels with premium facilities, endless convenience on campus including ATM's, bookstores, dining options, cafeterias, prayer halls, gym and more.
The long cherished vision of the Founder of the SRM Group of Educational Institutions, Dr. T.R. Pachamuthu to extend the significant achievements of the University has become true with inauguration of SRM University in Sikkim on September 4, 2014. Dr. N. Sethuraman, Vice Chancellor, SRM University Sikkim delivered the welcome address and the program witnessed the presence of many notable dignitaries. The SRM University, Sikkim will provide world class education with unmatched infrastructure and outstanding faculties. The students will breathe freedom to learn the program of their choice. They will know how to build relationships across different segments of society and will come out as worthy citizens. The knowledge they acquire and the skills they master in the campus will go a long way in building up a strong career. Having been located in Mountain State in the north-eastern region, the SRM University, Sikkim is poised to grow with the development of the student population of the region in terms of their educational aspirations. The graduates and the post-graduates coming out of the SRM University, Sikkim will have a global perspective, both in terms of academic inputs and their preparedness in accepting challenges posed by modern societies. The SRM University, Sikkim will not be a run-of-the-mill type of institution and the students will feel the pride attached to the University. There will be endeavors to build partnerships and collaborations with the leading corporate houses, industries and the world class institutes in order to expose students to the very best in any field. The SRM Group of Institutions has shown the way already in this direction by forging alliances with several international organizations and Universities of repute. Technology based learning has made deep inroads in the academic portals and the enriched class rooms have made a great difference in the learning experience of the students. The high-quality education through cutting edge technologies in broadcasting, telecasting and webcasting has made collaborative and interactive learning a real possibility. Mentoring, peer-group interaction, social net-working, knowledge repository and digital streaming are some of the means of achieving participative and collaborative learning. The SRM University, Sikkim will be one of the major practitioners of Technology based learning.

An Enriching Campus Life

- The campus set-up in Gangtok will make the students enjoy their stay.
- The faculty members will engage the students after the working hours wherever necessary to help them in developing their personalities.
- The students will confront a very friendly management, which would try to nurture their talents and aspirations.
- Counseling in respect of career opportunities and other issues will be provided.
- The students will benefit from the multi-cultural composition in the campus.
Chairman: Dr. Aakash Agarwal

The Sai Nath University, Ranchi has been established and incorporated by Jharkhand State Legislature through its official Gazette and recognized as per section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956. The university till offer courses in different disciplines like Engineering, law, Social Science, Travel and Tourism, Hospitality, Allied Health, Management, Communication, Jewellery Management etc. rolled out in phases. Ranchi being one of the fastest growing cities in India has increasing demand for quality higher education in the region. The Sai Nath University campus in Ranchi will be home to the best-in-class infrastructure including state of the art research facilities and modern libraries. In line with Sai Nath University’s legacy of providing quality education to its students, the campus will also involve the latest in technology to impart education.

Sai Nath University offers world-class infrastructure, highly qualified and dedicated faculties and excellent environment for academic and intellectual growth. The University focuses on comprehensive growth of the students, working on their hearts and minds by addressing to their academic, cultural, physical and social needs in an environment of continuous interaction and growth, conducive for the enrichment of mind and body. The faculty is fully committed to impart quality education by investing all its skills and knowledge. The University endeavours not only to produce excellent academic results but also to produce excellent and successful professionals.

Special emphasis is laid on communication skills and personality development. The uniqueness of our curriculum and various programmes, lies in promoting a strong passion in the students - for all round excellence with perfection; for meeting the challenges head on with due emphasis on ethical and moral values through broad-based management skills. The University produces knowledgeable young citizens capable of creating a better and prosperous India through inter-cultural understanding and respect.

In University, you would be constantly bumping into, interacting with and learning from students and faculty, from a wide range of disciplines from philosophy to physics, from medicine to music. Join us and be a part of a leading global university which aims to equip and challenge our graduates to make a difference in a globalised world full of opportunities. A very positive environment in which the students are automatically groomed in a highly cultured & disciplined manner. International teaching methodology evolved through in-depth interaction with the leading professionals from the industry & corporate sector.
As a tribute to the founder Dr. Sam Higginbottom, who through his sincere services, hard work and dedication has contributed greatly towards enhancing the agriculture production in our Country, a proposal was submitted to Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi to re-christened Allahabad Agricultural Institute-Deemed University as “Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences”.


Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences (SHIATS), is striving to acquire a place in the arena of International Science and Technology while holding a pioneering status in India.

The University offers thirty nine (39) Undergraduate Programmes, hundred and one (101) Postgraduate programmes, eighteen (18) Diploma programmes and Doctoral programe in various disciplines.

The teaching and research faculties of the University have highly qualified professionals, trained in specialized areas of Agricultural Science and Technology with several of them holding Post Graduate degrees & Doctoral Degrees from universities abroad. The State Govt. of U.P. had certified that the Institute is a Minority Educational Institution within the meaning of clause (i) of article 30 of the Constitution of India, vide their letter No. 4894 15-80 (ii) dated the 12th of Sept. 1980. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, New Delhi vide D.O.No.F.20-71/2005-U.3 dated 21st December 2005 also recognized the Institute as a Minority Institution. Being a Deemed-to-be University, SHIATS does not require any approval from All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for technical and Management courses and is empowered to award degrees as specified and notified under section 22 of University Grant Commission (UGC) Act 1956 (Notification No F.2-1/2006 U.3(A) dated 7th April 2006) issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10th December, 1966 to fulfill long cherished dream of the people of Western Odisha for establishment of a University. The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967 with Prof.Parsuram Mishra as the first Vice-Chancellor. The University was inaugurated on 4th January, 1967 by Hon’ble Chancellor A.N.Khosla. The University started functioning in 1967 in a rented private building at Dhanupali, Sambalpur and in Government building at Ainthapali, Sambalpur from 1968 - 72. In the year 1973 the University was shifted to the present campus named Jyoti Vihar at Burla. The territorial jurisdiction of the University covers 10 Districts of the state of Odisha namely Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Bolangir, Subarnapur, Nawapara, Kalahandi, Boudh and Athamallik Sub-Division of Angul District. The University at Jyoti Vihar provides Post-Graduate education in Twenty-seven subjects through Twenty Post-Graduate Departments.

The University Post-Graduate Departments offer one-year study Programme for M.Phil Degree, two years study programme for the Degrees of M.A. / M.Sc. / LL.M. / Business Administration / M.Lib & Inf.Science, One-Year P.G. Diploma Course in Computer Science & Application and Diploma Course in Sambalpuri Studies and Three-Year course in M.C.A. and Executive M.B.A. The P.G.Departments of Chemistry, Life Sciences, History, Economics, Library & Information Sciences and Mathematics have been conferred Autonomous Status by the University. They adopt Semester system based on continuous evaluation. They adopt their own courses of studies. There are Ten Post-Graduate Hostels in the University Campus out of which four are Ladies Hostels and six are Gents’ Hostels. The University provide several facilities to the boarders in the Hostels like Common Room with T.V., Reading Room with Newspaper and Magazine, Guest Room, First Aid, STD Telephone booth, etc. The Central Canteen has been opened near the Hostel Campus for the benefit of students. Besides there are two Nationalized Banks, one Post-Office, one Health Centre, one Auditorium, one Police-Out Post, one Faculty House and one Community Centre have been established in the University Campus for providing services to students/teachers and employees in the Campus. The establishment of Directorate of Distance Education (DEC), Private Education Cell (PEC), One Nodal Computer Centre, Academic Staff College, University Yoga Centre, Professor Bhubaneswar Behera Central Library are acting like the wheels for the University system and would carry the University speedily towards achieving the noble boon for which these are set up. The Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education has started in the year 1998 with only on-campus courses in collaboration with P.G. Departments of Sambalpur University.
To make world class higher education affordable and accessible to all sections of society, Sangam University has been established by the Badri Lal Soni Charitable Trust and promoted by the Sangam Group of Industries. The Group, an industrial conglomerate with an annual turnover of over Rs. 4,000 crore, also owns the largest unit (Certified with ISO 9002) in Asia for manufacturing Polyester/Viscose dyed yarn. The word SANGAM means the synergistic confluence of delighted stakeholders, viz. shareholders, customers, vendors, employees and society at large including students, patients and other beneficiaries. Sangam University finds its roots in Institute of Technology and Management, Bhilwara, which was established in the year 2003 under the aegis of Badri Lal Soni Charitable Trust, The Institute is now one of the best private engineering and management institutes in terms of infrastructure, facilities and academic excellence. It is affiliated to Rajasthan Technical University, Kota and approved by All India Council For Technical Education, New Delhi.

Aims & Objectives are:

- To create a high quality University aiming to be amongst the top in the country. It will not only serve the educational needs of the community, but also acts as an incubator of talent and business that will eventually lead to the creation of new companies and jobs.
- To be a non-profitable and fully self sustaining University.
- To provide a platform for students at an Undergraduate, Post Graduate and Research / PhD level to increase their knowledge and skill sets in the fields of Engineering, Sciences, Business Studies and Arts.
- To increase employability of the students in a minimum period of time while adhering to the UGC norms, by focusing on knowledge and skills relevant to industries in all fields.
- To be partner with industries and other leading educational institutions (At National and International levels) to create a curriculum that provides students with unique learning opportunities that are up-to-date and prepare students to be immediately employable. We aim to provide an edge over other universities by closely associating with industries to provide a course that is up to date with the market demands.
- To attract students from across the country and ensure a safe, secure and healthy environment to them through our hostel, transportation, mess, sports and other facilities.
- To work for the betterment of our community through various social and environmental activities.
Established on 1st May, 1983, the auspicious Maharashtra Day & Worker’s Day. This University geographically covers the western Vidarbha belt (i.e., five Districts – Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Buldhana and Washim) of Maharashtra State. The University, in its small span of two decades, has contributed in many ways for economic, social and cultural upliftment of the society by offering quality education.

The University, in its small span of two decades, has contributed in many ways for economic, social and cultural upliftment of the society by offering quality education.

The Motto of this University is – “Education for Salvation of Soul”

The University is recognised under Section 12(B) of UGC Act.

The University is also an associate member of Association of Commonwealth Universities, London (U.K.)

The University has 10 faculties which includes Arts, Commerce, Sciences, Medicine, Ayurved, Education, Social Science, Law, Home Science, Engineering & Technology. The University has facilities to offer post-graduate & advanced education in Computer, Biotechnology, Business Management, Law & degree courses in Chemical-Technology.

University values research as evidence that teaching programmes are underpinned by a solid base of latest knowledge and advanced techniques.

The mission of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University is to contribute to the society through the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest level of excellence.
Consequent upon the decision, taken by Govt. of India in 1985, to tender a valuable, yet humble tribute to the everlasting memory of the revered saint, Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology took its shape. The institute was established by Ministry Of Human Resource and Development (MHRD), Govt. of India in the year 1989 and was formally inaugurated on 20th December 1991.

Accepting the new challenge of new education policy, Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology (SLIET) was established, with a vision to act as an international podium for the development and transfer of technical competence in academics. It is committed to provide best possible technical education and to cater to the technical manpower requirements with emphasis on practical training in industry. The institute is an autonomous body, fully funded by Govt. Of India and controlled by SLIET society, registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The institute awards its own Certificates, Diplomas, Undergraduate and Postgraduate approved and recognized by AICTE, New Delhi. Ph.D. programmes have also been started after it attaining status of Deemed to be University.

It was formulated that the institute, besides catering to the needs of formal education would undertake an arduous task to prepare the skilled and qualified manpower for self employment. Further, the institute would take up a strategic research and development activities which along with entrepreneurship will help in extending the efforts of the institute in imparting education to the unemployed and working population by updating and upgrading their technical skills. The institute was thought to cater to then existing 3-tier system to modern industry, which incorporates workers, technicians and engineers.

The institute has a sprawling area of 451 acres of land provided by Punjab Government. Surrounded by lush green land, the campus of the institute extends a beautiful and well developed area with many topographically featured picturesque landscape, numerous buildings of various nature and stature and metal road network. The campus presents a spectacle of harmony and natural beauty. It is embedded with all the amenities required for a complete township.
Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Lucknow (India) is a University established under State Act in 1983.

The Institute is located on a sprawling 550 acres residential campus at Raebareli Road, 15 km away from the main city. The institute offers its own degrees, which are duly recognized by the Medical Council of India.

The Institute is rated amongst the top medical institutions in the country, delivering state-of-art tertiary medical care, super-specialty teaching, training and research. Dedicated faculty members endeavor to provide quality education, patient care and research and strive to meet the challenges and needs of the society.

The Institute offers DM, MCh, MD, PhD, Post Doctoral Fellowships (PDF) and Post Doctoral Certificate Courses (PDCC), and Senior Residency in various specialties. The peers in the field have recognized the courses offered by the Institute and the candidates obtaining degrees from SGPGIMS have been highly placed both within the country and abroad.
SANTO SH UNIVERSITY
No.1, Santosh Nagar,
Ghaziabad - 201009, Uttar Pradesh
Tel : +91-120-2741141-43, +91-120-2741777
Fax: +91-120-2741140
Email: enquiry@santoshuniversity.com

Vice Chancellor : Dr. V. K. Arora
Registrar : V. P. Gupta

Santosh University is an institution of higher learning, with a triple mission of education, research and patient care. In addition to offering degrees in Medicine and Dentistry, the University provides an environment for learning and discovery through the education of healthcare professionals and bio-medical students, research in health science and comprehensive healthcare. The Santosh University is dedicated to a triple mission of education, research and service. It is committed to maintaining an educational environment for all students which prepares them for a career of excellence in the practice of medicine and service to their communities. We recognized the need to engender and support life-long learning to sustain and expand competent performance throughout the physician's career. Therefore at Santosh University, we provide today's health sciences students with distinguished and committed faculty, thoughtful and humanistic mentoring, state-of-the-art learning facilities and clinical experiences in its very own, respected teaching hospitals. Santosh University is in the process of looking at coordinating educational alliances and other programmes with leading foreign Universities, to design and develop new medical schools, as well as integrating academic healthcare centers.

Aims and objectives
The prime objectives of Santosh University are –
Santosh Group of Institutions were established with the main aims and objectives of managing Medical Colleges, Dental Colleges, Para Medical, Paradental (Allied Sciences) Colleges, Hospital etc., i.e. 'HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS'.

Medical Education: To establish and run all courses of study, research and to provide efficient and systematic instruction, teaching, training and research in such branches of learning as it may determine in the field of Medical, Dental and Allied Health Sciences and also in all other branches of Education.

Health Care: To Institute and provide for Multipurpose Super-speciality Hospital(s) and Trauma Care Centre(s) by upgrading the existing Institutions and to establish them as a Centre of Excellence for the advancement of research and dissemination of the knowledge. To conduct courses under UG/PG Degrees – Diplomas, Higher Specialties and other Academic Distinctions of the University.

Research and Development: Along with patient care, medical research is a primary focus at Santosh University. Ongoing scientific research occupies a major and important part of its activities. The University is well equipped with a state-of-the-art research center which keeps the patients and the extended medical community abreast with the latest developments.
Government of Gujarat repealed Gujarat Agricultural University Act 1969 (Gujarat Act.No.13 of 1969) and promulgated Gujarat Agricultural Universities Act, 2004 (Guj. Act No.5 of 2004). Accordingly four Agricultural Universities have been carved out from erstwhile Gujarat Agricultural University with effect from 1st May 2004 SDAU. The Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University is devoted for location specific agricultural research. As such the mandate of the SDAU, Sardarkrushinagar is confined to six Districts viz., Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Patan, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Kutch of North Gujarat predominantly encompassing arid and semi arid climate.

The University is located at Sardarkrushinagar, the main Campus of Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University. Sardarkrushinagar campus is located 27 kms away from Palanpur. Palanpur is the District headquarter of Banaskantha and a broad gauge railway junction on Ahmedabad-Abu road- Delhi railway tract. It is also well connected through state transport bus services. Transport facility from Palanpur to Sardarkrushinagar is provided through a fleet of University buses. The District of Banaskantha is having natural combination of Agricultural land, hills, forests and dry sandy pastures. The fascinating view of the mountain ranges of Ambaji Hills and its surrounding forest adds to its scenic beauty and charm.

MANDATES

1. Promote human resource development in the faculty of Agriculture, Veterinary, Home Science, Basic Science and allied sciences by pursuing academic programmes at undergraduate and postgraduate level.
2. Introduce the application of modern agriculture technologies for enhancing and sustaining the agricultural related production ad thereby economy of the region in congruence to the psycho-socio-economic status of the area.
3. Enhance intellectual capabilities of the student and extension functionaries of the developmental departments and other organizations involved in agricultural and rural development.
4. Develop collaborative linkages with government, non-government, national and international organizations for sharing and optimally utilizing the resources of the university for amelioration of economic status of the stake holders.
Sardar Patel University (SPU) is a university in the Gujarat state of India. It is named after independence leader Shree Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (October 31, 1875–December 15, 1950). It was founded in 1955 by Shree Bhailalbhai D. Patel, known as Bhaikaka. This university considered as one of the best in India for higher education. But recent privatization of some of its colleges diluted its prestige and quality. SPU is one of the largest (student strength- ~40,000) university in Gujarat.

The university was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the then-Bombay Province in December 1955 and was UGC recognized under 2(f) of the UGC Act in October 1968. The university has many affiliated colleges and AICTE approved by All India Council for Technical Education, (AICTE), New Delhi. 05-05-2010, Originally it had the status of a rural university but now it has diversified with the motto of "Excellence Matters". The university is the first among all the universities in Gujarat to volunteer for the accreditation in 2000. Sardar Patel University is listed among Top 30 Universities in India.

The University and the township of Vallabh Vidyanagar on which sprawls the University campus, have not been created by any executive order of the State, neither have they been created by one or few wealthy people. Indeed, this land of learning and the Seat of Higher Education - The University - has been created by a unique co-operative contribution of a large number of farmers of this rural area, who were inspired and enthused by the vision, dedication, and sacrifices of Sardar Patel, Shri Bhaikaka and Shri Bhikhabhai. Having been founded on the basis of selfless voluntary contribution of the local farmers aspiring to transform this rural area into an enlightened collectivity of people with impeccable character and national spirit, Sardar Patel University has been nurtured by the cherished values of its founders and a large number of very able, selfless and visionary academic and administrative leaders. Today, The University offers a variety of courses at all levels covering almost every discipline of knowledge. Several of its departments and academic programs have been nationally acclaimed and internationally reputed. The Quality of research and the standard of publication by the members of faculty and research scholars are the best among the leading Universities in India and abroad. The serene, green and peaceful environment of its campus, free from all kinds of modern nuisance nourishes the vitality of the University's pursuits of academic excellence as visualized by Sardar Patel. Addressing the gathering of scholars on the occasion of the inauguration of the first College in Vallabh Vidyanagar, Sardar Patel had shared his vision of academic excellence in these words : "We want to train the citizens of Independent India and not helpless young ones loitering for jobs, thus education without character is worthless".
Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur is established by an Act passed by State Legislature, Government of Rajasthan.

The Act mandates the University to focus on teaching and research in the field of Police, Social Sciences, Criminal Justice, Public Safety and Security and other related areas. It is a unique initiative in the above mentioned field as this University is a blending ground for academia, practitioners and industry.

We offer our students knowledge and insights relevant for their professional goals, opportunities and environment. We promise to bring best faculty and expertise in the relevant disciplines from across the globe.

MILESTONES

Appointment of the Officer on Special Duty on 24.4.2012, Dr. Bhupendra Singh Add. DGP cum Director, Rajasthan Police Academy as the additional charge of the officer on Special Duty Sardar Patel Police, Security & Criminal Justice University, Jodhpur

Land Allotment Date 08/06/2012, 84.66 Acres free land allotted at Lordi Pandit ji, Nagaur Road, Jodhpur by Government of Rajasthan.

Ordinance signed by H.E. the Governor of Rajasthan Date 27/08/2012

Appointment of the first Vice Chancellor Sh. M L Kumawat, Former Director General, BSF on 13.10.12

Foundation of University by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan Sh. Ashok Gehlot on 4th February 2013
This Institute was established in 1961 as one of the RECs for imparting technical education in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. In the year 1983-84 the Under Graduate programmes in Electronics Engineering was introduced and in the year 1988-89 the UG programmes in Computer Engineering and Production Engineering was started. In the year 1995-96, UG programme in Chemical Engineering was introduced. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, the Central Government on the advice of the University Grants Commission, has declared the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering & Technology (SVREC), Surat to Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat with status of “Deemed University” with effect from 4th December 2002.

The Institute has been granted the status of ‘Institute of National Importance’ w.e.f. Aug. 15, 2007. At present, the Institute is offering Six UG Programmes, Eighteen PG Programmes and Three M.Sc. Five Years Integrated Programme including doctoral programme in all above branches.

Mission Statement:
The mission of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat is to be a leading technical Institute not only at national level but also at International level for imparting training to manpower as per the needs of technology. It is also envisaged to provide the necessary infrastructure to take up research work and to provide the mechanism to interact with industries effectively.

Vision Statement :
Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of technology, surat, perceives to be a globally accepted centre of excellence in technical education catalyzing absorption, innovation, diffusion and transfer of high technologies resulting in enhanced quality for all the stakeholders.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology established as a full-fledged University has unique honour of being called “First Agriculture University of the third millennium and the 21st century “. It is committed to a unique mandate of integrating education research and extension so as to serve the rural people. The University was established on 2nd October 2000 under Uttar Pradesh Agriculture University Act (revised) 1958 gazette and notified vide 3204A/X12-8-2000. It was inaugurated on 28th March 2002 by the Honorable Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It is recognized and funded by U.P. Govt. & ICAR, Govt. of India. It is included in the list of recognized Universities maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC), Govt. of India. The U.P Government has given the responsibility of all around development of the agriculture and rural community in its four divisions i.e Saharanpur, Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly which consists of 15 Districts i.e Saharanpur, Muzaffarangar, Meerut, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Baghpat, Bijnor, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Baduan and Shahjahanpur. The state of U.P has 09 agro-climatic zones in which 03 fall under the Jurisdiction of this University. Tarai zone comprises the central part of Saharanpur District northern portion of Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur. Tarai has a dry season from early October to mid June and a wet season from mid June to early October. Temperature is highest in May – June i.e. 38.4°C and the lowest in December-January i.e. 4.3°C. Relative humidity is the highest in July-August i.e 81.7% and the lowest in May i.e 39%. The average rainfall is 1400 mm . Soils of Tarai zone are alluvial in nature, low to medium to high in potassium and high in organic matter. The main crops of the area are wheat, rice, and sugarcane. Lentil is the major pulse while rapeseed and mustard are the principal oil seed crops. Potato, tomato, Cole crops, vegetable pea and cucurbits are major vegetables and mango, litchi, papaya, guava are the major fruits in this zone. The zone includes Districts viz Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahr and part of Saharanpur located between the Ganga and the Yamuna ranges from 32 to 85% and the temperature ranges from 1.5°C to 43.3°C. Rice-wheat –sugarcane based cropping system is prevalent in the zone. The principal crops of this region is rice, wheat, sugarcane, maize, bajara, black gram, red gram, green gram, ground nut, mustard, rapeseed and mustard. Potato, onion, tomato, pea, Cole crops and chilies are the major vegetables and mango, litchi, grape, guava and papaya are the major fruits crops cultivated in this zone. In addition, commercial flowers cultivation is also practised in this zone. This region consists of the Districts of Baduan, Shahjahanpur, Jyotiba Phule Nagar and parts of Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly and Pilibhit. Rainfall in this region is received during mid June to mid October. Annual rainfall is 1032mm and temperature range from 4.5°C to 45.4°C. The soil of this region is mostly alluvial and have developed on alluvial deposited by Ganga and its tributaries.
SARGUJA UNIVERSITY
Administrative Building, Near Hospital Road, Ddarripara
Ambikapur, Sarguja-497001, Chhattisgarh
Phone: - (07774)222789,222790
Fax: - (07774) 222791
Email: - vcsarguja@gmail.com, registrarsua@yahoo.com
Website : http://www.sua.nic.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. (Dr.) B. L. Sharma
Registrar : Dr. R. D. Sharma

Sarguja University is a State University with status to status of affiliation (affiliated university) established in 2008 to cater the needs of higher education in the Sarguja region. The region consists of thick forest, tribal and deprived section of the society trails in higher education not only in comparison to national GER but also the higher education GER of the State of Chhattisgarh. There is a serious dearth of higher education and the resources required for the purpose. Therefore, the University needs special central assistance in proportion of 90:10 since it has different place in higher education even in comparison to the other parts of the State of Chhattisgarh. The equality most be among the equals and not amongst the unequal. The provision of reasonable classification incorporated in the in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution provides adequate basis for reasonable classification in favor of the Sarguja University and the Bastar University to be placed in formula One for the purpose of the contribution in Grant at the rate of 90:10. The University has recent genesis in 2008. Result of it, it runs negligible no. of academic programmes due to the shortage and dearth of resources; financial, infrastructural, human etc. The University therefore, runs post graduate programme at its campus only in two academic programmes in addition to two diploma courses. Since the University does not have its own building to run the academic programmes therefore, runs these programmes in a hostel of the Govt. Rajmohini Devi Girls PG College purely on ad-hoc basis. The University runs one UG programme under the Faculty of Engineering in its constituent college situated in Lakhanpur. The University other than the B.E. programme does not run any under graduate programme at it campus in different faculties or through constituent college. The University runs UG programme of different faculties in the form of B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., B.B.A., B.Ed. etc. through the colleges affiliated to it. The University runs PG programme of different faculties in the form of M.A., M.Sc., M. Com., etc. through the colleges affiliated to it. The geographical jurisdiction of the University extends to 5 administrative/revenue Districts of the State of Chhattisgarh. This includes Sarguja, Surajpur, Korea, Jashpur and Balrampur. The University caters the academic needs of this region through external study programme at PG and UG level through different academic courses. The University at present consists of 66 colleges in this region. The University has already planned to introduce PG programmes at it campus from the academic year 2014-15 both in traditional and contemporary disciplines with applied and functional approach through innovative and job oriented courses to ensure contemporary, competitive and practical knowledge through teaching and research based approach. This will help to shape their prudence, intelligence and knowledge in such a way that they can serve society, nation, international community and humanity in addition to their carrier.
SASTRA UNIVERSITY
Tirumalaisamudram,
Thanjavur - 613 401, Tamilnadu
Phone +91 4362 264101-108, 304000-010
Telefax +91 4362 264120
Email: admissions@sastra.edu, registrar@sastr.edu
Website : www.sastra.edu

Vice Chancellor : Prof. R. Sethuraman
Registrar : Dr. G. Bhalachandran

Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA) - right choices lead to a competitive advantage. Started in 1984 as Shanmugha College of Engineering, it has witnessed a phenomenal growth in academic and professional stature and will continue to add new dimensions, leaving no stone unturned. Our programmes, infrastructure, etc. are among the country's finest and as a testimony to this, the Government of India has conferred the University status to SASTRA on April 26, 2001 under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. SASTRA has also been re-accredited with Grade ‘A’ (maximum) by the National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) a statutory body of U.G.C.

SASTRA has always been proactive in its academic planning and believes in gaining the firstmover advantage. All programmes have won national acclaim.

An excellent faculty committed to quality teaching and research, a flexible curriculum responsive to the changing needs of industry, excellent computer facilities, state-of-the-art infrastructure, a well-stocked library - contribute to the excellence of our undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes. SASTRA is where you connect with other motivated students, experienced and dedicated faculty, corporate go-getters, an extensive alumni network and excellent placement opportunities. In short you connect with success.

You will find your experience at SASTRA unique. We strive to create an academic environment where students who are transparently selected only on merit are continually challenged and motivated to do their best possible work. We believe in nurturing values and ethics - professional and human. An enriching academic environment coupled with a salubrious ambience makes SASTRA the right destination. SASTRA University's true living to its admission ethos makes it admission motto "THINK MERIT. THINK TRANSPARENCY. THINK SASTRA" a model benchmark worthy of emulation.

"To impart value based higher education turning out good engineers, scientists and researchers who are at the same time good individuals and good citizens in order that they may become useful members of an enlightened humane society.”

To be a world class University engaging in meaningful research & development offering quality education to the students and other learners.
Satavahana University has its roots in the erstwhile Post Graduate Centre of Osmania and Kakatiya Universities. In the months of June 2008, the Post Graduate centre has been upgraded as Satavahana University. The University is named after the SATAVAHANA dynasty that ruled this region.

Foundation for the establishment of the University was laid in July 2008 in 200 acres of main campus situated in the immediate neighborhood of Karimnagar Town on Malkapur Road. The sprawling University campus is a beautiful forest-like environment with idyllic surroundings.

The University started functioning from the main campus from September 2012 and purposes to shift the entire PG Programmes into main campus by July/August 2013 in a full-fledged manner. Construction of Classrooms and Girls Hostel is nearing completion.

The University offers many of its PG, UG and Professional Programmes through two of its Colleges called University College and University Post Graduate College, one situated in Karimnagar Town and the other at Godavarikani. Also, there are over 160 affiliated Government and Private Colleges spread far and wide over the entire Karimnagar District.

The University presently has nine faculties and offers all major courses of Science, Law, Commerce & Management, Oriental Languages, Arts and Social Sciences.

The University Constituent Colleges are presently offering the Programmes such as M.A.(English, Telugu, Urdu, Economics and Sociology), M.Sc.(Botany, Chemistry, Computer Science and Food Science & Technology, Physics (Instrumentation), Mathematics), M.Com., M.B.A, M.C.A and B.Pharmacy.
SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY
Jeppiaar Nagar, Rajiv Gandhi Salai
Chennai - 600 119, Tamilnadu
Phone: 044 - 2450 3150 / 51 / 52 / 54 / 55
Fax: 044 - 2450 2344
Email : registrar@sathyabamauniversity.ac.in
vc@sathyabamauniversity.ac.in
registrar@sathyabamauniversity.ac.in
Website : http://www.sathyabamauniversity.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. B. Sheela Rani
Registrar : Dr. S. S. Rau

Sathyabama University was established under section (3) of the UGC Act, 1956 (A Christian Minority Institution) which was formerly known as Sathyabama Engineering College established by JEPPIAAR EDUCATIONAL TRUST in 1987. It is a pioneer institute imparting knowledge in the areas of engineering, science, technology and education. The institution's progress and contribution in the field of technical education for over two decades made the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India to grant Deemed University status on 16th July, 2001 and University status on 13th September, 2006 under section(3) of the UGC Act, 1956.

Sathyabama University under the dynamic leadership of Honorable Chancellor Colonel Dr. JEPPIAAR, Madam Chancellor Remibai Jeppiaar, has been strengthening university development activities to bring fruits of research for betterment of the society with the able support and valuable guidance of Dr. Marie Johnson and Dr. Mariazeena Johnson, Directors, Dr. B. Sheela Rani, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. T. Sasipraba, Dean, (Publications & Conferences), Dr. P.E. Sankaranarayan, Dean (Academic Research), Dr. S. S. Rau, Registrar and Dr. K.V. Narayanan, Controller of Examinations.

The University offers courses in 24 branches of Engineering at the UG level and 24 courses at PG level in addition to Sciences, MBA, MCA and Ph.D programmes in all disciplines.

The University has excellent infrastructural facilities including modern laboratories, library with video, Internet and other general amenities. To its credit it has been awarded as Category "A" University by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. The University has undertaken various sponsored and collaborative Research and Development projects funded by national organizations such as Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) etc., The University holds great promise to expand the applications of space technology, benefiting the common man and enriching the quality of life in association with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) the university is successfully conducting non formal education programmes through 18 Village Resource Centres (VRCs) all over the State.

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Saurashtra University, established on 23rd May, 1967, is situated in Rajkot city of the Saurashtra region of Gujarat State. The campus of the University is spread over 360 acres of land. The jurisdiction of the University includes Amreli, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Morbi, Gir Somnath and Dwarka Districts. It has 28 Post graduate Departments on its campus and 297 affiliated colleges.

“To be at the vanguard of knowledge in the domain of higher learning and achieve the highest global standards.”

- To achieve excellence in teaching and research.
- To empower learners in achieving their professional goals.
- To strengthen educational-professional interface.
- To contribute in building the society and the nation.
- To improve the quality of life in harmony with our heritage culture and environment.
- To relate learning with the highest human values.
Saveetha University was declared as deemed to be University under Section – 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide Notification No. F.9-3/2002-U.3 dated 18-03-2005 of the Government of India.

Saveetha University is the best private university in India. It has been ranked in 2012 as the best private university and the third best of all universities in India by the Pioneer India's oldest newspaper. To promote quality education, to convert a novice into a competent expert in the relevant field at par with global standards by meeting the far reaching expectations and requirements of the students through dedicated and devoted staffs with updated systems and continued improvement. It is the best place to become a doctor or an engineer or an executive. This top university was started as a dental school which grew tremendously and gained university status in 2005.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
1. To provide quality education in medical and technical fields and enhance educational standards to the global level
2. To inculcate research in all levels of learning so as to excel in various medical, technical and inter disciplinary fields
3. To participate in various community programmes that would aid in the upbringing of society in and around the institute.
4. To make theoretical education more practical and application oriented.
5. To constantly update the curriculum to the current necessity and reality.

To promote academic excellence, widen intellectual horizons, inculcate self discipline and high ideals for the total personality development of individual. To convert a novice into a competent professional with excellent theoretical knowledge and unsurpassed practical/clinical skills and to motivate interest in research activities, further education and social services. To be, and to be recognised for setting the standards of excellence in professional education and high quality scientific research. To promote quality education, to convert a novice into a competent expert in the relevant field at par with global standards by meeting the far reaching expectations and requirements of the students through dedicated and devoted staffs with updated systems and continued improvement.
The School of Planning and Architecture had a modest beginning in 1941 as a Department of Architecture of Delhi Polytechnic. It was later affiliated to the University of Delhi and integrated with the School of Town and Country Planning which was established in 1955 by the Government of India to provide facilities for rural, urban and regional planning. On integration, the School was renamed as School of Planning and Architecture in 1959.

Recognizing the specialized nature of the fields in which the School had attained eminence, in 1979, the Government of India, through the then Ministry of Education and Culture, conferred on the School of Planning and Architecture the status of "Deemed to be a University". With this new status, the School has broadened its horizon by introducing new academic and extension programmes and promoting research and consultancy activities.

The School is a specialized University, only one of its kinds, which exclusively provides training at various levels, in different aspects of human habitat and environment. The School has taken lead in introducing academic programmes in specialized fields both at Bachelor's and Master's level, some of which are even today not available elsewhere in India. The School, in striving for excellence, has always been in the lead in extending education and research to new frontiers of knowledge. Human habitat and environment being the basic concern of the School, the spectrum of academic programmes is being continuously extended by providing programmes in new fields and emerging areas for which facilities are not available, as yet, anywhere else in the country.

The current SPA Delhi campus is located near ITO in Indraprastha Estate in New Delhi. The SPA Residential Campus and Hostel is located at Maharani Bagh, New Friends Colony, New Delhi and a girls hostel at Indraprastha Estate. A site of 20 acres has been acquired south of JNU by the school adjacent to Hotel Grand for developing a new campus.
Sharda University is a leading Educational institution based out of Greater Noida, Delhi NCR. A venture of the renowned SGI group, the University has established itself as a high quality education provider with prime focus on holistic learning and imbibing competitive abilities in students.

The University is approved by UGC and prides itself in being the only multi-discipline campus in the NCR, spread over 63 acres and equipped with world class facilities.

Sharda University promises to become one of the India's leading universities with an acknowledged reputation for excellence in research and teaching. With its outstanding faculty, world class teaching standards, and innovative academic programmes, Sharda intends to set a new benchmark in the Indian education system.

The Sharda Group of Institutions has been a provider of world class education since 1996. It is the largest educational group based in Uttar Pradesh, having 25,000+ students and more than 1,250 faculty strength. It has above 23,500 alumni who are today leaders in their realms. With state-of-the-art campuses in Agra, Mathura, and Greater Noida, the group has transformed the perception of education by adopting a broader approach and focusing on overall development of an individual.

Spread across 167 acres of land with 3.5 million square feet of infrastructure, the group institutions has earned the trust and respect as a progressive education provider with successful alumni and prolific faculty.

The name of University, 'Sharda' is synonymous to 'Goddess of knowledge and learning - Saraswati'. She is identified with 'veena' an Indian musical instrument and the 'lotus' where she resides. The lotus in our logo symbolises the seat of learning that the University is created for. Variety of colours signify the variety of disciplines the university offers and the overlap between petals creating new colours demonstrate the ethos of collaboration between students and teachers of different courses, nationality, creed and colour working towards creating new knowledge. The petals leading towards a star is an embodiment of the University's cherished mission to provide education beyond boundaries and to facilitate the students and faculty to achieve pinnales of success throughout the world!
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology of Kashmir is an agricultural university located in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India. With its main campus in Shalimar, Srinagar, the University has multiple campuses, colleges, research and extension centers across the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh regions of the state.

The university was founded in 1982 by an Act passed by the State Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir. It was named after Kashmiri leader Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah who is popularly known as Sher-e-Kashmir (Lion of Kashmir). The name given to the university was "Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology" (SKUAST).

Initially, the university had jurisdiction over the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir with its headquarters at Shalimar, Srinagar. When the SKUAST Act came in force, the agricultural education, research and extension training units were transferred to SKUAST from various development departments viz; Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sheep Husbandry and Sericulture of Jammu & Kashmir State.

In 1998-99, the territorial jurisdiction of the University was redefined by amending the SKUAST Act 1982 under which a separate agricultural University was established for Jammu Division and named as Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu (SKUAST-J) with its territorial jurisdiction extended to the entire Jammu Division. The parent University was renamed as Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir (SKUAST-K).
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu (SKUAST-Jammu) came into existence on 20th September, 1999 following the amendment in Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology Act, 1982, through the State Legislature. The establishment of SKUAST of Jammu has in its background aspirations, commitment and missionary zeal to cater the needs of Jammu Division for the region specific advances through education, research and extension in the field of agriculture. The university is mandated to address the basic, strategic and applied research related to enhanced production in agriculture and allied sectors (livestock health improvement and quality based products). SKUAST-Jammu is striving to achieve high standards of excellence in education, research and extension for the betterment of farming community of the region. SKUAST-J is a multi-campus university with it's headquarter located at Chatha, Jammu. The Faculty of Agriculture (FOA) at Chatha possess 231.2 ha area and Faculty of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry (F.V.Sc. & AH) at R. S. Pura has 84.13 ha land holding. The total land holding, including Research Stations/Sub-Stations and KVKs, of the University is 455.65 ha. There are six Research Stations/Sub-Stations and six KVKs in the University which are located in different agro-climatic zones of Jammu region for catering the location-specific needs of the farming community. University pursues research of high standard through projects funded by various central and state agencies. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology of Jammu came into existence on 20th September 1999 following the amendment in Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology Act 1982 through the State legislature. The establishment of SKUAST of Jammu has in its background aspirations, commitment and missionary zeal to fulfill the area specific needs of people of Jammu for research and development in the fields of agriculture and allied sectors under the diversified agro-climatic conditions. SKUAST of Jammu inherited meager assets and very little staff that was deployed at various Research stations and sub stations of erstwhile SKUAST (J&K) to carry on the mission of agriculture research and development. To meet the demand of trained manpower of development departments and face the challenges in agriculture under the clout of liberalization, privatization and globalization, the pursuance of academic excellence and production of need based trained graduates has been given due priority. In order to accomplish of this task, the top positions of University were filled and various University statutory bodies such as University Council, Board of Management, Research Council, Extension Council and Academic Council were notified.
Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University is a leading Institution in India offering professional programmes in varied disciplines such as Engineering, Medicine, Dental Sciences, Nursing, Management, Law, Pharmaceutical Sciences, Biotechnology and Hotel Management

To promote learning by students, and faculty.
To promote quality teaching of global perspective.
To acquire knowledge skill through updated training and research.
To achieve transformation of knowledge.
To establish an effective, efficient and transparent system of examination and evaluation.
To promote the spirit of entrepreneurship amongst the students of the University.
To foster close interaction with industries.
To realize and adopt social responsibilities.

The University has been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with grade 'A' for its overall performance. The journey of academic excellence has brought various accolades to the institution including quality benchmarking by various agencies like National Board of Accreditation (NBA) of AICTE and ISO-9001 : 2000 certification by URS, UK.

Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University is a Deemed University in the Indian State of Odisha, focusing on quality and on the imparting of excellent education in the fields of engineering, medical, dental, pharmaceutical sciences, business administration, hotel management and nursing.
SHIV NADAR UNIVERSITY
NH91, Tehsil Dadri
Gautam Buddha Nagar – 201314, Uttar Pradesh
Phone : 1800-102-1768
Email : admissions@snu.edu.in info.pg@snu.edu.in
Website http://snu.edu.in

Founder and Chairman : Shri Shiv Nadar
Chairperson : Shri S.N. Balakrishnan
Vice Chancellor : Shri Nikhil Sinha

Shiv Nadar University is a multi-disciplinary, student-centric, research-focused university offering a full range of academic programs at the undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral level. SNU's multi-disciplinary curriculum provides students a strong foundation in disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, natural sciences, technology and engineering studies, communications and management, while enabling them to gain mastery of a subject of their choosing. Taught by world class faculty, undergraduate education at SNU is designed to develop students with the breadth of vision, knowledge, skills and attitudes required to succeed in the careers of the 21st century. Located on a 286-acre campus in India's National Capital Region, SNU is a private philanthropic institution established by the Shiv Nadar Foundation in 2011 through an act of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The University's mission is to help students acquire and develop knowledge, skills, and leadership qualities relevant in the 21st Century and beyond.

In pursuing our mission as a premier center of higher education and learning the following serve as the pillars of the University's intellectual and moral edifice:

- Freedom of inquiry and creation of an intellectual environment conducive to free, open and respectful exchange of ideas
- Academic excellence, proactive initiative, and integrity in an environment of collaboration, collegiality, and civility
- Engaged teaching and learning based on dialogue, student involvement and experiential learning
- Research and initiatives as fundamental sources of creating new knowledge, contributions to the betterment of society and expressions of the human spirit
- Recognition and respect for the diversity of people and ideas, a spirit of inclusiveness, a global perspective and a sense of community as essential conditions for campus life
- Cultivating a character of honesty, integrity, compassion, fairness, respect, and ethical behavior, both in the classroom and outside
- Commitment to social justice and public service as the foundation of individual, educational, social, economic, and political development
- Environmental consciousness, sustainability, and prudent management of natural resources as central tenets of the construction and operation of the University
- Responsible stewardship, thoughtful reflection, collaboration, planning, and evaluation for meeting the changing needs of those we serve
Shivaji University, established in 1962, is named after the Great Maratha Warrior and founder of the Maratha empire Chhatrapati Shivaji. It was inaugurated on 18th November, 1962 by Dr. Radhakrishnan, the then President of India. One of the major objectives behind foundation of this University was to cater to the regional needs of South Maharashtra. The jurisdiction of the University is spread over three Districts viz. Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara with strength of about 3,00,000 students studying in 271 affiliated colleges and recognised institutes. This region of Maharashtra boasts of rich and varied socio-cultural heritage. Under the innovative and socially reformist leadership of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, the princely ruler of Kolhapur, the city had become at the beginning of this century, a focal point of educational opportunities for all classes and communities of South-Western Maharashtra, and northern parts of neighbouring Karnataka. This is also land of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, who struggled for taking education to the masses by his innovative 'Earn and Learn' scheme. When the University was founded by the Shivaji University Act of 1962, the objectives set before the University included making opportunities of higher education accessible to rural youth, conducting fundamental and applied research in the field of science and humanities to ensure regional growth and development. In 1962 the University started functioning with 34 affiliated colleges and about 14000 students with 5 Post-graduate Departments on the campus. Today the number of affiliated colleges has gone upto 225 and students strength upto 2,00,000 with 34 Postgraduate Departments on campus. The University imparts education in 10 major faculties of Arts, Social Science, Science, Commerce, Education, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Ayurvedic Medicine, Engineering and Technology. During initial two decades the efforts were concentrated on expansion of higher education and foundation of new colleges in different parts in the four Districts under its jurisdiction. The University consolidated its base in this phase by 'taking education to the people'. The decade of 1980s saw a major expansion, especially the growth of professional faculties like Engineering, Education, Management and Medicine. The recent phase of the University can be termed as "a pursuit of academic excellence". Since last 4-5 years, several attempts are being made to overcome the image of University as a regional University. Several steps have been taken to raise the standards of teaching and research so as to measure upto global standards. This is being achieved by exploring new areas of higher learning and research in rapidly emerging fields like Industrial Chemistry, Space Science, Environmental Science, Bio-Chemistry, Sericulture, Polymer Chemistry and Computer Science, in addition to basic science disciplines.
Shobhit University (earlier known as Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology) Meerut has been granted Deemed-to-be University status by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education vide its Notification No. F-9-37/2004-U.3 (A) dated November 8, 2006 under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act 1956.

The University distinguishes itself as a diverse, socially responsible learning community of high quality scholarship and academic rigor, sustained by Indian ethics and values. The University will draw from the cultural, intellectual and economic resources of the nation to enrich and strengthen its educational programmes. The salient features of the main campus include ultramodern facilities for teaching, research, consultancy, board and lodging etc.

The major facilities are:
- Library
- Laboratories
- Conference rooms and seminar halls
- Auditorium
- Hostel facilities for girls and boys
- Canteen

Departments
- Agri-Informatics
- Avionics
- Bio-informatics
- Biomedical Engineering
- Biotechnology
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Science & Engineering
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Electronics & Communication Engineering
- Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering
- Information Technology
- Mechanical Engineering
- Mechatronics
Shobhit University, Gangoh, Saharanpur has been established as a State Private University under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Act 3 of 2012). The University has its own campus in the Adarsh Institutional Area on Babu Vijendra Marg at Gangoh, in the District of Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

The historical commitment to empower the community through education goes back as early as in 1924, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Ji launched the first educational institute named “Hindu Anglo Nagrik Inter College” now known as Hindu Rashtriya Inter College, at Gangoh. This humble and noble initiative was the result of the inspiration and commitment of Babu Kedarnath Ji. As a part of this journey to ignite the minds, a renowned agriculturist and social worker from Gangoh, District Saharanpur, our inspirer, Babu Vijendra Kumar Ji envisioned a society to cater the needs of the youth of the area and empower all sections of the community of our nation through education. This dream of Babu Ji was formalized by Dr. Shobhit Kumar and Kunwar Shekhar Vijendra voluntarily and with the spirit of social service to the community along with a team of eminent professionals, technocrats, educationists, and social workers by establishing NICE Society in 1989. To fulfill the vision of Babu Vijendra Kumar ji, to eradicate poverty and meaningfully contribute towards the social upliftment, economic growth, employment generation, empowerment & overall development of youth on sustainable basis, NICE Society, established a number of institutions.

Shobhit University aims to create a conducive, enabling academic climate to facilitate integration of the younger generation into the logic of the present system and to develop educational means by which men and women deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world.

The Shobhit University will be internationally recognized as a premier Indian University with a global perspective that educates leaders who will fashion a more humane and just world. The core mission of the University is to promote learning in Indian tradition with international outlook.

The University offers undergraduate, graduate, research scholars and professional students, the knowledge and skills needed to succeed as persons and professional in niche technical areas, and the values and sensitivity necessary to be men and women for others.
Shoolini University is committed to excellence in all aspects of graduate and postgraduate learning, the transmission of relevant knowledge and skills, and free thinking needed to address the challenges of the modern world. We are a non-profit multi-disciplinary private university with a vision to be a top 200 global university in next ten years. In addition, we aspire to provide quality and relevant education to our students at an affordable and subsidized fee structure. To achieve this aspiration, we have designed our business model around five areas of focus: attracting and retaining top faculty; forging alliances with industry and academia of repute; governing through values and transparency; building world class and environment friendly infrastructure; and attracting brilliant and needy students.

Since inception, we have achieved multiple successes:

- Ranked 2nd amongst India's private biotech institutions by BioSpectrum 2012 & 2013
- Faculty of Management Sciences and Liberal Arts ranked 19th among Top Private Business Schools in India by Dainik Bhaskar 2014
- Faculty of Engineering and Technology awarded Most Upcoming Engineering College In North India by ASSOCHAM
- Awarded Best Upcoming Private Business School in 2013 by ASSOCHAM
- Rated A+++ Business School by Go Education

The University received full recognition by UGC in our second year of operations; alliances with leaders such as Genpact, Anand Automotive Group, Seoul National University, Gachon University, University of Suwon and Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea; Bukovinian State Medical University, Ukraine; University of Ulster, Northern Ireland; Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan. Shoolini students were placements in top companies in the year 2013. Furthermore, it chosen by DST, Government of India to run multiple national programmes; selected by various government ministries to execute important research projects; multiple reputed and internationally trained faculty; and delivering post graduate and PhD programs across our areas of focus – engineering and technology, biotechnology, management sciences and liberal arts, pharmaceutical and basic sciences. Shoolini University is managed by academicians with proven record of their commitment for providing quality education, and by senior corporate leaders with promise for innovation and skills development.
SHREE GURU GOBIND SINGH TRICENTENARY UNIVERSITY
Chandu-Budhera, Gurgaon-Badli Road
Gurgaon - 122505, Haryana
Phone :- 0124-2278183-186
Email :-info@sgtuniversity.org
Website : http://shooliniuniversity.com

Vice Chancellor : Dr. T.D. Dogra
Director (P&I) : Prof. Prem Singh

It gives us immense pleasure to introduce you to the SGT universe of education comprising Shree Guru Gobind Singh (SGT) University and the SGT Institute of Engineering & Technology. The University is situated at Chandu-Bhudera on the outskirts of Gurgaon—the commercial, industrial and educational hub of the country, just 20 km from Delhi’s International Airport. The SGT University came into existence by the Haryana Private Universities (Amendment) Act No. 8 of 2013 and opened its gates to all segments of the society under the parasol of Dashmesh Educational Charitable Trust, which was founded in 1999 with the holly cause of propagating the message of Shree Guru Gobind Singh Ji—the great philosopher and social reformer—that spread of learning is the best service to mankind. In fact, the seeds for its magnificent growth were sown way back in 2002 with the establishment of the SGT Dental College. It is our commitment and vision to disseminate knowledge in diverse disciplines and develop our students holistically, ‘educating not only their minds but also their hearts and souls’, by developing strong morals of compassion, empathy and service before self. To enable its students to excel in diverse areas, the University focuses on indoctrinating them to think ‘intensively’ and ‘critically’ and infusing in them leadership and innovative skills. Currently, the University imparts education from Undergraduate to Ph.D. level in Health Sciences, Engineering, Commerce, Management Sciences, Law, Hotel Management, Physical Sciences, Life Sciences, Media Management and Social sciences through its following faculties:

» Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences
» Faculty of Dental Sciences
» Faculty of Allied Health Sciences
» Faculty of Physiotherapy
» Faculty of Nursing
» Faculty of Engineering and Technology
» Faculty of Social Sciences
» Faculty of Life Sciences
» Faculty of Physical Sciences
» Faculty of Commerce and Management
» Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management
» Faculty of Mass Communication & Media Technology
» Faculty of Law

The SGT Institute of Engineering & Technology is affiliated to M.D. University, Rohtak, Haryana, and has the recognition of AICTE.
The University, named after the illustrious sage and philosopher Sree Sankaracharya, was established in the year 1993 in Kalady, on the banks of the river Poorna in Kerala. The primary objectives of the University are to impart knowledge in various branches of Sanskrit as well as Indology, Indian Culture, Indian Languages, Indian Philosophy, Fine Arts, Foreign Languages and Social Science and to promote the study and research of Sanskrit through simultaneous promotion of other languages in India and abroad that have enriched the study of Sanskrit.

The University also works towards the Publication and preservation of manuscripts and books in Sanskrit and other languages.

The University is currently functioning through nine Regional Centres, namely Thiruvananthapuram, Panmana, Thuravoor, Ettumanoor, Kalady (Main Campus), Thrissur, Tirur, Koyilandy and Payyannur.

The Kerala Kalamandalam, internationally acclaimed for Kerala Classical Arts, has recently been added to the University as a recognized institution.

Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit has been established to impart knowledge in various branches of Sanskrit as well as Indology, Indian Culture, Indian Languages, Indian Philosophy, Fine Arts, Foreign Languages and Social Science.

- It is a non-affiliating University having jurisdiction all over Kerala.
- All members of the Syndicate except the representative of the legislature and the Principal Secretary to the Government for Higher Education are nominated eminent academicians.
Originally established by the Government of Kerala as an advanced centre for medical specialties, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) metamorphosed into an Institute of National Importance with the status of a University in 1980 under the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India by an Act of Parliament.

The joint culture of medicine and technology that the Institute pioneered more than three decades ago has come of age and gained unprecedented acceptance in India. Imbued with an inclination to venture into less-trodden domains, the Institute focuses on patient care of high quality, technology development of industrial significance and health research studies of social relevance. The emphasis is on development of facilities less readily available elsewhere in the country such as interventional radiology, cardiac electrophysiology, presurgical evaluation and surgery for epilepsy, microsurgery and deep brain stimulation for movement disorders, new biomedical devices and products, evaluation of medical devices to global specifications, new academic programmes and global public health networks.

The Institute has three wings - the Hospital, Biomedical Technology Wing and the Achutha Menon Centre for Health Science Studies. Excellent research and teaching facilities are available at these centres. This uniquely poised Institute has a dedicated team of clinicians, scientists and engineers devoted to high quality biomedical research and developing technologies in health care with emphasis on cardiovascular and neurological diseases.

Promote research and development in biomedical engineering and technology
Deliver high quality patient care in selected specialties and subspecialties
Develop innovative postgraduate training programs in advanced medical specialties, and biomedical engineering and technology
Participate in public health reforms through research, training and interventions

Become a Global Leader in Medical Devices Development, High Quality Patient Care, and Health Sciences Studies by 2020.
The Sanskrit literature is one of the richest in the world and Sanskrit is accepted as the mother of all the languages. Recent studies have shown that it is most computer friendly. Sanskrit is more scientific and phonetic language. Today, the scientific literature in Sanskrit available to us is vast and varied, covering subjects as diverse as alchemy and mathematics and metallurgy, gemology and zoology, and many more. Sanskrit language, with an incomparable store of knowledge and Science carries with itself a legacy of Indian tradition, is at the genesis of our well developed nation. Today the quest for learning Sanskrit world over, witnesses a revival and our visionary leadership committed to provide the facility for imparting knowledge of Sanskrit, established Shree Somnath Sanskrit University on 12th April, 2005 at Somnath-Veraval, District : Junagadh. Assessing the inevitability of Sanskrit education in Gujarat state and also to promote Vedic studies on traditional lines, our Hon. Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi decided to establish Sanskrit University in Gujarat. His Excellency the Then Governor of Gujarat and Chancellor of our University Hon. Panditji Shri Navalkishore Sharmaji, mentor of Sanskrit and Sanskrit scholars, has been the driving force for the setting of Shree Somnath Sanskrit University. His Excellency invited the scholars from all parts of the country for deliberations. We have also received the blessings, guidance and inspiration from Late Shri K.K.Shastriji, Mahamahopadhyay and recipient of Padmashri honour. After consulting eminent scholars of Sanskrit, Hon. the then Education Minister Smt. Anandiben Patel, who was keen to establish Sanskrit University in the state had the honour to bring the Shree Somnath Sanskrit University bill 2005, in the assembly. World renowned Bhagvatcharya Dr. Ramesh Bhai Ozaji (Pujya bhai shri) our source of inspiration and founder of Shri Sandipani Vidyaniketan Porbander, congratulated the state Government for establishing Shree Somnath Sanskrit University. The Chairman of Shri Somnath trust and former Hon. Chief Minister Shri Keshubhai Patel and former Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the opposition party in the Loksabha Shri L.K. Advani took special interest in the establishment of the university. The University Building and seventeen acre of land is donated by Shri Somnath Trust. Hon. Shri P. Paneervel (IAS), Principal Secretary Education and Dr. Rajeev Kumar Gupta (IAS), Hon. Commissioner of Higher Education took active participation and played key role in setting of our University. Under The able leadership and guidance of H.E. Dr.Shrimati Kamlaji, the Governor of Gujarat and the Chancellor of our University, our Hon.Education Shri Ramanlal Voraji and Hon.State Minister of Higher and Technical Eduction Prof.Vasuben Trivediji, The University Has Attained the Desired Results. Hon.Principal Secretary Dr.Hasmukh Adhiaji(IAS) and Hon. Commissioner of Higher Eduction Smt.Jayanti Raviji(IAS) have Supported Us At Every Step In Our pursuit of Excellence.
7th July, 1981 is a memorable day in Orissan history. On that day, the Hera Panchami according to Hindu Calendar. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya was established in the holy land of Lord Jagannath, fulfilling the long aspirations of the Sanskrit lovers of the State. The credit of establishing this premier institution of Sanskrit learning goes to the then Chief Minister of Odisha Prajnana Vachaspati Sj. Janaki Ballabh Pattanayak, an eminent scholar of Sanskrit, who laid down the foundation stone at 9 A.M on 7.7.1981 at a spot of Mouza Balukhand. The inaugural function was observed ceremoniously at 10.00 A.M in the S.C.S. College premises amidst chanting of Vedic hymns, observance of scriptural rites, ringing of bells and blowing of conchshells. Sj. Gangadhar Mohapatra, the then Minister of Education and Youth services welcomed the gathering. Sj. C.M. Poonacha, the then Governor and Chancellor of Universities of Orissa delivered the inaugural speech and Sj. J.B. Pattanayak was the Chief Speaker of the function. Prof. Prahallad Pradhan, the founder Vice Chancellor of the Vishvavidyalaya proposed the vote of thanks. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, named after the premier Deity of the eastern region Lord Jagannath, is the third sanskrit university of the country next to Sampurnananda Sanskrit University of Benaras and Kameswar Singh Sanskrit University of Darabhanga. The Vishvavidyalaya office started functioning on 14th August 1981 in the annexe to the Raj Bahan, Puri with its founder Kulapati Prof. Prahallad Pradhan and founder kulasachiva Prof. Trilochan Mishra with establishment of the Vishvavidyalaya, provision was made through an ordinance for the appointment of the university statutory bodies, such as Adhisad (Syndicate), the Samsad (Senate) and the Vidya Parishad (Academic Council) through the nomination by the Kuladhipati (Chancellor). The first Adhisad had 12 members, the first Samsad has 62 members and the first Vidya Parishad had 40 members. Post Graduate classes in six departments, namely Sahitya, Vyakarana, Dharmashastra, Sarvdarshan, Nyaya and Advaita Vedanta were inaugurated in rented building with 12 rooms. With the creation of Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, 142 Sanskrit institutions of the state including 5 Mahavidyalayas and 137 Vidyalayas, Pathasalas and Tools offering Prathama, Madhyama, Upashastri, Shastri and Acharya courses came under this Vishvavidyalaya.

The academic arena has registered a spectacular growth in the Vishvavidyalaya. Its establishment has helped to revive the glorious ancient traditions of Orissa in the field of Sanskrit language. Literature and heritage learning. Right from its inception, the Vishvavidyalaya has dedicated itself to the cause of reserving and promoting studeies and research in Sanskrit.
Established to cater to the needs of higher education, especially to the remote area of Rajasthan. It has vast and beautiful campus in pollution free environment, which sprawls over 31 acres of land having very beautiful sports Complex containing play grounds, gymnasium and indoor stadiums.

The University has state of art infrastructure, laboratories, Computer facilities, computerized library and academic discipline that prepares students to be successful in an age of breathtaking speed and highly competitive environment which require a totally different set of skill and mind set.

The University offers various U.G. and P.G. courses including all engineering branches besides M. Phil. and Ph.D. programs in Humanities, Sciences, Commerce, Law, Pharmacy and Management.

Becoming a vibrant knowledge Centre and a Centre of Excellence in teaching, research and extension education. Bringing about conservation, creation, advancement and dissemination of knowledge. Generating cutting edge Technology using and innovation to make India a developed nation. Creating leaders in the field of Technology, Science, Management, Pharmacy and Social Science by providing quality education and research.

JJT University has been established with a commitment to make higher education available to the door-step of all those who are deprived and provide object-oriented modular education with emphasis on practical knowledge keeping in view the emerging industrial, business opportunities and researches globally in different areas of science and management.

The University is seeking strategic alliances and academic collaboration with Top most Universities of India and abroad for teaching & researched.

The JJT University wish to provide knowledge and educate students in science, technology and in other areas so that instead of job-seeker they become provider/creator of jobs and they will serve the nation and mankind at large in the 21st century with the purpose of building up a society based on equality, fraternity, peace and harmony, fostering the high standard of ethical and democratic values.
The Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan established a Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Delhi on the auspicious day of Vijaya Dashmi on the 8th of October 1962 and appointed Dr. Mandan Mishra as the officer on-Special-Duty and the Director of the Vidyapeetha. In accordance with the decision of the Sammelan, a separate Society under the name of Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha was established with the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as its Founder President. The inspiration and guidance of Late Shri Shastriji had been the impetus for the development of this Vidyapeetha. Shastriji in his capacity as the Prime Minister of India declared to develop this Vidyapeetha as an International Institution.

After the death of Shastriji, the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi accepted the Presidentship of the Vidyapeetha and declared on the 2nd October 1966 that the Vidyapeetha would henceforth be known as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. On 1st April, 1967, the Vidyapeetha was taken over by the Government of India and on the 21st December 1970, it became a constituent of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, a registered autonomous Society and was named as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. Impressed by its performance and the all round developments, the Government of India, in March 1983 mooted a proposal to confer the status of Deemed to be University on this Vidyapeetha along with the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. Finally, after the necessary inspection and other formalities, the Government of India on the recommendations of the University Grants Commision, granted the status of a Deemed to be University to the Vidyapeetha in November 1987.

Prior to this, on the recommendation of the University Grants Commision, a Society, independent of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was registered under the Chairmanship of the former Human and Resource Minister, Hon'ble Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in the name of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha on the 20th January 1987. In 1989 Dr. Mandan Mishra was appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyapeetha. After the formal transfer of the movable and immovable properties followed by the transfer of the teaching and non-teaching staff, the Vidyapeetha became fully functional with effect from the 1st November 1991 as a Deemed to be University.
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University (SMVDU) has been established under THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI UNIVERSITY ACT, 1999, an Act of the J&K State Legislature (ACT No. XII of 1999 dated 12th May 1999) as an autonomous, highly Technical & fully Residential University.

The University started functioning as an academic unit in Aug 2004 when it was inaugurated on 19th August 2004 at the hands of the then Hon’ble President of India Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam. Dr. Kalam also delivered the first lecture to the students of the University.

The University is approved by UGC under Section 2(F) & Section 12(B) of UGC Act of 1956.

The technical programs of the University are recognized by AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) while Architecture program is recognized by Council of Architecture.

The University receives funding from Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board, an autonomous Board set up in August 1986 under the provisions of The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, 1986 of J&K State Legislature. The University also gets funds from UGC (University Grants Commission).
Founders of the university, alumnus and gold medalist from IIT Kanpur, envision Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University being a world class University by achieving excellence in the fields of Education, Research & Consultancy, through socially enriching and ethically responsible pursuits. The phenomenal journey of the group dates back to 1999. With just 22 students and an unwavering commitment to quality education, led to birth of SRMU. SRMU is a confluence of academic, cultural and intellectual resources. SRMU seeks to achieve the highest levels of distinction in the innovation and transmission of knowledge and understanding. 6 institutes consisting of 16 faculties, offer a wide spectrum of choice for the students to choose undergraduate, post graduate and Doctoral programs in Engineering (Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, Electronics & Communication, Computer Science),Bio-Technology & Bio-Sciences, Management, Commerce, Economics & Computer Applications, Journalism & Mass Communication, Legal studies, Basic Sciences and Humanities.

SRMU takes pride in its excellent faculty, which is from leading Central Universities and premier institutes like IIT and IIM etc. Constant interface with industry stalwarts and a compassionate management leads to innovative pedagogy and revision of the syllabus, making the courses relevant and employment enhancing. SRMU although a young trust, has made significant breakthrough in patents and government sponsored projects.

Serene and beautiful ambience of the University is conducive for quality education. The students are encouraged to be a part to the various co-curricular activities and events of the University. Keeping the overall development in mind, the University provides various assistive programs for its students so that the student can get good placements. University outreach involves CSR projects like Apni Pathshala, a free education system for the underprivileged children, National Social Service (NSS) and Scholarships for deserving students.

SRMU’s bold vision is built upon over a decade of excellence of SRMGPC in engineering and business education. It took 15 years of dedicated and untiring efforts to emerge as a university of repute. With motto Chase Reality…Dreams Will Follow, SRMU is all set to create a benchmark in the education system.
Shri Venkateshwara University is the outcome of the dream of a visionary who had a desire to create an education system where even a deprived background student will get equal opportunity and motivation to learn and receive education in order to become an achiever par excellence.

The dreamer, our Founder Chancellor, Shri Sudhir Giri, an Engineer by profession, a down to earth person with human values by childhood and family experience, an achiever and leader, an educational entrepreneur, knows how to translate his dream into reality.

He analyzed and observed very keenly the changing global scenario and its demand on education system especially the applied sciences, including management and technical education. With this in mind, a world class facility had been created in Gajraula to develop well tuned professionals and technocrats who will serve the society with dedication, value and proper mindset.

Shri Venkateshwara University is strongly wedded to orienting education capable of meeting the rapidly changing needs and challenges of the universe at large and of India in particular.

The University education is an organized attempt to help people become intelligent, self reliant, able to face real life situations and have an economic and ethical relevance to the society. We at Shri Venkateshwara University evolved and adopted the teaching programs, requiring the students to undergo the rigor of the professional world in forms as well as in substance providing them an opportunity to apply their class-room knowledge to live situations. Thus, to build the long needed bridge between the professional world and the educational world.
Shridhar University is a full-fledged ISO 9001:2008 Certified Self financed University established by the Government of Rajasthan vide Gazette dated 3/4/2010, notified by UGC under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956 vide F.No. 8-3/2010(CPP-I/PU) dated 31 May’2010. Approved by Bar Council of India for conducting Law courses vide Letter No. BOL.D161/2012 (LE. Mtg. Nov.2011). It is an initiative of Sarvhit Trust (Meerut), a nonprofit welfare organization. Founder and Chairperson of the University, Vijay Pal Yadav is a visionary, scholar and a dynamic leader who believes in transforming society through education and innovation. Located close to two of India’s most vibrant cities – New Delhi is 4 hours by road, and Jaipur is 3 hours by road. It is set in a lush green 60 acre campus on the Pilani-Chirawa highway No. 17 in the famed Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. Prominent institutes such as BITS (Birla Institute of Technology and Science), CSIR Laboratory, CEERI (Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute) as well as the country’s next assembly centre for the prestigious Brahmos Missiles are located in the immediate neighborhood of Shridhar University. The campus is designed with the best of infrastructure and facilities to make student life a total transformational experience.

Shridhar University incorporates 11 schools for graduate and post-graduate degree programs, diplomas and certificates and for the pursuit of advanced research in the related areas of learning. These include Engineering College, Polytechnic, Law school and Business school.

Shridhar University is a world-class satellite city of learning where students, faculty and management form a close-knit proactive intellectual and cultural community. University offers unique social & academic initiatives such as Earn While you Learn Program, Conferences, Workshops & Seminars, Student Mentorship programs, Industry oriented training programs in partnership with leading corporates, and an active placement cell. The University is host to highly respected faculty from top Institutions in India and abroad. University has collaborations and cooperative ventures with foreign Institutions of Higher Learning, Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Indian Universities and Local Industries. University is regularly executing NIESBUD and DST sponsored projects for self employment and is deeply committed to development of rural areas as part of her Corporate Social Responsibility.
Vice Chancellor : Dr. Dipak Ranjan Mandal  
Registrar : Dr. Nachiketa Bandyopadhyay

A State University Established by West Bengal ACT XII of 2010 The Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University act 2010 Passed by the West Bengal Legislature| Approved by UGC & Fully funded by Govt. of West Bengal.

Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University started its voyage on 6th July, 2010 - the day assent of the Governor was first published in the Kolkata Gazette. Slated to be situated in Purulia, the western-most District of Bengal, this University is the culmination of a long-cherished dream of the people of Purulia, who had for years nurtured an innate desire to have their own center of excellence, styled and moulded in tune with its geographical location and demographic set up.

With a view to promote the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in various branches of learning. SKB University will foster and promote higher education with special emphasis on the study of indigenous languages as well as culture and rural development.
The erstwhile Sido Kanhu University (S.K.U.), now rechristened Sido Kanhu Murmu University (S.K.M.U) was founded on 10th January 1992 by an act of Bihar Legislative Assembly. The University came under the Government of Jharkhand when the new state of Jharkhand was formed in the year 2000. On May 31, 2007, the University was granted recognition by the University Grants Commission under section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. The jurisdiction of the University extends over the six Districts of Santhal Pargana where its 13 constituent and 9 permanently affiliated colleges are located. The University is a tribute to the two legendary Santhal freedom fighters, Sido Murmu and Kanhu Murmu, who led the Santhal rebellion popularly known as ‘Santhal Hul’ against the exploitation of the British colonial rule in 1855 much before the First War of Independence in India in 1857. The University is duty bound to spread their message and values for which these great men struggled and made the ultimate sacrifice. Their contribution to the nation will, forever, remain immortalized in the name of the University. Situated in one of the most backward regions of India with a substantial tribal population, Sido Kanhu Murmu University is committed to provide easy access to quality education to the poor students of Santhal Pargana. The University, ever since its inception, has set the highest standards of excellence and quality which go hand in hand with the dream and vision that the University cherishes. It aims to grow further as a diverse and socially responsible centre of learning and research and provide high quality of scholarship and equal opportunity for all.

Presently, the University is offering courses in Humanities, Commerce, Science and Technology, Management, Engineering and Law. It also offers self-financing courses in BCA, MCA, Lib. Sc. etc. The University is relentless in its efforts in maintaining standards in teaching and research, ensuring character-building among the students and nurturing leadership in young men and women. Research activity is considered as the backbone of knowledge economy. Realizing its importance, the SKM University is actively involved in carrying out research across all faculties. All the Departments of the University are involved in full time Ph.D programme, research and consultancy as per the need of knowledge driven economy. The University has about 450 faculty members who are constantly endeavoring to make significant breakthrough in their fields. The University strongly believes in inculcating the ethos and values among the students and is encouraging them to undertake social services. The University has fully functional units of NCC and NSS in the colleges. The NSS volunteers engage themselves in activities like blood donation, save the girl child, AIDS awareness programme, Literacy Mission, Environment Awareness Camp etc.
The Sikkim Manipal University was established in 1995. It is the first government-private initiative in the region. SMU is recognized by the University Grants Commission and approved by the Government of India.

Sikkim Manipal University offers quality education to the students from North and North Eastern parts of India. As ranked by Competition Success Review- October 2009, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology (SMIT) ranked amongst top 8th Best University Engineering Colleges of India. SMIT Ranked amongst top 17th Best Engineering Colleges of Excellence in India. SMIT has also bagged 27th rank amongst the Top 50th Engineering Colleges of India.

The University was established in accordance with the Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences Act, 1995 (Act No. 9 of 1995); with the aim of imparting exemplary educational opportunities and healthcare services in the State of Sikkim and country wide. It is the first of its kind in the country with a collaboration of private and public sector.

The beautiful campus is located in Majitar and Rangpo, amongst the picturesque settings of River Teesta and Kanchendzonga mountains. It hosts the second largest hospital in Sikkim, providing healthcare to the masses. The medical campus runs courses on medical, pharmacy, allied health and nursing while the technology campus has engineering, management courses, Twinning Programmes and Applied Sciences.

Sikkim Manipal University has the following constituent institutions:

- Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences (SMIMS)
- Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology (SMIT)
- College of Nursing
- College of Physiotherapy
- School of Basic & Applied Sciences

As ranked by Competition Success Review - October 2009, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology (SMIT) is ranked 8th amongst the Best University Engineering Colleges of India. SMIT Ranked amongst 17th in the Best Engineering Colleges of Excellence in India. SMIT has also bagged 27th rank amongst the Top 50 Engineering Colleges of India.
Sikkim University is a central university established under an Act of Parliament of India on 2 June 2007. It is located at Gangtok. The university campus is expected to be built at Yangang in South Sikkim District, about 56 kilometres (35 mi) away from Gangtok. The university's first chancellor was M. S. Swaminathan and Mahendra P. Lama was the first vice chancellor.

The University offers traditional courses in humanities, physical and life sciences and forestry along with non-traditional courses that would be unique and related to the state including subjects like ethnic history, mountain studies, border studies and hill music and culture. All the colleges in the state of Sikkim are affiliated to this university.

The University aims to emerge as the higher education hub in the eastern Himalayas in the next few years, focusing on both access to and quality of higher education at an affordable cost for the generally poor but deserving students of the region in general and Sikkim in particular.
The University has been established by the Govt. of Rajasthan, under Ordinance 6 of 2007. It is a UGC recognized university as per Sec. 2f of the UGC Act 1956. Singhana University is situated at Pacheri Bari, Distt. Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) on the Delhi-Narnaul Singhana - Pilani Road. It is about 160 kms. west of Delhi and about 165 kms. north of Jaipur. The University can be reached either by rail or by road. The nearest railway stations are Narnaul (19 kms.) and Chirawa (45 kms.)

The campus that covers an area of about 30 acres of land is picturesque and away from the din of the metropolis. The serenity of the hill locks all around endow the campus with an ideal environment for education and research. Singhana University came in existence by the inspirations of Smt. Narmada Devi Singhanaia, mother of the founder Shri. D.C. Singhanaia. Singhana University was inaugurated on 21st Oct 2007 by a great visionary and a philanthropist, Shri D.C. Singhanaia to impart quality education of world class standards, reflecting the latest advances in the field of education and research with state-of-the-art academic and administrative infrastructure.

The University has a well stocked and furnished library, well equipped labs, a host of indoor and outdoor games and sports, majestic hostels separate for boys and girls, well-furnished cottages for faculty, wide open spaces, lush green lawns, colourful flowerbeds and well kept orchards in sylvan surroundings.

Singhana University offers world-class infrastructure, highly qualified and dedicated faculties and excellent environment for academic and intellectual growth.

The University focuses on comprehensive growth of the students, working on their hearts and minds by addressing to their academic, cultural, physical and social needs in an environment of continuous interaction and growth, conducive for the enrichment of mind and body. The faculty is fully committed to impart quality education by investing all its skills and knowledge. The University endeavours not only to produce excellent academic results but also to produce excellent and successful professionals.

Special emphasis is laid on communication skills and personality development. The uniqueness of our curriculum and various programmes, lies in promoting a strong passion in the students - for all round excellence with perfection; for meeting the challenges head on with due emphasis on ethical and moral values through broad -based management skills. The University produces knowledgeable young citizens capable of creating a better and prosperous India through inter-cultural understanding and respect.
Something about Sir Padampat Singhania University situated in Udaipur Rajasthan India. It is nearly half a century ago, Late Sir Padampat Singhania, the visionary founder of the J K Organization dreamt of an empowered India populace, through whom India would take its place as an equal in the comity of nations. According to him, empowerment pre-supposes education and knowledge. That then became the cornerstone of the Organization’s philosophy for discharging its social responsibility. The J K Cement Nimbahera Foundation (JKCNF) was born. Overtime, the involvement with education became stronger and deeper. Today, two decades later, it is associated with twelve educational institutions imparting education to nearly 14000 students at various levels of the learning curve. The J K Cement Nimbahera Foundation now envisions the establishment of a world class University in Rajasthan benchmarked to international educational institutions. The Foundation constituted a think tank of eminent persons from the Industry, Science & Technology and academia to brain storm the directions of development of the proposed University and prepare its blue print.

The University shall be engaged in R & D in the frontal areas and shall offer education through innovative course content, education methodology, learning process and dynamic academic governance for adapting itself to the constantly changing needs of the development sectors globally. R&D programmes will be pursued by the faculty along with scholars mostly in a twinning arrangement with the Industry. Education programmes will be offered by the University at undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral levels. The University shall have large number of academic programmes offered by various constituents of the Academic Departments, Schools and Centres of Studies which may include Applied and Basic Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Gastronomy and Hospitality, Textile & Fashion Design, Functional Geonomics, Biotechnology and Management Studies. Our areas of study will offer enough flexibility in the course curricula for building sound foundation of basic knowledge and pursuing variety of course disciplines in order to have complete education programme which is ultimately project/mission based. For the University campus, the plan for the Phase One is to initially begin with the School of Engineering and subsequently expand to cover many other branches of higher education. The School of Engineering will impart globally contemporary engineering science curricula through top quality teaching faculty with an international reach and a state-of-the-art educational infrastructure to a student’s body with an aptitude for imbibing knowledge. On offer, would be a market determined blend of traditional (mechanical) and modern (computer science, electronic & communications, biotechnology) disciplines of engineering studies.
Today we visualise the SNDT Women’s University as a world class university that continually responds to the changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge. The purpose of such engagement will be to create an inclusive society that promotes and protects the dignity, equality, social justice and human rights for all, with special emphasis on empowerment of women.

SNDT Women’s University is committed to the cause of women’s empowerment through access to education, particularly higher education, through relevant courses in the formal and non-formal streams. Further the university is committed to provide a wide range of professional and vocational courses for women to meet the changing socio-economic needs, with human values and purposeful social responsibility and to achieve excellence with “Quality in every Activity”

An Enlightened Woman is a Source of Infinite Strength

The goals of the SNDT Women's University emerging from the Vision and Mission are:

- Provide access to higher education for women through formal and non-formal streams including adult and continuing education.

- Provide a wide range of professional and vocational courses for women to meet the socio-economic demands.

- Develop scholarship and research in emerging areas of study, particularly with focus on women's perspectives.

- Inculcate among women positive self-concept, awareness of women's issues and rights with a rational outlook towards society.

- Enhance purposeful education with 'human values' and social responsibility by participating in outreach programmes.

- Achieve excellence in the academic disciplines, research and extension activities through emphasis on 'quality in every activity'.
Solapur University was established on 1st August 2004 and was inaugurated on 03-08-2004 by the Governor of Maharashtra. The formation of the university at Solapur was a long cherished desire of the people of this region. Earlier, to the formation of University, Solapur had a P.G. Centre of Shivaji University for over two decades. The centre for P.G. studies had three postgraduate science departments and 7 postgraduate courses conducted in the P.G. departments. With this sound background Solapur University has been established to cater the needs of over 60,000 students community. The university is poised for an ambitious growth. The University is now a hub of various academic activities. Good number of Engineering, Agricultural, Architectural, Medical and Traditional institutions of national fame are located in and around the city. Solapur is a home of religious saints of various languages as the District is at a triple junction of linguistic states of Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Therefore, Solapur is secular and metropolitan to its core. The said backdrop makes the University stands for transcendent principles and embodying noble mission. It is a small team yet progressive and forward-looking. Perched on a plateau, the Solapur University is a citadel of higher learning. Recently the Solapur University has introduced the concept of school system and has decided to bring its various departments under umbrella of various schools, viz. 1) School of Chemical Sciences  2) School of Computational Sciences , 3)School of Earth Sciences, 4) School of Physical Sciences, 5) School of Social Sciences and 6)School of Education. Details about the school system are elaborated in the forthcoming discussion. To cater the need of the academic information the University has a full-fledged library housed in the premises ad measuring nearly 400sq.meters. In less than three academic years the University has delight of various distinctions. Student & staff have completed their academic commitment. It is a landmark to state that the university has successfully conducted its examinations and has declared results in record time. Student’s welfare department has conducted successfully its council elections, youth festivals and insurance scheme etc. activities. Further, students have bagged medals at state and national youth festivals and sports events. The varsity has strong NSS & NCC units. Teachers & Students have a great zeal in academic activities. They had participated in national and international seminars and presented research findings. A few of the teachers had the pride of chairing the technical sessions. Solapur University in not far behind in educational policy matters. Its team has formulated quality improvement guidelines for Ph.D in the state of Maharashtra. The staff is truly dedicated and has national credibility hence have received R & D funds for execution of the projects. Solapur’s Peoples participation is note worthy.
The idea of establishing a South Asian University (SAU) was mooted by the Prime Minister of India at the 13th SAARC Summit in Dhaka in 2005. The idea was for member countries to pool their resources for creation of a Centre of Excellence in the form of a University that would provide world-class facilities and professional faculty to students and researchers drawn from every country of the SAARC region.

Prof. Gowher Rizvi, the well-known historian, scholar and academic from Bangladesh was entrusted with the task of preparing a Concept Paper for SAU. Prepared after a series of consultations across the SAARC countries, the Concept Paper was submitted to the SAARC Governments to elicit their views. The idea of a South Asian University found favor in all SAARC Member States and an inter-ministerial Agreement for Establishment of South Asian University was signed on 04 April 2007, during the 14th SAARC Summit in New Delhi. The Government of India established a Project Office of the SAU in the year 2008, of which Prof. GK Chadha, a former Vice Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, was appointed the Chief Executive Officer. A SAARC Steering Committee comprising members from all SAARC countries was constituted to oversee the establishment of SAU. Various Inter-Governmental Task Forces were also constituted and entrusted the job of framing the Rules and Regulations to govern the University as also the Academic Structure and the Business Plan for the proposed University. All University documents prepared jointly by the SAU Task Forces were submitted to SAARC Secretariat and were approved in the 16th SAARC Summit held in Thimphu in 2010. The SAU Project Office was wound up and the South Asian University opened its door to students in August 2010. Currently, the University offers doctoral and master's programs in seven areas: Applied Mathematics, Biotechnology, Computer Science, Development Economics, International Relations, Law and Sociology. The then Indian External Affairs Minister, Pranab Mukherjee, laid the foundation stone of the SAU campus at a 100-acre plot in Maidan Garhi, Mehrauli in South Delhi on 26 May 2008. The job of preparing the architectural design of the campus and building on the campus was entrusted to a Nepalese architecture firm selected through a tough Regional competition. Campus designs have been finalized and various required clearances and approvals have been obtained. The campus construction is due to start in 2014. The capital cost of establishing the SAU is being provided by the Indian government, while all SAARC member countries share the operational costs in proportions that are mutually agreed upon. Later, the University would also raise money from international financial institutions, educational foundations and donors.
Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Research Institute was established in the year 2001. The desire and the dream became a reality with the contributions by the Chairman himself and ably supported by a dedicated and vibrant team of Faculty and the members of the Staff. And the hard work was richly rewarded when the Government of India declared the Constituent Colleges as Deemed University, as per the recommendations of the UGC during the year 2008. This Institution was awarded the status of "Deemed to-be-University" in the name and style of SRI BALAJI VIDYAPEETH under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The Deemed University's vision is to be in the FOREFRONT OF HIGHER EDUCATION in order to give the country a HIGH CALIBRE MANPOWER. The Mission statement envisages collegiate education that culminates in post doctoral programmes, to produce knowledgeable professionals in various aspects of health science with a high concern for providing and organizing appropriate health services including health education and policy, to provide service to the underprivileged, to impart specialized skills, to be successful in their endeavours and to set a very HIGH STANDARD OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS for staff and students alike. Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth is a state-of-the-art multidisciplinary teaching and research foundation that offers Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing Courses. As one of the leading campus institutions, all the constituent colleges are located within a walking distance. Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research institute in Tamilnadu, is an off-campus institute.

The Deemed University's departments are fully equipped and housed in modern superstructures. The Deemed University HQ is located in the MGMCRIP campus, spread over a sprawling area in Pillaiyarkuppam, Puducherry, on the ECR National Highway towards Cuddalore. Our experienced and innovative team of professionals are drawn from reputed institutes of learning who are adept at the application of scientific expertise in the realms of education, research and community service.

SRI BALAJI VIDYAPEETH is one of the most modern Deemed Universities with innovative ideas. It believes that the purpose of education is to help create futuristic student community capable of performing innovative practices to competently respond positively to the ever changing global needs. The Deemed University serves as a portal for the learners to explore and discover vistas in the field of medical science leading to the betterment of mankind.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. Dr. V.S. Vishnu Potty
Registrar : Prof. Dr. G. Srinivasu

The Maha Swamiji of Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam had cherished a desire to revive Kanchipuram to its pristine glory as a center of learning. The Viswa Mahavidyalaya at Kanchi was established with the benign Blessings of Their Holiness Pujyasri Jayendra Saraswathi Swamiji and Pujyasri Sankara Vijayendra Saraswathi Swamiji and it attained the status of Deemed University in 1993.

Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya, formed under the aegis of Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam Charitable Trust in 1993, is located in a sprawling complex of 50 acres at Enathur, at a distance of about 4 Kilometres from Kanchipuram. The University has a campus in Poonamalle, Chennai, housing an ayurveda College, research centre and hospital.

The University has a unique focus on integrating traditional knowledge with modern scientific practices with a global outlook.

To provide "quality higher education coupled with Indian Value system and at the same time make it affordable to all sections of the society irrespective of their social or economic standing".

It is to identify innate talents of students and bring out their hidden potentialities and help in development of their all-round personality with value systems.

The mission is a holistic approach to higher education with academic standards consistent with an embedded value system, enriched by a dynamic process of synergy. The Mantra is "Educational Delight" of students engaged in study and faculty engaged in teaching and research in their journey Towards Excellence with Creativity.

To devise and implement schemes for effectively imparting proficiency in modern technology, at the same time instilling social responsibility and lofty value system enshrined in our culture.

To mould a new generation of universal citizens with confidence, Self dependence, self realization, scientific temper, professionalism, thirst of knowledge, and contentment by the fusion of Indian thought and modern scientific methodology, in higher education.
SRI DEV SUMAN UTARAKHAND UNIVERSITY
Badshahithaul, Tehri Garhwal - 249 199
Tel : 01376-254065, Fax : 01376-254065
Email : info@sdsuv.ac.in
Website : http://sdsuv.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. U.S. Rawat
Registrar : Dr. Arvind Kishore Tiwari

Sri Dev Suman Uttarakhand University is established as a State University of Uttarakhand vide Sate Government notification No 270/XXXVI(3)/2012/48(1)/2012 dtd 19th October, 2012 in continuation to amendment of erstwhile Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyay Uttarakhand Vishwavidhyalaya Act. 2011 (Uttarakhand Act No 22 of 2011) as notified by State Government vide No 357/XXXVI(3)/201 1/57(1)/2010 dated 4th November, 2011. The establishment of University is a rare distinction of popular and powerful demand and symbolised the hopes and aspiration of the people of Garhwal for the development through the instrument of higher education. The masses of this remote mountainous region demanded for opening a new University at Badshahithual, a small but historical town of Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. It was an expression of the quest for empowering their future generation for overcoming endemic economic and social backwardness, geographic and environmental constrains, re-assertion of cultural identity of the local natural and human resources for development.

The University, nestled in the lap of Himalayan ranges in the Tehri Garhwal and having jurisdiction over seven Districts viz. Chamoli, Raudraprayag, Pauri, Tehri. Uttarakashi, Haridwar and Dehradun of Garhwal region of Uttrakhand. Sri Dev Suman Uttarakhand University Badshahithual is situated on the way between Chamba and New Tehri at a distance of 3 km from Chamba, one of the brightest spots of District Tehri Garhwal, at an elevation of 1676 m from sea level. This town, situated on Delhi-Gangotri national highway, offers one of the most spectacular view of snow capped Himalaya and enchanting Bhagirathi Valley. The university campus is situated at an elevation of 1750 m on a ridge facing to the east, surrounded by dense oak and pine tree forest. It is at a distance of 8 km from New Tehri, a newly established master-planned township at an elevation of 1900 m and District headquarter of Tehri Garhwal. The famous Tehri Dam along with a huge lake between mountains, situated at a distance of 20 km from university campus, is a recent addition to the tourist attractions in the area. Nearest Airport (Linked to Delhi) is Jollygrant (Dehradun) at a distance of 80 km from university campus. Rishikesh is the nearest railway station at a distance of 65 km. However, Haridwar is more convenient (distance 90 km) as it is well connected to all major cities of India by rail.

The university campus, Badshahithual is well connected by road to all important stations of Garhwal Division like Haridwar, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Srinagar and other parts of the region. Frequent bus services as well as private taxies and jeeps are available from these places to Chamba and New Tehri. It takes about 3 hours to reach Badshahithual by bus from Haridwar and Dehradun, and about 2 hours from Rishikesh.
Sri Devaraj Urs University comprising Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College under the aegis of Sri Devaraj Urs Educational Trust for Backward Classes, Kolar, is a Deemed to be University declared Under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956, vide Notification No.F.9-36/2006-U.3(A) Dt. 25th May 2007, MHRD, Government of India.

Currently, The University has Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Tamaka, Kolar as the constituent institution. The University office and the constituent college are located at Tamaka village, Kolar and spread over almost 100 acres of lush green campus. This campus is 75K.M. away from Bangalore as well as the Bangalore International Airport.

The campus has several buildings to accommodate the administrative, teaching/training, hospital, hostel facilities of The University and the Medical College with a total build up area of 85,000 sq.mtrs.

The college conducts medical courses at Under Graduate (MBBS), Post Graduate (MD, MS) and Post Graduate Diploma levels and plans to start doctoral programmes in Biochemistry, Microbiology and fellowship programme in Head and Neck Onco-Surgery. The University has also decided to design a revised curriculum for MBBS course within the regulations as prescribed by the Medical Council of India.

This medical institution has a unique distinction of accreditation by NAAC India and certification by ISO 9001-2000 and maintains a high standard in teaching learning evaluation process and the institution has become a byword for quality Medical Education.

The attached teaching hospital of the Medical College, R.L.Jalappa Hospital and Research Centre provides secondary and tertiary health care to the rural and urban population of the Kolar District and bordering areas of the neighboring states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and is also a boon to the victims of accidents on the highway as it has a well equipped Trauma Centre, ICU and scanning facilities of CT and MRI. Its mandate is to develop trained manpower of medical professionals to cater to the needs of the community and provide service to the needy rural population.

The University also has set up an OP Unit at Kolar town and conducts committed outreach services to the needy through free medical camps at taluk levels as well as in villages of remote areas.
Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University was established to commemorate the historic event of 400th anniversary of the compilation and first installation of Sri Adi (Guru) Granth Sahib in the year 2004. Thanks to the vision of Hon’ble Sardar Parkash Singh Badal, dynamism of Sardar Sukhbir Singh Badal and inspiring leadership of the SGPC president Jathedar Avtar Singh, the dream of entire Sikh community has emerged as a reality in the form of Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University with huge (140 acres) campus. Shromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee, Sri Amritsar established Sri Guru Granth Sahib Fourth Centenary Memorial Trust which set up the University under the Punjab State Act (20/2008).

The University is approved under section 22 of U.G.C. Act. The University has state-of-art infrastructure, highly qualified faculty, congenial and stimulating academic environment.

The university is running twenty departments under ten schools, focusing on intensive study, research and teaching in the areas of World Religions, Cultures, Eastern & Western Thought and other courses under the heads of Arts & Humanities, Social Sciences, Pure & Applied Sciences, Medical Sciences, Engineering Sciences. Equal stress is being given to emerging technologies such as Biotechnology, Nanotechnology, Information Technology, Ecology, Human Rights, Feminism and Empowerment of the Downtrodden. University is taking global initiatives including MOUs with renowned international universities.

For the benefit of students, university has appointed guest faculty from reputed international Universities, to expose the faculty and students to international trends in academics. Apart from this, university focuses on moral and value based education. University has its own transport facility for safe commutation from neighbouring areas. Apart from academic exposure, university also encourages students to participate in sports, extracurricular and cultural events.
Sri Krishnadevaraya University is a public university in Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India, founded on July 25, 1981. The University is named after a patron of learning and the arts, Sri Krishnadevaraya, of the Vijayanagara empire of the 16th century.

The University is an offshoot of the erstwhile Postgraduate Centre of Sri Venkateswara University started in 1968. Subsequently in 1976, the S. V. U. Postgraduate Centre attained autonomous status.

In 1987, with a capital outlay of Rs. 1.2 crores, Sri Krishnadevaraya Institute of Management was started with funding from the UGC. In 1988, the University which was originally a unitary, residential institution, became a full-fledged affiliating University. Yet another landmark in the history of the University is that the Postgraduate Centre at Kurnool under the jurisdiction of Sri Venkateswara University was made over to Sri Krishnadevaraya University in 1993.

Thus the University has an academic history of 33 years. Sri Krishnadevaraya University College of Engineering & Technology was started in 2006 with self-finance.

Situated in rural environs in an extensive campus of over 500 acres (2.0 km$^2$) of land, the University has ample scope for development. It includes a University Science Instrumentation Centre, a Computer Centre, a Health Centre, a Gymnasium, an Outdoor Stadium, an Auditorium and adequate space to accommodate departments of studies, laboratories, hostels, and housing for the staff.
Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (University for Women) was founded in the year 1983 by Sri N.T. Rama Rao, the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, with the fervent desire to train women students as better builders of the Nation and to inculcate skills of leadership in all aspects of life.

The University was established under the Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam Act of 1983, which has come into force on the 14 of April 1983. It was started with ten faculties and 300 students and twenty staff members. Today the University has a student population of 2700 and an academic staff 250. This year the University is going to have 59 courses at the post-graduate and undergraduate level and a good component of research.

The campus of Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam is spread out in a lush green area of 138.43 acres. The University is situated at a distance of 3 km from the railway and bus stations of Tirupati. The campus has the necessary buildings to run its academic programmes and administrative machinery. There are separate buildings for Humanities and Sciences, University’s Administration, Central Library, University Auditorium, Sericulture Complex, and School of Pharmaceutical Sciences and also an independent building for Computer Science and Computer centre.

Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (University for Women) established in the year 1983 and accredited with four stars status by NAAC has given unparalleled service to Women’s Education in Andhra Pradesh, drawing on the great cultural traditions of the Country as well as keeping in tune with changing times, channels of employability and assuring quality education in teaching as well as research.

We shall continue to produce graduates who are equipped to contribute to the intellectual social, political, moral and material development of the societies in which they are to live and recognize that the development of contemporary societies reflects diversity along side consensus and acknowledgement of the past as well as concern for innovation.

We shall continue to undertake research, consultancy and other forms of service to local and regional communities, which will enrich our teaching and advance our quest for wisdom and truth. We shall make known our mission in Tirupati as well as nationally and internationally.
Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute was established by Sri Ramachandra Educational and Health Trust in the year 1985 as a private not-for-profit self-financing institution and dedicated to serve the society as a centre of excellence with emphasis on medical education, research and health care. In view of its academic excellence, the Government of India declared Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute as a Deemed University in September, 1994 under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. As notified by the UGC, the nomenclature of the institution has been changed to Sri Ramachandra University in 2006. The Trust achieved the task of establishing this Institution as a "Centre of Excellence" under the leadership of Late Shri.N.P.V.Ramasamy Udayar who was the Founder & Managing Trustee of the Trust and also the first Chancellor of the Deemed University. Shri.V.R.Venkatatachalam is currently the Chancellor of the University and is also the Managing Trustee of the Trust. Over two decades, the institute has transformed into a full fledged university with nine constituent colleges/faculties and around 100 courses in the health care sciences. Nearly 4000 students receive teaching and training within the University campus. Over 3500 patients seek health care in the state of the art academic medical centre.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, the accrediting body of the UGC, has accredited Sri Ramachandra University with "A" Grade with a CGPA of 3.52 on a 4-point scale, the highest to be awarded to a private medical University in India. The Joint Commission International (JCI) has accredited the University teaching hospital, the first teaching hospital in India to obtain such accreditation from JCI.

The Medical Council of India (MCI) has recognized and upgraded the Regional Centre in Medical Education Technologies, Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Sri Ramachandra University, as a Nodal Centre to conduct both Basic and Advance course in Medical Education Technologies.

The WHO has designated Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Occupational Health. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has accredited the Biodosimetry lab of the Department of Human Genetics for assessment of personnel radiation exposure and related studies, the only non-governmental institution to have achieved such accreditation.
Sri Sai University is established with the objective for professional and technical value-based education as State Private University vide Act No.3 of 2011 of State Legislature of Himachal Pradesh. It has been notified by the U.G.C. under Section 22 of the UGC Act 1956 and empowered to award degrees vide letter F.No.8-2/2011(CPP-1/PU) dated 01 June 2011.

Evaluating the academic progress and based on the glorious achievements of Sri Sai Group of Institutes founded by Sh. Ram Iqbal Bhardwaj Ji and under the dynamic leadership of Hon’able Chairman Er. S. K. Punj and respected Managing Director Smt. Tripta Punj, Government of Himachal Pradesh accorded approval through legislation to establish SRI SAI UNIVERSITY PALAMPUR in the year 2010.

Sri Sai University Palampur is a multi-disciplinary and World Class University located amidst the sylvan surroundings of Kangra Valley. Guided by visionary educationist Hon’able Chancellor Er S K Punj, Sri Sai University aims to develop global leaders who can make significant contribution to cater to the needs of society at large.

The University provides access to the high quality education, cutting-edge research and development of new technologies in line with preparing successful professionals in various walks of life i.e. Engineering and Technology, Basic and Applied Sciences, Management and Information Technology, Education, Law, Sports and Pharmacy with a close interaction with industry.

The University strives to its aim of “Transforming Dreams into Reality” by developing professional competencies with flexibility, adaptability and passion for learning.
Vice Chancellor: Prof. J. Shashidhara Prasad  
Registrar: Dr. Naren Ramji

Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, (Deemed to be University), with its headquarters in Prasanthi Nilayam (Andhra Pradesh) in India, is a visible manifestation of Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba's vision of education for human transformation.

The Institute was recognised as a Deemed to be University by the Government of India in 1981.

The Deemed to be University hosts four campuses which are at Anantapur (in Andhra Pradesh), Kadugodi, Whitefield, Bangalore (in Karnataka), Muddenahalli, near Chickballabur (in Karnataka) and at Puttaparthi (in Andhra Pradesh).

The Anantapur campus is for women students, while the Prasanthi Nilayam, Brindavan and Muddenahalli campuses are for men students.

To assist generations of students acquire Self-knowledge (Atma Vidya) and Self-confidence (Atma Vishwas), so as to cultivate Self-sacrifice and earn Self-realisation; thereby moulding them into leaders who will benefit society.

To mould well-rounded holistic individuals – professionally sound, socially responsible and spiritually aware – who embody noble values and a right attitude, through Educare (Integral Education based on Human Values) that caters to the physical, intellectual, emotional, psychological and spiritual dimensions of the human personality.
SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES
Indore-Bhopal Road, Sehore – 466001, Madhya Pradesh
Tel : +91-7562-222482/223647/223646
Mobile - 7748900027, 7748900028, Fax : +91-7562-222482
Email : info@sssutms.co.in
Website : www.sssutms.co.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Navin Chandra
Registrar : Dr. G. R. Selokar

Sehore situated on main Bhopal Indore highway lies 35 km’s from Bhopal. Historically, Bhopal Tehsil was under Sehore District and Collectorate, S.P. Office were at Sehore. This situation changed in later years.

Sri Satya Sai Campus, Sehore came into existence in year 1999 with Sri Satya Sai Institute of Science & Technology (SSSIST). SSSIST initially had three branches in engineering education with total intake of 180. In 2012, because of the vision of promoters, the Sehore Campus was operating twelve Colleges, having twenty undergraduate courses & twenty Postgraduate courses, one post-graduate Diploma course & one Diploma course, with total intake of 3054 students. Sri Satya Sai Group of Institutions attracts large number of students from faraway places & States, due to quality of education at affordable cost, without any hidden fees policy. In its history of fourteen years, various Institutions under umbrella of Sri Satya Sai Group of Institutions were the only Institutes in Sehore & nearby six Districts offering Technical education at affordable fees to worthy & needy students belonging to more than six thousand villages, 34 Tehsils. Majority of population is agriculture dependent & percentage of population living at low standard of living is 80.6. Growth rate recorded recently is 21.5%.

Literacy rate of Sehore District is 71.11% which was 63.07% in 2001. Gender wise, male and female literacy were 82.37 and 58.86 respectively in year 2011, which in 2001 census, were 77.28% and 47.36%. 9 % of mothers between 17-55 years of age can read and this percentage is bound to increase in future. Sri Satya Sai Group of Institutions can humbly claim some role in these statistics. Now with establishment of Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, the overall scenario is expected to improve further.

Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences imparts education in multiple fields of Engineering, Pharmacy, Medical Sciences, Management, Computer Applications, Hotel Management, Education, Physical Education, Vocational Courses, allied Sciences, Arts, & Commerce through various faculties. Careers in engineering, Business Administration, Pharmacy, Computer Applications are the backbone of Industries & contribute in the growth of nation in the modern Era. Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and Medical Sciences was established in 2013, after getting experience of more than fourteen years of running professional & technical courses under the banner of Sri Satya Sai Group of Institutions.
Vice Chancellor: Dr. P. Balakrishna Shetty
Registrar: Dr. M. Z. Kurian

Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, (declared as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956) Tumkur, was established vide MHRD GOI No. F.9-31/2006-U.3 (A) dated: 30/05/2008 of Govt. of India. Sri Siddhartha Medical College and Sri Siddhartha Dental College have been functioning as constituent colleges of Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education since 01/06/2008. Further as per Govt. of India notification vide No. F.9-31/2006-U.3(A) Dtd. 16/12/2008, the UGC in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, included Sri Siddhartha Institute of Technology, Maralur, Tumkur, as an off-campus constituent teaching unit of Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur with effect from 06/03/2009.

Vision and Mission

- Entrancing Education to reach the unreached.
- Providing a congenial ambience for learning and creativity in young minds.
- Providing high quality medical education and prepare the student to be citizens of the world, proficient in their respective field and to respond to the needs of the society in which they live.
- Providing research and public service activities relevant to the needs of the society.
- To train the student to be morally responsible to the community and serve humanity to their utmost ability.
- Promoting own capacity to manage and develop the institution as possible.

Goals

- Providing high quality medical graduates not only competent in their respective fields, but are also motivated to serve humanity at large.
- Producing research papers in all fields of medical sciences, worthy of being published by National & International Journals.
- Providing all facilities for the pursuit of medical knowledge, relevant to the needs of contemporary society.
- Implementing public services beneficial to and relevant with the needs of the community at large, nationally and internationally.

Objectives

- To provide for instruction in training in such branches of learning as it may deem fit.
- To provide for research and for the advancement of and dissemination of knowledge.
- To undertake extra mural studies, extension programs and field outreach activities to contribute to the development of Society.
- To do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objectives of the institute.
Envisioned by Sri Sri Ravi Shankar ji, the Sri Sri University was established as a centre for world-class education so Indian students do not have to leave the country in search of what they perceive to be better opportunities.

The Sri Sri University takes pride in offering a curriculum that enriches both domain expertise and life skills. The Art of Living Programme is an integral part of the curriculum at the University. The programme equips the students with tools and techniques to handle stress as well as understand and handle their minds, without which any education is incomplete.

Thus the university offers an education that is a blend of Western innovation with the spiritual values and wisdom of the East.

The Sri Sri University today offers value-based education in specialized areas of study including management; yoga; governance; and the performing arts.

The University is located on a 185-acre campus between Bhubaneshwar and Cuttack. The campus includes the admin block, a well-equipped computer lab, a well-updated library, auditoriums, comfortable hostels, Vidya (skill training centre) and a cafeteria. The campus also includes sports and recreational facilities including a basketball court, a gymnasium and a cricket ground adjoining a jogging track. The campus is Wi-Fi enabled, with 24*7 connectivity.

The academic block of the Faculty of Management Studies, an eco-green building as per the vision of Sri Sri Ravishankar, offers fully air-conditioned spacious class rooms with LCD projectors as well as faculty rooms, a language lab and tutorial rooms.

The computer lab has more than 150 workstations with an IT infrastructure that parallels any international university. While two of the auditoriums, with a seating capacity of 300 students each, feature state-of-the-art audio visual facilities. Apart from hosting technical events, the auditoriums are also used for the health, wellbeing and spiritual integration of students.

The university offers a rich, vibrant learning environment, in a healthy campus that is virtually smoke-free and alcohol-free.
SRI VENKATESWARA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND UNIVERSITY
Alipiri Road, Tirupati-517 507, Andhra Pradesh
Phone : 91-877-2287152 & 2286131 (Office)
Fax : 91-877-2286803
E-Mail: svimshosp@yahoo.com, bvengamma@yahoo.com
Website : http://www.svimstpt.ap.nic.in

Director-cum-Vice Chancellor : Dr. B. Vengamma
Registrar : Dr. V. S. R. Anjaneyulu

Alleviating human suffering has been a part of dedicated services of Tirupati Tirumala Devasthanams to the mankind. To provide the most advanced medical technology to the needy, the T.T.D. has launched a monument, a blessing from the Lord by opening Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, a sophisticated super specialty hospital at Tirupati.

SVIMS was conceived in the year 1986 on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi and the foundation stone was laid on 18.4.86 by Late Sri. N. T. Rama Rao, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in the world famous pilgrim town Tirupati. It was established with a view to providing Super Specialty facilities with nominal cost to the poor.

The hospital started functioning from 26.2.93. by an Act of A.P. State Legislature. This Institute became a University in 1995 within a short time of establishment. The Present Director is Dr. B. Vengamma, D.M., (Neuro) (NIMHANS).

The healing touch of SVIMS has covered most of Andhra Pradesh and the neighbouring states. The major objectives of SVIMS includes service, training and education in advanced medical sciences and technology. Latest technology in diagnostic wing and total computer automation of patient care has been implemented in this institution for the first time in our Country. The computer centre is equipped with medical literature analysis and retrieval system on line (MEDLINE) to get the information available from standard medical journals in the entire world. SVIMS also introduced "MEDLARS" awareness programme, which is a boon for all the students and medical personnel. Both inpatients & outpatients have increased by 75% to 100% in recent years.

The following departments are rendering their services for the public:
Anaesthesiology, Anatomy, Biochemistry, C.T. Surgery, Cardiology, Endocrinology, General Surgery, Hematology, Medical Gastroenterology, Medical Oncology, Medicine, Microbiology, Nephrology, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Nuclear Medicine, Pathology, Physiology, Plastic Surgery Radiology, Radiation Oncology, Surgical Gastroenterology, Surgical Oncology, Transfusion Medicine and Urology.
Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, is established in 1954 in the world famous holy temple town of Tirupati on the sprawling campus of 1000 acres with a panoramic and pleasant hill view. The University stands as a testimony to the wisdom and foresight of great visionaries Late Sri Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu, the then Chief Minister of Andhra and Late Sri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, to cater the educational needs and aspirations of the people of Rayalaseema area. With a great wisdom, the founder of this University have rightly coined the motto Wisdom lies in proper perspective for it. The University has grown excellently from strength to strength over the past 60 years, as a premier institute of higher learning under the able and committed leaderships of successive Vice-Chancellors starting from Prof. S. Govindarajulu to the present Vice Chancellor Prof. W. Rajendra. It has gone through greater strides in the transformation of the University with acquiring necessary and modern sophisticated instrumentation to catch up with the world competition in academic and research programmes.

Right from its inception, the University has been laying more emphasis on teaching, research and extension activities in different subjects. The range of subject departments, courses and research programmes undertaken and promoted during the last 60 years reflect Sri Venkateswara Universitys commitment in promoting socially relevant and inter-disciplinary programmes. The University was started with six departments of Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Economics and Philosophy.

The University has 4 constituent colleges concerning various conventional and advanced subjects, in order to provide good academic and smooth administrative service to one and all. The University has 54 departments, where in 72 different PG Courses and several Diploma and Certificate courses are being run with a total academic faculty strength of around 400 and 1500 non-teaching and a student strength of 5000, including research scholars. Several novel and newly emerging PG courses have also been introduced during this academic year.

The University has been moving forwards in achieving academic excellence with a strong commitment and dedicated approach, by clearly setting up of a vision of its own. The initiatives taken by the Vice-Chancellor have already started yielding excellent results, in terms of research funding, extension activities keeping the University on the path of excellence.
Words fail to praise His Excellency, Shri Rameshwar Thakur Ji, the First Chancellor of S. V. Vedic University. But for his sincere efforts, that were positively responded by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, the Vedic University would not have come into existence. The university has begun its endeavour to achieve academic excellence in teaching, research and publications.

While strengthening the tradition of recitation in Vedas, Agamas and Paurohithya, the University wants to produce comprehensive Vedic Scholars, who understand the Mantras they recite. With this intention, the Vedic University has started degree and PG courses in Veda Bhashya.

The Vedic University is committed to spread the message of Vedas through the younger generations. For this purpose, The University is going to introduce an integrated course (B.A., + M.A.) in Vedic studies for the benefit of the students in general education system.

This creative idea came from the great visionary, Sri B. Karunakar Reddy Garu, Honourable Chairman, TTD Trust Board, in the Executive Council Meeting held on 25.03.2008. My sincere thanks to him. The University wants to open up new branches of Adhyayana courses in Samaveda, etc. Through the programme Vedasandesa, the University is trying to speed up the vedic message among the common people. It is our aim that the Research and Publication department of this University should significantly contribute and bring about such works that serve the need of the hour, while eternalizing the Vedic wisdom.
The establishment of Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University was the culmination of efforts during the period, 1955 to 2006 to strengthen education and services in the fields of Veterinary Science, Dairy Technology and Fishery Science in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The establishment of three Veterinary Colleges, the first at Rajendranagar during 1946, the second at Bapatla during 1955 and the third at Gannavaram during 1998, paved the way for strengthening Veterinary education in the State. The Veterinary College at Bapatla was shifted to Tirupati during December, 1957. The College of Fishery Science was started at Muthukur, Nellore Dt. during 1991.

The College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati celebrated Golden Jubilee Year during July, 2004 to July 2005 and the year long Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the College were officially inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy on 30th September 2004.

On that occasion, the Chief Minister, while highlighting the importance of livestock and aqua farming in the overall economy of the state, announced the establishment of Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University at Tirupati.

In tune with the promise of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the State Cabinet at it's meeting on 4-3-2005 decided to establish the University at Tirupati and the Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University Act, 2005 was passed in the State Legislative Assembly on 30 Mar 2005.

The University was created by bifurcating the faculty of Veterinary Science comprising of Veterinary Science, Fishery Science and Dairy Science from Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Dr.Y.S.Rajasekhara Reddy inaugurated Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University in the premises of College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati on 15 Jul 2005 coinciding with the valedictory function of its Golden Jubilee celebrations.
Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences, Guwahati, Assam, India is established in 2009 as per Act "The Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences, Act, 2007". The Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Sciences is the only Health University in the North Eastern Region with its jurisdiction to the whole of Assam.

The University is located in Gauhati Medical College Building (2nd Floor) at Narakasur Hill Top, Bhangagarh, Guwahati-32. As the University is located in Guwahati, it is well connected by Air, Rail and Surface Transport.

The Mission of the University shall be to create, uphold and develop an intellectual, philosophical, academic and physical environment which shall be conducive to free flow of ideas and exchange of information amongst various Faculties of the University, and to develop collaborative as well as autonomous institutions or research and higher learning, between this University and other Universities of Health Sciences, and other centres of excellence in the country and abroad, thereby opening a window to the world for the health professionals, health planners, health managers, health policy makers, bio-medical and social scientists, educators and academicians in Health Sciences of the country.

It is established for uniformity in standards of education in all faculties of Health Sciences.
Excellent buildings with spacious class rooms, Well Equipped labs, Internet Connectivity round the clock, Advanced and Exclusive computing facility, Modern Central library with on-line journals, Department libraries with computing facility, Experienced and dedicated faculty team, Research and Development based teaching. Guest Lectures, Industrial visits, case studies, periodical seminars and conferences. Guest room facility, Health care facility with resident doctor. Air conditioned seminar halls, Transport facility, PCO/STD/ISD, xerox facilities

Indoor and outdoor games.

Separate hostels for boys & girls with library, computing, round the clock water and power facilities.

Hi-tech and hygiene canteen facility, Indian Bank in the campus.

Entrepreneurial Development Cell, Industry Institute Interaction Cell.

MoU with national and multinational Co's, Training and development for placement.

Personality development programme, Counselling and guidance.

Impressive placement Record, Interaction with practicing technocrats, executives and professionals.
Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, the prestigious organization committed for making education a pleasurable experience. You are entering in to the arena of higher education in medical and paramedical fields when the future is full of challenges and opportunities.

Since educational situation in our country has become quite dynamic and competitive, we have to be ready and equipped with the required abilities and capacities to conquer these newer fields of knowledge and master newer techniques and skills. This University provides one such portal to acquire, enhance and utilize the basic and advanced training all to groom you as a competitive student and a capable professional.

In pursuit of the mission of giving quality education, the prestigious Sumandeep Vidyapeeth has been established with all departments have preeminent infrastructure, facilities and dedicated faculty ensuring high quality education catering to the needs of the society.

To become an accomplished centre of unique evidence based medical education system in the country with a capacity and capability to share ideas and train other medical institutes in this form of teaching – learning process, to be able to provide the best medical care to the needy with state of the art technology, and to bring forth hypothesis based, community oriented, high impact research which would be able to contribute to formulation of National medical management guidelines in all activities related to medical care. To become a name to reckon with in the field of Medical care and Medical education in India.

To carry forward and consolidate the gains of Evidence based education system by implementing the revised evidence based curriculum in all it’s dimensions in all the constituent colleges, thereby giving further impetus to adult learning, enhanced learner participation, patient satisfaction, continuous high quality research and development of more managements protocols suitable to local problems, and in doing so create a new paradigm in medical care and education.
Sunrise University is situated on a sprawling campus of 30 acres in the National Capital Region Alwar which is also known as “Tiger Gate of Rajasthan”. It is established under Sunrise University Act, 2011 (Act No. 22 of 2011) and recognized by University Grant Commission u/s 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956. Sunrise University is a venture of well known and reputed educational group “IET Group of Institutions”. The Success story of the IET Group of Institutions which started with the establishment of IET Engineering College Alwar in the year 1998, is continuing with a new chapter being added to it every year. The Group is ISO 9001 : 2000 Certified institution and also got NBA Accreditation for international quality in education by Govt. of India. Presently 2 Engineering Colleges, one Pharmacy College and one Homoeopathic Medical Colleges are running under the IET Group. The Group is running B.Tech., M.Tech., MBA, MCA, B.Pharmacy, M.Pharmacy, BHMS Degree Courses, with the approval of AICTE, Govt. of Rajasthan and affiliated to Rajasthan Technical University, Kota, Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur, & Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur. Presently approx. 8000+ students from different parts of the country are studying in the IET Group in different disciplines. Best Engineering College of Rajasthan - 2010, 2011 & 2012 Awards have been awarded by Dr. Kiran Bedi, Mr. Chetan Bhagat and Mr. Shashi Tharoor. The Sunrise University has been established by learned educationist Dr. V.K. Agarwal, MBBS, DCH, MBA (Chancellor) with a vision to meet the dynamic needs of competitive world through a valued systematic functioning and bring out professionals of high caliber and competence, who can bring a qualitative change to nation through their contribution. The Sunrise University operates under the guidance of the Chancellor Dr. V.K. Agarwal, Pro-Vice Chancellor Prof. (Dr.) S.K Gupta, Executive Director, Dr. Manju Agarwal, Registrar Dr. Umesh Sharma and Director Er. Deep Kamal Agarwal. The Board of Management & Academic Council under the leadership of several learned academicians, experienced administrators & Industrialists are regular contributors to its success story.

Good infrastructure facilities have been created to cope with the increase in enrolment of students in various on-campus programmes. New laboratory facilities in terms of space and quality equipments have been provided to cater to the needs of the learners and researchers. High-tech class rooms and digital library facilities are some of the latest technological facilities created in the University. An Internal Quality Assurance Cell has been created to monitor the quality of academic output. The departments of study conducts national and international seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences so as to expose teachers & students of the University to new trends in teaching and research at the global level. A Students PDP Cell for on-campus students has been set up to develop the individual student’s personality.
Suresh Gyan Vihar University, established by the sponsoring body Sahitya Sadawrat Samiti, has been meticulously striving in the field of education. Located in suburbs of the heritage city of Rajasthan, Jaipur, it has most magnificently designed edifice, which makes one look at it in awe. IT has to its credit several educational endeavors, covering multifarious educational avenues ranging from a 10+2 CBSE School to a full-fledged University in the state of Rajasthan. The University offers a wide range of programs in Management, Engineering, Pharmacy, Sciences, Hotel Management and education. Suresh Gyan Vihar University, a Self Financed University established by Govt. of Rajasthan, under Section 2(f) of UGC Act 1956 vide Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur Act 2008 came into existence in the year 2008. Gyan Vihar University comprises of three campuses with over all area of 130 acres at Jaipur, Capital city of Rajasthan.

The University is dedicatedly engaged in achieving unmatched excellence in the field of higher technical & professional education. The University is known for providing a platform for career building of new age technocrats with focus on holistic development and creativity enhancement making them future ready. The inception of Gyan Vihar School of Engineering & Technology in the year 2000, was a milestone as the samiti took technical field in it's stride since then there was no turning back. The school offers an extensive choice of programs in B.Tech viz: Electronic & Communication, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science, Information & Technology, Electrical Engineering & Civil Engineering. Further M.Tech in Computer Science, Software Engineering, Digital Wireless & Communication Engineering, Very Large Scale Integrated, Power System, Manufacturing & Industrial Engineering, Energy Engineering, Automotive Engineering & e-Manufacturing, Information Communication are also in the list. Gyan Vihar School of Pharmacy one of the finest pharmacy colleges of the country having world class infrastructure at par with international standards is providing education in B.Pharm & M.Pharm with specialization in Pharmacology, Pharmaceutics & Pharmacognosy, Quality Assurance, Medicinal Chem. & Drug Discovery and P'ceutical Biotechnology. Gyan Vihar School of Hotel Management another benchmark in the history is also a trendsetter producing hotel graduates. Gyan Vihar School of Sciences is a very advanced science college catering to some of the significant areas like Biotechnology, Microbiology, and biochemistry. Gyan Vihar International School of Business Management operational since 2004 has achieved laurels in the field of Business Management & currently offering MBA (in various specialization) BBA & B.Com (Corporate Secretaryship /Management Accountancy).
In April 2012 to pursue the vision of H.H. Dr. Swami Rama, a proposal for establishing a University was put before the Government of Uttarakhand by Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860.

The 'Himalayan University Bill, 2012' was passed by Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly on December 11th, 2012 and HE the Governor of Uttarakhand granted his assent on February 13th, 2013, the Bill thereby becoming an Act (Constituted under Notification No. 62/XXXVI (3)/2013/66(1)/2012, Dated 15 February 2013, Vidhayeey Sansdiya Karya Vihag, Uttarakhand Shasan) Governed by The Himalayan University Act, 2012 (Uttarakhand Adhiniyam Sankhya 12 of 2013). The University came into existence on March 12th, 2013 when the Himalayan University Act was implemented.

In the wake of another University being established with the same name (Himalayan University) in Arunanchal Pradesh, the Board of Governors of the University resolved to change the name of the University from 'Himalayan University' to 'Swami Rama Himalayan University' to avoid any ambiguity.

The 'Himalayan University (Amendment) Bill 2013' was passed by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly on September 20th, 2013 and HE the Governor of Uttarakhand granted his assent on September 30th, 2013. Now the University is known by the name of 'Swami Rama Himalayan University'.

The 'Swami Rama Himalayan University' is being established with an objective to provide for instruction, teaching, training and research in such branches of study as the University deems appropriate including medical sciences, dental sciences, nursing, pharmacy, paramedical and allied health sciences, science, engineering and technology, biotechnology, yoga sciences, management, rural development, humanities and other branches of higher education.
The Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University was established at Nanded by bifurcating the Marathwada University, Aurangabad on 17th September 1994, the day on which in 1948 Hyderabad State was liberated from rule of the Nizam. Nanded is a District headquarters as well as a holy city situated on the banks of Godavari River in southeastern part of Maharashtra State.

Nanded is directly approachable by road and train from Aurangabad (270 km) and Hyderabad (270 km), Nagpur (350 km), Mumbai (600 km) and Delhi (1700 km). Weekly three flights run between Mumbai and Nanded.

The University has been named after Swami Ramanand Teerth the Doyen of the Hyderabad Liberation Struggle and also a renowned educationalist and social activist. The University is to cater for southern part of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra State, specifically to the Districts of Nanded, Latur, Parbhani and Hingoli.

The University Establishment Committee had visualized a region specific University with non conventional courses with a School system for Campus teaching to initiate and promote interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary studies.

The university has redesigned its syllabi and courses in order to generate the human resource for the regional development. The courses are characterized by innovative ways in teaching, learning and evaluation with emphasis on the aspects of research, consultancy and extension services.

In the short time of operation the University has been granted recognition by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the apex educational body of Government of India, under 2(f) in March 1995 and under 12 (B) in May 1998, before completion of five years.

It has been re-accredited by NAAC in 2009 with B grade.
Swami Vivekanand Subharti University is a University under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 set up under the Swami Vivekanand Subharti Vishwavidyalaya Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam, 2008 (U.P. Act No. 29 of 2008) as passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature and assented to by the Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh in September 2008.

The University has been established under the aegis of Subharti K.K.B. Charitable Trust, Meerut, which has acquired a commendable record of service in the field of Education, Health care and Social welfare.

The main campus of the University is in the National Capital Region, strategically situated on National Highway 58, Delhi-Meerut-Haridwar Bypass Road, Meerut.

The campus, aptly called Subhartipuram, is spread over a sprawling area of about 250 acres of land comprising magnificent buildings, lush green lawns and vibrant surroundings with over 8000 people, determined to make this a ‘Jewel’ in the Crown of the Nation.

The University has several constituent colleges which provide higher education in almost all the disciplines like Medical, Dental, Paramedical, Pharmacy, Engineering, Management, Law, Journalism, Education, Arts and Science, thus engaged in creating highly qualified, academically and technically proficient professionals.

The University has also started a number of courses through Distance Education, approved by Joint Committee of UGC, AICTE and DEC.

The University has been awarded the membership of Association of Indian Universities in 2013.
Swami Vivekanand University was established by the Act of Madhya Pradesh State Legislature and notified in its Official Gazette as The Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Staphana Avam Sanchalan) Tritiya Sansodhan Adhiniyam (Act No.44 of 2011-31 December 2011), after obtaining the assent of his Excellency the Governor of Madhya Pradesh who is the Visitor of the University.

Sri Vivekanand Niji University (SVN) is managed by Prakhar Pragya Shiksha Prasar Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Sagar Madhya Pradesh (INDIA). It's campus is spread over 65 acres of a lush green land, situated in a pollution free, healthy and natural environment at a distance of 8 km. from Sagar City on Jhansi- Lakhanadon highway (NH26) and 12 km from Dhana air strip.

SVN University, along with its constituent colleges, has been functioning with the object of transforming the aspiring youths into technocrats, bureaucrats, academics and intellectuals of our country. With a view to accomplishing this objective, the management of SVN University has provided excellent teaching-learning ambience and facilities in the campus that has been specially designed to suit Madhya Pradesh weather and climatic conditions.

SVN University is a university of diverse disciplines with special concern for the quality of its research and teaching across the academic spectrum, spanning a wide range of subjects such as arts and sciences, engineering, agriculture, pharmacy, nursing, commerce, law, computer, management studies, education, journalism & mass communication, animation & multimedia, library science, physical education etc.

The University strives to be at the forefront of learning, teaching and research to provide leadership in many different educational fields. It seeks to attain the status of institute of higher learning with potential for excellence through world class teaching and research so as to produce well-grounded graduates with abilities to provide leadership in the arena in which they are called upon to serve. We have gained reputation by running already a host of flagship institutions under the aegis of SVN Group. The University has elegant Administrative bloc and buildings with spacious and well equipped laboratories, smart class rooms, computer center, central library, workshop, a well developed language lab, faculty rooms, conference hall, seminar rooms etc.

Vice Chancellor: Dr. Anil Tiwari
Registrar: Harendra Saraswat

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No. SPU/102011/1024/B : In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Swarnim Gujarat Sports University Act, 2011 (Guj. No. 22 of 2011), Dr. Jatinkumar Harjivandas Soni, the first Vice Chancellor of the Swarnim Gujarat Sports University appointed under Section 47 of the Act, is appointed to continue to be the Vice Chancellor of the Swarnim Gujarat Sports University, for a period of three years.

Unique features of the University:
Practical knowledge through internship program in physical education, sports science & sports event management sectors. Special Coaching programs for the GSET and NET. Opportunity to join genuine career oriented program after graduation in the different departments as per areas of interest of the students. Wide scope of studies in the unexplored areas. Opportunity for joint research program with foreign universities under technical collaborations and MoUs with SGSU. Benefit of Student Exchange program with foreign universities under technical collaborations and MoUs with SGSU. Learning facility in well-equipped laboratory and library. English, Hindi, and Gujarati mediums of instruction in the affiliated colleges and departments. Campus Interview will be organized for the scholars of the University.
Padma Bhushan Dr. S. B. Mujumdar established Symbiosis in 1971 on the principles of the Vedic thought of "World as One Family." Symbiosis International University was given "Deemed to be University" status by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2002. The University was accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' and CGPA of 3.35 in 2009. Symbiosis International University has a rich heritage of cutting-edge innovation and enterprise, and of quality through pursuit of educational excellence. The University offers a total of 107 programmes at Diploma, Undergraduate, Post-graduate and Doctoral levels under the faculties of Law, Management, Computer Studies, Health and Biomedical Sciences, Media, Communication and Design, Humanities and Social Sciences and Engineering. The University has 28 constituent Institutes distributed in 9 campuses located at Pune, Nasik, Bengaluru and Noida. It catered to 11,122 students in 2012 (6335 undergraduate, 4787 post-graduate), a significant growth from the 1,502 it facilitated in 2002. The University has recently established 4 new schools for Liberal Arts, Photography, Biomedical Sciences and International Studies. Access to several learning resources via the library, availability of housing facilities on several campuses, scholarship programmes to promote academic excellence, a health centre to promote preventive and curative care and events organised by the University Sports Board have facilitated well-rounded development of students. Symbiosis has academic collaborations with reputed foreign universities like Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, University of Houston in USA, Berlin School of Economics and Law in Germany and others. The Symbiosis Centre for International Education (SCIE) promotes internationalisation and invites international students to the University for a Semester Abroad Programme.

The University is actively involved with student and faculty exchange programmes and has also introduced the Scholar-in-Residence Programme. SCIE delivers a 3-week intensive 'Study India' programme for the benefit of international students from over 75 countries that study here. The 'Deemed to be University' status has enabled the University to enter into collaborations with renowned research centres across the nation. In addition to this, the University has recently established the Symbiosis Institute of Research and Innovation (SIRI) with the main objective of promoting high quality research and encouraging the faculty to undertake more research activities.

Symbiosis is an inclusive Institution, staying true to its vision of being the preferred destination for all who aspire to excel.
The Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, also known as Bhagalpur University, is a premier institution for providing higher education in the state of Bihar. The university is situated in Bhagalpur town of Bihar State in India and is named after famous freedom fighter Tilka Manjhi. Established on 12 July 1960, it is a public university sprawled within 264 acres of lush green campus ideal for teaching and learning. The university has 9 Faculties, 36 Teaching Departments, 5 Research Centres and 30 Constituent Colleges, besides affiliated to it 24 Colleges and 15 B.Ed. Colleges. The university harbours a sound academic ambience with its highly qualified and dedicated faculty staff to provide quality teaching and research in various disciplines of humanities, arts, social sciences and modern science. Great scientists of international repute like Prof. K.S. Bilgrami, Prof. J.S Datta Munshi and the famous poet and writer PadmaVibhshan Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar have served this university in various capacities. Being a premier institution of higher learning in Bihar, this university has great role to play in transforming Bhagalpur region, Bihar, the neighbouring states and the Indian nation through higher and multidisciplinary education. Education is a dynamic process that changes and grows with time and responds to societal needs. Higher education in the 21st century is emerging as the resource of basic and primary production. It is a key component in the development of human resource which can further lead to social, economic and scientific developments. To meet the knowledge challenges of the 21st century, it is essential to build excellence in higher education. This university aims at providing affordable quality education to youth to develop their scholarly and professional skills, to make them fully competent in their chosen professions. It tends to accomplish status of quality research-intensive university addressing regional and national needs and to have integration with other teaching and research institutions. A change is needed in the mind-set of the teachers, employees and students for promoting better academic ambience with better work culture. The university is committed to inculcate and nurture a culture of performance. Dedicated faculty and staff can shape up the new generation of students. Commitment, dedication, diligence, devotion to duty with deep sense of human values should serve as ethos of the university. The governance structure of the university needs to be more democratic and efficient in functioning. It needs to be managed with a high level of professionalism, competence, transparency and quality assurance. The University intends to achieve excellence in higher education by offering most relevant, up-to-date programme of studies considering the needs of present and future developments and nation building. Course curriculum has to be regularly revised and updated considering local, national and international needs and incorporating latest developments in the area.
Tamil Nadu is endowed with a long coast line (1076 kms) and innumerable number of tanks, village ponds and several rivers. All these water resources have been providing much needed fish to people of the state. More than one million fishermen are engaged in catching and supplying much needed fish to the populations. Besides a large number of farmers are engaged in aquaculture which is the major growing sectors of state. The demand for fish has been on the raise but the supply from capture fisheries has been stagnated and efforts have been made to increase the fish production from the current level of 4.47 lakhs tonnes. The Government of Tamil Nadu have recognised the growing importance of fish in diets of people and necessity of improving the livelihoods of large numbers of fishers who are dependent on fishing. In order to accomplish these necessities, the Government under the leadership of Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Selvi. J. Jayalalithaa, have established a separate Fisheries University through Tamil Nadu Fisheries Act No. 21 of 2012. The act provides an opportunity to build the University as a locally relevant institution with a global vision. The University will embark on enhancing the availability of quality human resource at various levels including para professionals to meet the growing demand for trained and skilled human resource. As an immediate step, the Government have provided necessary grants for the establishment of University in Nagapattinam as well two Institutes of Fisheries Technology, one at Ponneri in Thiruvallur District and another at Nagapattinam, Nagapattinam District. The University main offices with the Institute of Fisheries Technology would come up in an area of 90 acres in Nagapattinam. While the Fisheries College and Research Institute in Thoothukudi will continue to focus on human resource at graduate and postgraduate level, new institutes will embark on offering diploma and certificate courses in various disciplines of fisheries. The University will lay major emphasis on research with a view to trigger innovations that can transform the livelihoods of the people and ensure safe and healthy food for the growing population. The University has the motto of igniting innovations at all levels and in all its interventions. The existing fisheries research stations of Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS) as well as the Department of Fisheries, Government of Tamil Nadu will be brought under the new university with the view to strengthen the research components. In order to provide quality extension support to farmers, extension component of the university is proposed to be strengthened by following the principle of land grand college principles on which Indian agricultural education have evolved.
Vice Chancellor : Veena E. Gayathri
Registrar : Dr. M. A. Bhageerathi

The Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu established an University exclusively for Music and Fine Arts so as to preserve, foster, popularise, promote the traditional system of Indian Music, Performing Arts and Fine Arts practised in Tamil Nadu, viz., The Tamil Nadu Music and Fine Arts University.

This is the unique university which has music, fine arts and sculpture, first of its kind in India.

The Hon’ble Chief Minister is the 1st Chancellor of this University. The Hon’ble Minister for School Education is the Pro – Chancellor.


We strive for the development of music and fine arts and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research, documentation, publishing of audio and video recording, popularizing of all branches of music, fine arts and performing arts in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Music and Fine Arts University is presently located in the campus of the Tamil Nadu Government Music College, Dr.DGS Dinakaran Salai, Chennai-600 028, on the banks of the Adyar River.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has also allotted 12.720 hectares of land at Sozhinganallur, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu, exclusively for this University.
The Tamil Nadu Open University was established by an Act (No.27 of 2002) of the Legislative Assembly of the Government of Tamil Nadu to benefit those who have been deprived of and/or denied the access to higher education especially destitute, physically challenged, working men and women, economically weaker sections of the society, and those who discontinued education for various reasons, etc. In the main, it aims to reach the hitherto unreached.

The University offers many Programmes in various disciplines. Given the geographical extent, population and actual need of Tamil Nadu, the setting up of Tamil Nadu Open University by the Government of Tamil Nadu is the right step. We appreciate the Government of Tamil Nadu for having taken this bold and knowledgeable step.

This step of the Government of Tamil Nadu shall prove a boon for women, physically challenged, rural poor and marginalised sections of the society and we are committed to support it academically as well as financially. In a short period of six months, Tamil Nadu Open University has done a remarkable work.

The University, we understand has initiated steps for recruitment and the announcement of programmes, both of which would not have been possible without considerable ground work and are really commendable. We are sure the action of Government of Tamil Nadu will help us increase enrolments and move towards the targets of 10th Plan."

The Tamil Nadu Open University shall make available innovative, socially relevant educational provisions that are learner centred, seamless and are of high quality by employing appropriate technologies to achieve equity in education, sustainable social transformation and composite national development.
The Government of Tamil Nadu enacted Act No.(33) of 2008 to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Teachers Education University in the State of Tamil Nadu for promoting excellence in teachers education. Further the Act came into effect from 1.7.2008 by a Gazette Notification issued in G.O.M.S.256, Higher Education (K2) Department, dated 25.6.2008. This University is unique in nature relatively to the other Universities since its assignment is to promote Excellence in Teacher Education and produce dynamic and smart teachers for the benefit of the Society and the Nation at large.

Dr. G. Visvanathan, Dean, Faculty of Education, Annamalai University was appointed as the Second Vice-Chancellor of this University. Dr.S.Kalaichelvan, Associate Professor, Namakkal Govt.Arts College was appointed as the Third Registrar of this University. Dr.M.Manivannan, Associate Professor, Tamil Nadu Open University was appointed as the Second Controller of Examinations of this University.

For that the University has established the following six departments and appointed the Professor for the same.

1. The Department of Pedagogical Sciences
2. The Department of Value Education
3. The Department of Educational Psychology
4. The Department of Educational Technology
5. The Department of Curriculum Planning and Evaluation
6. The Department of Educational Planning and Administration

The basic necessity for all the educational institutions in the Country is to have intelligent, dynamic, excellent and brilliant teachers to disseminate the knowledge in the given field. Without this basic product no educational institution can survive and excel in any field of knowledge. It is such a divine task and it is really proud that it has to monitor all the 657 affiliated colleges of Education including Government, Government Aided and Self-Financing Colleges in the whole of the Tamil Nadu State.

The Unique vision of Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University is to promote excellence in Teacher education for the benefit of Students, Society, Nation and Mankind at large.
Tamil University (TU), Thanjavur was established in 1981. This university came into being with Tamil university act, passed unanimously by the Tamil Nadu state assembly. Then the chief minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, is credited for the establishment of the Tamil university at Thanjavur. It was founded for providing higher educational facilities in Tamil language and its allied branches. The aim of the university is to preserve the Tamil language, which is known for its antiquity, richness of vocabulary and great classical literature. The university is housed at Thanjavur, the ancient capital of the Chola Dynasty of India.

The University provides higher education and research facilities for the study of Tamil language and other allied branches by offering courses in diploma, certificate and post graduate courses. It is a unitary type of university that aims to provide higher research in Tamilology and advanced study in several disciplines such as linguistics, translation, lexicography, music, drama and Manuscriptology. The university has recently collaborated with the Kundrakudi Thiruvannamalai Adheenam trust, offering more educational facilities to the students.

The University is situated in a very large of about 800 acres, generously granted by the State government of Tamil Nadu. Huge buildings and blocks meant for the administrative departments are located in the campus.

The administrative block with its imposing structure and a gopuram motif is a sight to see even from the National Highway connecting Thanjavur with Trichinopoly.

The Tamil University, Thanjavur, in Tamil Nadu, India, was established to provide higher research in the Tamil language and advanced study in allied branches such as linguistics, translation, lexicography, music, drama and manuscriptology. M.Phil and Ph.D programmes were introduced in 1992 for disciplines such as Language, Literature, Translation, and Sculpture. The university has six science departments namely Industries and Earth Sciences, Computer Science, Environmental and Herbal Science, Siddha Medicine, Ancient Sciences and Architecture.

The Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences and Technology Cell, an autonomous body supported by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, New Delhi is under the Department of Industries and Earth Sciences.
The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) had its genesis from establishment of an Agricultural School at Saidapet, Madras, Tamil Nadu, as early as 1868 and it was later relocated to Coimbatore. In 1920 it was affiliated to Madras University. TNAU assumed full responsibilities of Agricultural Education and Research and supported the State Agricultural Department by delivering research products. Till 1946, the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, was the only Institute for Agricultural Education for the whole of South India. In 1958, it was recognized as a Post-graduate Centre leading to Masters and Doctoral degrees. The Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai was established in 1965. These two colleges formed the nucleus of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University while it was established in 1971.

In 1972, separate degree programmes of B.Sc. (Horticulture) and B.E.(Agriculture) were started. In 1979, a separate Faculty of Horticulture was established. In 1980, B.Sc.(Home Science) programme was started at Madurai campus. The third Agricultural College was started at Killikulam in 1984 and the fourth at Kumulur (Trichy) in 1989 and later shifted to Navalur Kuttappattu (Trichy) in 1992 which is named as Anbil Dharmalingam Agricultural College and Research Institute. During 1985, B.Sc.(Forestry) programme was started at Coimbatore. Presently the B.Sc.(Horticulture) degree programme is being offered at Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam and B.Sc.(Forestry) degree programme at Forest College and Research Institute, Mettupalayam. In line with technological changes the B.E.(Agriculture) hither to offered is offered as B.Tech.(Agricultural Engineering) from the Academic year 2002-2003 at Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Kumulur, Trichy. B.Sc.(Home Science) degree program is being offered at Home Science College and Research Institute, Agricultural College Campus, Madurai. The Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Karaikal, governed by Government of Pondichery, is an affiliated institute of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University where B.Sc.(Agriculture) course is being offered. Apart from these academic institutes, the University now has research programs at more than 32 stations, spread over in Tamil Nadu with more than 1200 scientists and teaching faculty. The global technological developments has lead to introduction of new courses. Introduction of B.Tech.(Food Process Engineering) from the academic year 1998-99, B.Tech.(Agricultural Biotechnology) and B.Tech.(Horticulture) from the academic year 2002-2003 as self supporting program has created avenues for bugetary independence. A new degree program B.Tech.(Energy and Environmental Engineering) was started during 2004 and B.Tech.(Bioinformatics) during 2006. B.Tech. (Agricultural Information Technology) and B.S.(Agribusiness Management) were started in 2007.
The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu by an Act of State Legislature. It was inaugurated by His Excellency Thiru K.R. Narayanan, President of India on September 20th 1997. The University started functioning from 03.10.1997. The Objectives of the University as specified in the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University Act 1996 (No.43 of 1997) are as follows.

- To provide for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge of law and their role in the development of better education.
- To promote legal education and well being of the community generally.
- To develop in the students and research scholar, a sense of responsibility to serve the society in the field of law by developing skills in regard to advocacy, legal services, legislation, law reforms and the like.
- To organize lectures, seminars, symposia and conferences.
- To promote legal knowledge and to make law as an efficient instrument of social development.
- To provide access to legal education for large segment of the population and in particular to the disadvantage groups such as those living in remote and rural areas.
- To promote acquisition of legal knowledge in a rapidly developing and changing society and to continually offer opportunities of upgrading knowledge, training and skills in the context of innovation, research and discovery in all fields of human endeavors.
- To provide innovative system of University level education, flexible and open, in regard to methods and pace of learning, combination of course, age of entry, conduct of examination and operation of the programmes with view to promote learning and encourage excellence in new fields of legal knowledge.
- To provide education and training in the various fields of law in the State raising their quality and improving their availability to the people.
- To provide suitable post-graduate courses of study and prompt research in the various fields of law.
- To promote national integration and the integrated development of the human personality through its policies and programmes.
The need to have a separate Medical University in Tamil Nadu exclusively to deal with medical education and research at Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral level was keenly felt for over a period of years and was under consideration of the State Government since 1980. The State Government appointed a High Level Committee consisting of Dr. A. Venugopal, Dr. M. Natarajan and Dr. S. Kameswaran to go into all aspects of establishing a separate Medical University and make suitable recommendations to the State Government. Apart from modern medicine, the Committee was also requested to examine and suggest improvements to be made in other traditional systems of Indian Medicine viz. Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani. The intention was that the Medical University to be established in Tamil Nadu should bring about co-ordination between various educational and training institutions of modern medicine as well as other Indian Systems of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, etc. and promote research. Based on the report of the Committee, the Medical University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Medical University Act, 1987 (Act No.37 of 1987) received the assent of the President of India on 24th September, 1987. By an Act No. 39 of 1991, it was amended that the Act may be called "The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai, Act, 1987. This affiliating University governed by the said Act started functioning from July 1988. The Students admitted to the various Medical and Paramedical courses after 1.3.1988 come under this Medical University as per Government notification issued in G.O.Ms.No.1628/Health, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy and Family Welfare Department dated 23.08.1988. The Administrative office of the University was initially functioning in a building at Velachery Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032 from 12.07.1988. From May 1989 the administrative office of the University was functioning at a seven storeyed building owned by Periyar Trust at 52, E.V.K. Sampath Salai, Vepery, Chennai-600 007. The University has constructed its administrative complex in the land at Nawab Garden, Guindy allotted by the Government of Tamil Nadu as per G.O. Ms. No. 1165, Health and Family Welfare Department dt. 21.10.1992. The University is now functioning in its own building at Nawab Garden, 69, Anna Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600032 with effect from 12.6.1994. This is the only Medical University in Tamil Nadu capable of granting affiliation to new institutions under Government or Self-financing in Medical, Dental, Indian Medicine/Homeopathy and Allied Health Sciences(Pharmacy, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational therapy etc.) and awarding degrees under a single umbrella to maintain uniform and high standards of education. Until 1988, all degrees of Health Sciences were awarded by the University of Madras. The University has been declared eligible by the UGC u/s 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956 for receiving central assistance. (UGC letter No. F.9-14/2007 [CPP-I] dt 12.3.2008).
THE TAMIL NADU NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL
Dindigul Main Road, Navalurkuttappattu
Srirangam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli - 620 009, Tamil Nadu
Phoen : +91 431 2692000, +91 431 2692111
E-mail: registrar@tnnls.in
Website: www.tnnls.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. N. Murugavel
Registrar : Prof. (Dr.) M.S. Soundarapandian

The Tamil Nadu National Law School is a University established to provide quality legal education by the Tamil Nadu National Law School Act, 2012. The School is located in a 25 acre campus in the Tiruchirppalli - Dindigul NH 45 and 9.6 k.m from Tiruchirappalli Railway Junction, at Navalurkuttappattu. The Tamil Nadu National Law School is a residential university established with the initial contribution of Rs.100 crores from the Government of Tamilnadu.

The Noble Vision and the brain child of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr.Amma is realized with the establishment of the first Tamil Nadu National Law School with International Standard at Srirangam (TK) in Thiruchirappalli District.

The foundation stone was laid by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. J Jayalalithaa on 13 February 2012. The school is the first national level institution in the state of Tamil Nadu to disseminate learning and knowledge of law, legal processes, advocacy and skill in judicial administration keeping pace with the changing global scenario and to meet the challenges brought about by globalization.

The School is declared open for admission in the academic year 2013-2014 by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. J Jayalalithaa at a function held in Srirangam on 3 June 2013. Adequate infra structural facilities like Administrative, Academic, Amenities, Examination and Library Blocs, Halls of residence for boys and girls students, Games and Sports, Wi-Fi Facility, Health Care Centre, Bank, Moot Courts Halls, Mess, Gym, Examination Hall, Auditorium, Faculty and Staff Quarters as well as Guest House have been constructed with international standards. The University Grants Commission has included the Tamil Nadu National Law School in the approved list of Universities.

To begin with the Tamil Nadu National Law School is offering a five year integrated B.A.,LL.B (Hons.) Degree Course with an intake of 100 students. Efforts are being taken to expand the academic programmes and Research in the years to come.
Vice Chancellor (Officiating) : Dr. (Mrs). Grace Helina
Registrar : Dr. P. Samraj

The Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University established by an Act of the Government of Tamil Nadu in 2004, is unique and the first of its kind in India as an affiliatory University, exclusively for Physical Education and Sports.

After obtaining the accent from his Excellency the president of India on 5th August 2005, the said act came into force with effect from 15th September 2005.

It is a rare coincidence that the University has started functioning from December 2005, declared by the United Nations as International year for Sport and Physical Education. At present the University has three Faculties, five Departments and ten affiliated Colleges.

Further the University now offers select Physical Education and Allied Courses, through collaborative programme and Distance Education stream also.
The seed for the establishment and growth of TANUVAS was sown as early as 1876, when the Madras Veterinary College was started as an Agricultural School in Chennai to offer diploma and certificate course in the field of veterinary and animal sciences. The institute attained the status of a college in the year 1903 (01.10.1903), when it started functioning at Dobbin Hall, Chennai and admitted 20 students for a three-year diploma course called GMVC (Graduate of Madras Veterinary College).

Based on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the college was upgraded to impart degree in veterinary science. Although the college was the fourth veterinary institution to be started in India, it was first veterinary college in the country to be affiliated to a university, the University of Madras in 1935 and the Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) degree course was started in 1936. The University of Madras also recognized the college as a centre for postgraduate education. In 1969, the college was made as the Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research. The college was then academically affiliated to Tamilnadu Agricultural University (TNAU) in 1974 and became a constituent unit of TNAU in 1976. To meet the demand of veterinary education and research, a second veterinary college was started in Namakkal in the year 1985. Realizing the importance of education research in animal and fisheries sciences so as to increase its productivity towards better income generation for the resource poor farmers, the government of Tamilnadu established the first veterinary and animal sciences university in Asia on 20th September 1989 with its head quarters at Chennai with the name Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (popularly abbreviated as TANUVAS). The Fisheries College and Research Institute, Thoothukkudi was also made as another constituent college of this university. The mandates of the University are to impart education, to ensure advancement of learning and prosecution of research and to undertake extension to rural people in cooperation with the government departments in different branches of veterinary and animal sciences. It needs emphasis that in recognition of the University’s credentials, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has accredited this university for a period of five years from 14.8.2001. Two more veterinary colleges, one at Tirunelveli and another at Orathandu in Thanjavur District were started in the year 2012 - 13. The Institute of Food and Dairy Technology, Koduvalli, Chennai which was established in the year 1993 was upgraded as College of Food and Dairy Technology (CFDT) on 10.04.2012.
The Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar was established vide Act No 32, 2013 of the Rajasthan

The objective of the University is to provide Quality Higher Education to the youth, especially from rural background areas, particularly the Western border part of the Country.

The number of Higher Educational Institutions, including Private Universities have recently increased but mostly are situated in Major Cities and do not cater to the rural youth hitherto denied access to technical, vocational education and Research at par with National and International standards.

The J.R. Tantia Charitable Trust, Sri Ganganagar has sponsored this University with this objective in view. It aims to provide career counseling and placement support to the aspiring youth from surrounding areas.

The existing 13 Colleges of the Trust, now form part of Tantia University. They are equipped with excellent faculty. Here students are taught to think logically, judge critically and communicate clearly. Through different specialized courses, of Undergraduate and Postgraduate level, we are preparing our youth for better career opportunities and entrepreneurship. The following technical and professional courses are being taught in existing constituent Colleges :- B.Tech., M.Tech., MBA, Polytechnic Diploma, B.V.Sc & A.H., AHDP for LSA, BAMS, DANCT, BHMS, BPT, B.Pharmacy, M.Sc. (Nursing), B.Sc. (Nursing), GNM, DMLT (Lab Tech), DMRT(Radio Tech), B.Ed. M.Ed & B.S.T.C. etc.
The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is a National Centre of the Government of India, under the umbrella of the Department of Atomic Energy, as well as a deemed University awarding degrees for master's and doctoral programs.

At TIFR, we carry out basic research in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, computer science and science education. Our main campus is located in Mumbai, but we have additional campuses in Pune, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

"It is the duty of people like us to stay in our own country and build up outstanding schools of research such as some other countries are fortunate to possess." This was the vision that guided the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which Homi Bhabha founded. The Institute was founded on 1st June 1945 with support from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. The Institute first began functioning within the Cosmic Ray Research Unit on the campus of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and moved to Bombay in October that year.
The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) was established in 1936 as the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. In 1944, it was renamed as the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

The year 1964 was an important landmark in the history of the Institute, when it was declared Deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act (UGC), 1956.

Since its inception, the Vision of the TISS has been to be an institution of excellence in higher education that continually responds to changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge, towards creating a people-centred, ecologically sustainable and just society that promotes and protects dignity, equality, social justice and human rights for all. The TISS works towards its vision through:

- Creation and provision of socially relevant and high quality professional education in a wide range of inter-disciplinary areas of Social Sciences, to a larger number of students, from all sections of society in the country.
- Facilitation of autonomous research and dissemination of knowledge.
- Support knowledge creation through strong M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes and Post-Doctoral scholars.
- Strategic extension, field action and advocacy through training and capacity building of State and non-State institutions and personnel.
- Initiate field action and advocacy to demonstrate and facilitate creation of policies and programmes.
- Professional response to natural and human-made disasters, through participation in relief and rehabilitation activities.

Over the years, the Institute has made consistent contributions to civil society and the development sector through its education, research, field action and extension. Today, the TISS has earned recognition as an institution of repute from different Ministries of the Government of India; various State Governments; international agencies such as the United Nations; and the non-government sector, both national and international.

A high degree of freedom and autonomy shape the positive work ethos and creativity in the Institute facilitating strong linkages between education, research, field action and dissemination.
TeamLease Skills University (TLSU) envisions striving towards workforce productivity, socioeconomic development and social harmony through educational, training and research programs. While formulating its operational model, TLSU has contemplated on the socioeconomic context of Gujarat, the exigencies of the globalized competition and suitability of tertiary education varieties. TLSU seeks to address the gaps in Indian higher education system in relation to curricular irrelevance, graduate unemployability, low esteem for skill based programs and apathy to the informal workforce. Respecting the spirit of national documents in the higher education area, TLSU holds its educational purpose of facilitating skill inculcation and community enrichment through traditional and non-traditional programs focusing on basic, vocational, professional, technical and life skill domains. Apart from catering to the educational needs of 18-23 year olds drawn from the academic streams of secondary education system, efforts will be taken for opening higher education/training avenues for the pass-outs/teachers of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Vocational Higher Secondary Schools (VHSSs) and Polytechnics that could underpin the respective streams. The formal and informal sectors of the employed category will be provided skill upgrade options through credential based educational programs and non-credit oriented training programs. Non-formal pedagogy will be deployed for community enrichment programs.

TLSU will endeavor to fulfill the objects enshrined in Gujarat Private Universities Act, 2009 and focus on the following aspects:

- To contribute to workforce productivity, socioeconomic development and social harmony through academic, research, training and extension programs;
- To offer basic, vocational, technical and professional programs with employers at the heart of curricular processes and technology at the heart of operations;
- To incorporate flexible approach and enhanced access through modular curriculum, blended delivery mode, adaptive instructional timing and extended entry level criteria;
- To support job placement and promote career progression;
- To facilitate enhanced wage employment for the informal sector;
- To deliver life skills programs for community enrichment;
- To fortify the educational systems in ITIs, VHSSs and Polytechnics;
- To foster two-way relationship with the employer groups;
- To collaborate with Governments of Gujarat and India, industry, and academic institutions in India and abroad for ensuring relevance and quality in educational and life-enrichment programs.
To create a flow of quality human resource that is capable of meeting and successfully overcoming the global challenges of tomorrow and contribute effectively to global developments, with knowledge at the forefront and in the background as the most potent tool.

To be amongst the five best Universities in India by 2018

To be amongst the fifty best global Universities by 2025

To be the most sought-after hub for intellectual development, research proliferation and skills enhancement

To impart knowledge driven education of the highest quality

To create the best infrastructure and allied facilities to foster research, product development and industrial consultancy

To build one of the best Industry-Academia interfaces to leverage the best collaborative output in terms of recruitment, industrial training, research and consultancy.
Vice Chancellor : Prof. S. Bhattacharya

Techno Global University, Meghalaya was established by the Meghalaya State legislative Act and duly published in the Meghalaya Government Gazette acknowledges the Techno Global University. Techno Global University is offering undergraduate and post graduate courses including M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in various academic disciplines i.e. Arts, Humanities, Science, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Management, Computer Applications, Pharmacy, Allied Health Sciences, Journalism & Mass Communications, Library & Information Sciences, Architecture & Town Planning, Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Nursing, Agriculture & Dairy Technology, Law and other relevant subjects.

Techno Global University is a private university established through Techno Global University Act, 2008 in the state of Meghalaya, India in the year 2008.

Techno Global University offers undergraduate and post graduate courses including M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in various academic disciplines i.e. Arts, Humanities, Science, Social Sciences, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Management, Computer Applications, Pharmacy, Allied Health Sciences, Journalism & Mass Communications, Library & Information Sciences, Architecture & Town Planning, Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Nursing, Agriculture & Dairy Technology, Law and other relevant subjects.
Techno India University is a private university in Kolkata, West Bengal, a state in India. It is the first private university in the West Bengal, that was formed by the passing of a state legislation. Its campus is in Salt Lake. It was inaugurated on 7 August 2012, by chief minister of West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee.

To create a flow of quality human resource that is capable of meeting and successfully overcoming the global challenges of tomorrow and contribute effectively to global developments, with knowledge at the forefront and in the background as the most potent tool.

Visision are:
To be amongst the five best Universities in India by 2018
To be amongst the fifty best global Universities by 2025
To be the most sought-after hub for intellectual development, research proliferation and skills enhancement
To impart knowledge driven education of the highest quality
To create the best infrastructure and allied facilities to foster research, product development and industrial consultancy
To build one of the best Industry-Academia interfaces to leverage the best collaborative output in terms of recruitment, industrial training, research and consultancy.
Teerthanker Mahaveer University is a Jain Minority State Private University established by Act No. 30 of 2008 of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and has been approved by University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956. The university is located on National Highway-24 and is barely 144 Kms from National Capital, New Delhi. The University stand committed to the ideals of Lord Mahaveer i.e. Right Philosophy, Right Knowledge, and Right Conduct in all its operations and aspires to be recognized as an ultimate destination for world-class education.

The university owes its origin to Teerthanker Mahaveer Institute of Management and Technology (TMIMT), which forayed into professional education in the year 2001 by offering courses such as BBA, BCA, MCA, MBA, B. Ed, M. Ed and B. Sc. (Home Science). After the university came in to existence in 2008, these programs are being run under the TMIMT and Department of Home Science. Subsequently colleges/departments like: Dental, Medical, Engineering, Pharmacy, Nursing, Para-medical Sciences, Physiotherapy, Architecture, Law, Journalism, Physical Education, Polytechnic, Agriculture, Directorate of Distance Education, Social Work, Hospital Administration, Fine Arts, Language Studies, Jain Studies, Women Studies and Disability Studies have been created to meet the rising aspirations of the youth. Currently the university offers wide range of programs having high employability potential through its 17 on campus colleges and 6 independent teaching departments. The university has made extensive collaborative arrangements with leading national and international institutions to ensure quality.

The programs are designed and reviewed in consultation with professional organizations and industry experts in order to provide a strong academic vigour and industrial perspective and are delivered by excellent faculty, who are known for their dedication to teaching and research, and close ties with the national and international academic and business community.

The programs are conducted in highly conducive learning environment which seeks to develop the power for critical thinking and analysis. We understand that students and professionals with communication and language skills are better able to explore ideas, gain critical and analytical skills and develop an understanding of what it is like to work in a global environment; hence we apply modern teaching practices placing strong emphasis on oral and written skills.
Telangana University is established through Act Number 28 of 2006, Government of Andhra Pradesh to cater to the academic pursuits of backward and rural student community belongs to Nizamabad and Adilabad Districts. Due to the inadequacy of facilities for Higher Education in these two Districts and inability of the existing Universities to cater to needs of Post Graduate and Research Programmes in remote and inaccessible backward and tribal areas and with a view to remove the regional imbalances of Higher Education in the state this Telangana University is established at Dichpally of Nizamabad District.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh handed over around 577 acres of land in Suddapally and Nadipally villages of Dichpally Mandal to the University.

The University introduced six Post Graduate courses in the month of September, 2006, Seven Courses were added during 2007-2008 and Five more courses were included during the academic year 2008-2009 raising the total number of courses to eighteen. Till 2008 University functioned at Girraj Govt. College, Nizamabad. In the month of January, 2009, the University was shifted to its own campus at Dichpally.

The University became the member of Association of Indian Universities. Telangana University has taken over the affiliation status from Osmania University and telangana University to recognize various Degree, PG, B.Ed and other colleges of Nizamabad & Adilabad Districts respectively. Now, the jurisdiction of the University is extended to Nizamabad & Adilabad Districts, covering 149 Degree, PG, B.Ed and other colleges from the academic year, 2011-2012. The University planning to introduce Credit Base Choice System (CBCS) gradually to assess the academic performance of the students.

The University, at present is offering eighteen (18) courses where 1250 students are pursuing their studies in various courses at University Main Campus and the South-Campus of Bhiknoor. The class rooms are spacious, laboratories are well equipped and accommodation is provided separately for Girls and Boys with furnished hostels and play grounds within. The campus is very beautiful and picture square. Plantation of avenue trees and greenery of the campus is well maintained by NSS volunteers that keeps oneself healthy and active.
TERI University's roots can be traced back to 1998, when 'TERI School of Advanced Studies' was established. The School was subsequently renamed as the TERI University in October 2006. TERI University was conceived to cater to the need of disseminating the vast reservoir of knowledge created by TERI, a not for profit, independent research institute recognized globally for its contribution to scientific and policy research in the realms of energy, environment, and sustainable development. The genesis of TERI University is rooted in the comprehensive research, consultancy and outreach activities of TERI. The relationship with TERI has propelled and influenced the evolution of the University's academic units. This relationship is enshrined in a memorandum of understanding between the University and TERI, wherein the two have agreed on collaborative research and programmes, joint studies and mutual support for seminars, symposia and conferences. This vision was further strengthened in 1999, when the University was granted "Deemed to be University" status by the University Grants Commission and notified vide Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Education, Government of India, notification no. F 9/19/95-U-3 dated October 5, 1999.

Since its inception, the University offers not just world-class education, but also an environment that enables its students to develop fresh perspectives on their subjects of study. This includes regular interactions with researchers, scientists and academicians. The University's first convocation was held on 16 October 2006, where 8 doctoral and 36 master's degrees were awarded. Mr Nandan Nilekani, CEO and MD, Infosys Technologies, delivered the convocation address, stressing on sustainable development and incorporation of related concepts in higher education. Before moving into the Vasant Kunj campus, the University was housed in Darbari Seth Block of India Habitat Centre from 1998 to 2008. In 2008, TERI University started functioning from the new 'green campus', located in Vasant Kunj- a prestigious institutional area in New Delhi. However, it continues to share the rich and diverse resources of TERI in terms of knowledge and expertise. In 2007, the University launched an academic exchange programme with Yale University (School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) with support from the V K Rasmussen Foundation. Subsequently, in 2008, the University launched another academic exchange programme with Freie University of Berlin, Germany, with support from DAAD (the German Academic Exchange Service). In 2009, four scholarship programmes were set up for students in various programmes at the TERI University, funded by Sindicatum Climate Change Foundation, HSBC, Deutsche Bank and IOCL (Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.), benefiting 16 students till now.
Tezpur University is an Indian Central University located in Tezpur in the North Eastern state of Assam, India by an act in Parliament of India in 1994. The Governor of Assam, Janaki Ballabh Patnaik is the chancellor of Tezpur University, Mihir Kanti Chaudhuri is the vice-chancellor and Amarjyoti Choudhury is the pro vice-chancellor.

The establishment of Tezpur University is considered to be one of the outcomes of the Assam Accord, along with the establishment of Assam University and Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati.

Tezpur University was established, by an Act of Parliament, in 1994. The then prime minister of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao, chaired the opening of the university.

Initially, the university operated from the premises of the Darrang College, in Tezpur. Land was acquired at Napaam, a suburb of Tezpur, about 15 kilometers east, of 242 acres (0.98 square kilometers), and the premises shifted.

Kaloguru Bishnuprasad Rava (Rabha) donated an ancestral estate of 2500 bigha land received from the British government in favour of the peasants. The present-day Tezpur University stands on the land donated by him. Recently the university acquired an additional plot of land.
Thapar University, (formerly Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology) is located in sprawling green campus comprising of more than 250 acres Thapar Technology Campus (TTC) in the historic city of Patiala.

Thapar University was established in 1956 through an imaginative and innovative collaboration between the then State of PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union), the Central Government and the Patiala Technical Education Trust (PTET) founded by one of the great captains of Indian Industry, the late Lala Karam Chand Thapar. The mission of the University as embodied in the Trust Deed Dated April 9, 1956, are truly remarkable for their scope and vision. They provide for undergraduate and post graduate education in engineering & technology, a close interaction with industry, and a strong emphasis on basic and applied research.

Thapar University (TU) is today recognized among the premier Deemed Universities imparting technical education of the country and the best of its kind in the north-western region of India. It is an example of pioneering experiment of joint venture between public and private sector in Higher Technical Education. TU is a unique campus with extraordinary potential for development of indigenous technology and its transfer to engineering industries.

Thapar University strives to maintain an environment that encourages scholarly inquiry and research, a spirit of creative independence and a deep commitment to academic excellence. Its students as unique individuals with different interests and aspirations.

The diverse programs and activities aimed at developing quality of mind, ethical standard, social awareness and global perspectives, let the students shape their own TU experience and grow.

The Alums of Thapar University are well placed for their quality and performance across the globe which is reflected in their excellent contribution to society in varied fields such as business and industry, administrative and regulatory services, research and education and social and human rights organizations.
The roots of intellectual, cultural and spiritual development of this region go back centuries from the time of Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva (1449 – 1568) who, as the revered father of the Assamese culture, laid the foundation of the first of the 65 satras (neo-Vaishnavite monasteries) at Majuli – the largest riverine island in Asia, adjacent to Jorhat. These satras evolved into ‘Centres of Excellence’ in pursuit of scholarly, artistic and theological brilliance. They propagated a remarkably enlightened and inclusive view of life, rejecting the entrenched, discriminatory Varna system. This gradually shaped the cultural landscape of the whole of Assam.

The relocation of the Ahom kingdom under King Swargadeu Gaurinath to orhat in 1794 marked a turning point in the literary and cultural history of the city. In less than a century after this, the British set up tea gardens in the area and made Jorhat the nerve centre of their business, which led to technological and commercial development of the region. In 1928, the town was technologically advanced enough to provide the first air strip in the North-east; thereby, catalysing the development of a knowledge-based culture in and around Jorhat.

The tradition of applied knowledge continues with secure, old roots and new forms, evolving to the needs of our time. The town has as many as eleven research Institutes including the world’s oldest and largest, Tocklai Tea Research Centre, The Rainforest Research Institute and Regional Sericulture Research Centre.

In this prevailing environment where quest for knowledge and exploration of the frontiers of technology are historically embedded since decades, Kaziranga University, the first such modern University in this region, is committed to carry forward the torch of applied knowledge and imagination that has illuminated the lives of aspiring men and women over many centuries in this 'Knowledge City of Assam'.
Gandhigram was born in 1947. A team of dedicated disciples and contemporaries of Gandhi, Dr. T.S. Soundaram and Dr. G. Ramachandran, developed Gandhigram, the home of many rural development programmes. The Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI) was founded in 1956. With undying faith and deep devotion to Mahatma Gandhi’s revolutionary concept of ‘Nai Talim’ system of education, Gandhigram Rural Institute has developed academic programmes in Rural Development, Rural Economics and Extension Education, Rural Oriented Sciences, Cooperation, Development Administration, Rural Sociology, English and Communicative Studies, and, Tamil and Indian Languages. Students who emerge from its portals tend to meet the personnel needs for rural development under various governmental and non-governmental schemes. To teaching was added, the dimensions of research and extension in course of time. This three-dimensional approach became a pioneering model which earned appreciation from all over the country. The work of the Institute invited national attention and the Government of India (Ministry of Education), on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, conferred the status of a Deemed University on the Institute under Section (3) of the UGC Act of 1956, on 3rd August, 1976. Today, it has become a nationally and internationally recognised Institute for its contribution to rural education, so much so that the New Education Policy of the Nation reflects the principles evolved here in developing the rural university concept. Started in a small way, the Institute has developed into a big educational complex, comprising seven different faculties, offering in all about fifty different programmes. It awards Doctoral, Master’s and Bachelor’s Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates through its seven academic faculties: Rural Development, Rural Social Sciences, Rural Oriented Sciences, English and Foreign Languages, Tamil, Indian Languages & Rural Arts, Rural Health & Sanitation, and, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry. It has, at present, about 2300 students and 125 teaching and 250 non-teaching staff. The programmes offered here have attracted students from abroad every year. The Gandhigram Rural Institute is reaccredited with A Grade by NAAC.

The Gandhigram Rural Institute has a campus of nearly 200 acres in a rural setting, nestling in one of the enclaves of the beautiful Sirumalai range. To its West are chains of mountains including the beautiful Kodaikanal Hill Station. Lying North of Madurai, Gandhigram is easily accessible by rail and road. The climate of the place is pleasant all through the year and the panorama of nature surrounding Gandhigram is pleasing to the eye and inspiring to the soul. The nearest railway station is Ambathurai, the nearest railway junction is Dindigul accessible by both broad guage and meter guage, and, the nearest major town is Dindigul. The nearest airport is Madurai.
THE GLOBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY NAGALAND
Sodzulhou Village, P.O. - ARTC, NH-39
Dimapur - 797115, Nagaland
Tel : +91-8731887593, Fax : 03862-231959
Email : univ@nagaland.net.in
Website : http://nagaland.net.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. H.N. Dutta
Registrar : Dr. Imotemsu Ao


The Distance Education Council, New Delhi has recognised The Global Open University Nagaland vide letter DEC/GOU/NGL/Recog/2008/8685 dated 2nd June 2008 issued by the Director, DEC. The Global Open University, Nagaland has established three campuses (at Dimapur, Wokha and Kohima) with Interim Headquarters at Dimapur.

DIMAPUR CAMPUS : The Hon’ble Chief Minister of Nagaland Mr. Neiphiu Rio inaugurated the Interim Headquarters of the University at Dimapur on the occasion of World Environment Day, 5th June 2007 and allotted the Youth Hostel Complex of the Government of Nagaland for running job oriented and vocational courses at Bachelor’s, Master’s and Doctoral levels.

WOKHA CAMPUS : The Hon’ble Minister for Higher Education, Government of Nagaland, Dr. Shurhozelie Liezietsu inaugurated Wokha Campus of the University on 29th May 2007. The University is situated at Orchid Hills, Wokha with a view to catering to the growing needs for conducting distance education programmes for young boys and girls besides government employees, teachers and educators.

KOHIMA CAMPUS : The Global Open University, Nagaland is conducting different programmes from its Kohima Campus situated on the High School Road at Pezielietise. The meeting of the Governing Council, the Executive Council and other Bodies of The Global Open University are also held periodically in this campus for designing a masterplan paradigm for strengthening the cause of distance and virtual education in India in general and Nagaland in particular.

The Global Open University, Nagaland has envisaged an action plan for improving the quality of education in India as it has been felt that quality is the single most important issues in education, business and government today. As many students leave or graduate from the school and college unprepared to meet the demands of the society, this problem has a ripple effect throughout the society. Students who are not prepared to become responsible and productive citizens become a burden to the society.
The International College for Girls (ICG), a pioneer institution for women education, was founded in the year 1995 as an affiliated college to the University of Rajasthan. Started with just 56 girls and seven members of staff, it became a Postgraduate College in 1999. Today, ICG stands tall with over 3500 students on roll, 208 faculty members and 46 support-staff (technical & non-teaching). Pursuit for excellence in higher education at ICG got due recognition by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC). ICG the only college in Rajasthan which has been accredited A+ by NAAC. The college has also been identified as a Model College by the Government of Rajasthan. In a survey conducted by A.C. Nielsen for ‘India Today’ the college has been rated best in the state in all the faculties for the last several years. A major milestone in the history of ICG is the conferment of the Autonomous Status on the college by the UGC for a period of six years with effect from 2007-08. The Autonomy is a concept created and evolved by the UGC for qualitative enhancement of higher education. It was realized that the higher academic institutions be given more freedom for the development of intellectual climate in the country. Autonomy enabled the college:

- To restructure and redesign the curriculum
- To prescribe rules for admission
- To ensure academic and operative freedom to the faculty members
- To evolve methods of assessment of students' performance, conduction of exams and preparation of results
- To use modern tools of educational technology
- To promote healthy practices

ICG has also been given the CPE status i.e. a “College with Potential for Excellence”, status by UGC. The college is one among the 50 colleges in India identified by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under the CPE scheme during phase-II. The latest feather in the cap is the conferment of the status of deemed to be a University by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956. International College for Girls is now The IIS University, Jaipur. The status of deemed to be a University has provided greater autonomy in setting our own educational agenda (courses, syllabi, teaching methodologies etc.) as well as the authority to award degrees. The academic courses and programmes offered under the aegis of The IIS University is approved by UGC and also accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). The IIS University has already secured a place in the list of the ‘A’ category institutions reviewed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India giving further deemed to be universities on being credence to our pursuit for excellence in higher education.
THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

Fatehganj, Vadodara 390 002, Gujarat
Tel : 0265 278 9485, 0265-2795600
Fax : 0265-2793693,279 2277
Email : info@msubaroda.ac.in, vc@msubaroda.ac.in,
col_avgupta@yahoo.com
Website : http://www.msubaroda.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. Yogesh Singh
OSD, Registrar : Dr. Amit Dholakia

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, originally founded in 1881 as the “Baroda College”, is a premier unitary residential University, established on 30th April, 1949. It is the state University with English as its medium of instruction, having 13 Faculties, 3 Constituent Colleges, 2 Institutions and 8 Centers of Specialized Studies, wherein more than 37,295 students pursue higher studies, under the care and supervision of 1112 teaching (662 Permanent) and 1190 permanent supporting staff members. It houses 89 departments spread over 6 campuses (2 rural and 4 urban) covering 275 acres of land including a built up area of 418500 sq. mt. There are 16 hostels (12 Boys & 4 Girls) which accommodates about 4103 students. There are 475 residential quarters too for teaching and non-teaching staff. The University offers a wide range of courses, giving opportunity for education from early childhood to Ph.D. The pre-nursery school ‘Chetan Balwadi’ is a part of the Faculty of Family and Community Sciences and the Experimental School, imparting education from Std. I to XII, is monitored by the Faculty of Education & Psychology. Applied Science subjects, like Applied Mathematics, Applied Chemistry and Applied Physics are separate departments under the Faculty of Technology & Engineering, having interactive progressive collaborations with the Faculty of Science. It is one of the few Universities in the country offering research opportunities in the Ancient Indian Traditions of India at the Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya and Indian Classical Vocal and Instrumental Music, Bharatnatyam and Kathak Dances at the Faculty of Performing Arts; Painting, Sculpture and Art History in the Faculty of Fine Arts. Preservation of Ancient India Literature and Vedic Traditions at the Oriental Institute, and an extraordinary collection of excavations, including relics of Lord Buddha at Department of Archaeology and rare collections like Dinosaurs egg, rock, etc. are some of the salient features. The University also offers courses in emerging areas, like Nanotechnology, Petroleum Geology, Medical Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Disaster Management, Embedded Systems, Packaging Engineering Welding Technology has expertise in the latest technological innovations such as Centre for Biotechnology, Genome Research Centre, Bio-informatics network, Centre for Microbial Genomics and the latest, the Centre for Molecular Genetics. The University offers 98 PG courses, 66 Ph.D programmes, 39 PG Diploma courses and 88 UG courses with an option from 347 programmes in 92 subjects. It also offers 11 certificate programmes and 3 post diploma certificate programme. As many as 205 students are currently enrolled in Ph.D. programme, out of which 33% of the students are from outside Gujarat State.
The University - The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak has been established by an Act of the Parliament of India. It came into existence by the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007 and came into action on July 2008. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the whole country and it is fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grant Commission. The university caters to the tribals’ long cherished dream of higher education. The tribal people are rich in cultural heritage and skill of art and craft but they are still marginalized in respect to higher education as well as in other walks of life. Now in the present age of globalization the world has shrunk into a village as the society has advanced in technology. But the tribes, who are the custodians of Indian culture in real sense, are far behind in this race of advancement. In order to rescue them from the present plight, the university has put before itself the following aims and objectives-

To provide avenues of education, especially higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India.
To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, tradition, culture, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies relating to the natural resources of the tribal areas.
To collaborate with national and international universities and organizations, especially for undertaking cultural studies and research on tribal communities.
To formulate tribal centric development models, publish reports and monographs and to organize conferences and seminars on issues relating to tribes and to provide inputs to policy matters in different spheres.
To take appropriate measures for promoting the members of tribal communities capable of managing, administering and looking after their own needs by access to higher education through a university of their own.
To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such other branches of learning as it may deem fit.
To take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching learning process in inter-disciplinary studies and researches and to pay special attention to the improvement of social, educational and economic conditions and welfare of the scheduled tribes within the Union of India.
The National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS) was established by Act 27 of 2005 of the Kerala State Legislature. By the same Act, the National Institute for Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) established by the Bar Council of Kerala Trust in 2002 merged with the NUALS. In 2008, an amendment streamlined the powers and functions of the authorities of the University and ensured the active involvement of the Government of Kerala. The University is recognized by the University Grants Commission under section 2(f) of the UGC Act. It is also a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU).

The main objects of the University are: (a) to advance and disseminate learning and knowledge of law and legal and judicial processes, professional legal education and their role in national development; (b) to develop in the student and research scholar a sense of responsibility to serve the society by developing skills with regard to advocacy, legal services, legislation, law reforms etc., and (c) to promote legal and judicial reforms needed to strengthen the administration of justice in India.

The Chief Justice of India is the Visitor and the Chief Justice of Kerala, the Chancellor of NUALS. The NUALS Campus is situated in Kochi - the industrial capital of Kerala and the seat of the Kerala high court - in a 10 acre plot in the Kinfras Hi-Tech Park at Kalamassery. At present the Academic Block, Hostels for Boys and Girls, Amenities Centre and Faculty Apartments are operational. The construction of the Administrative Block and library Block, with assistance from the UGC and State Government, is in progress. The NUALS campus provides adequate academic infrastructure - dedicated internet access, Wi-Fi Connectivity, on-line legal resources including Hein online, Westlaw India and Manupatra, a computer lab, besides a good collection of standard books and reports, both foreign and Indian.

To make the study of law relevant to social needs and encourage focused research, the University has established the following centres of study and research:

Centre for Law and Agriculture
Centre for Law and Development
Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Law Reforms
Inter-disciplinary Centre for Police Studies
Centre for Continuing Legal Education and Extension
Centre for Consumer Protection Law and Policy
The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Meghalaya was established under the provisions of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University Act, 2005 (Meghalaya Act No. 12 of 2005) vide Notification No. EDN. 261/2004/124 dated 22.02.2006 of the Government of Meghalaya. The University is sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India, a non-profit Educational Society established in 1984 under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Public Societies Registration Act, 1350F (Act of 1350F).

- Headquarter and Campuses: The Headquarter of the University is at Tura, West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative and job-oriented educational programmes, research, consulting, publishing and developing a cadre of professionals with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct.
- Website: www.iumeghalaya.edu.in
- Status: The University is empowered by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the award of degrees under Section 22 of the UGC Act 1956.
- Finances: As per the provisions of the Act, the University is a self-financing University supported by the Sponsor Society.
- RTI Act 2005: The University has complied with the provisions of the Right to Information Act 2005. The University has implemented the policy on Prohibiting Discrimination and Sexual Harassment. The University has also implemented the policy on Prevention of Ragging.

Contribution of the University
- Providing quality higher education
- Providing State-of-the-art campus with the requisite infrastructure
- Employment generation
- Contributing to Socio-economic development
- Assisting the development of service sector through manpower training
- Close Industry interface.

Membership
The University is a member of the Federation of Universities (Fed Uni).
The ICFAI University, Nagaland has been established under the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Nagaland Act 2006 passed by Legislative Assembly of Nagaland. The University has been notified under Notification No. HE/9-2/2004 (vol.1) Dated, 19-06-2008. The University is empowered by UGC for award of degrees under Section 22 of UGC Act 1956.

The ICFAI University, Nagaland is included in the list of universities maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The University is a member of the Federation of Universities, India.

The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct.

The Visitor of the University is H.E. The Governor of Nagaland.

The University is administered as per the Act, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Governors is headed by the Chancellor and has the Vice-Chancellor and others as members. The Board of Management is headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters.

The University offers Bachelor’s and Master’s Degree Programs in management and computer science. The University awards Bachelor’s and Master’s Degree to the students who successfully complete the relevant Program, subject to the University Regulations.
The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Jharkhand (hereinafter referred to as the University) was established under the provisions of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University Act, 2006 (Jharkhand Act No. 08 of 2007), vide Notification dated June 17, 2008 of the Government of Jharkhand. The University is sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), a not-for-profit educational society established in 1984 under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Public Societies Registration Act, 1950 F (Act No.1 of 1950F) with the objective of imparting training in finance and management to students, working executives and professionals in India.

The ICFAI University, Jharkhand is included in the list of universities maintained by University Grants Commission (UGC) under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide their letter no F.8-17/2009(CPP-I) dated 01 Dec. 2009.

The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of professionals with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct a number of educational programs are offered in management, finance, banking, insurance, accounting, law, information technology, arts, commerce, education and science & technology at bachelor's and master's levels on full-time campus and distance learning formats.
The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Mizoram (hereinafter referred to as the University) was established under the provisions of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Mizoram Act 2006, (Act No. 4 of 2006), vide Notification No. B.12012/2/2006-EDC, dated 19.10.2006. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Mizoram is sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI), a not-for-profit educational society established in 1984 under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F (Act No.1 of 1350F) with the objective of imparting training in finance and management to students, working executives and professionals in India.

The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of professionals with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct.

A number of educational programs are offered in management, finance, banking, insurance, accounting, law, information technology, arts, commerce, education and science & technology at bachelor’s and master’s levels on full-time campus and distance learning formats.
The ICFAI University, Sikkim has been established under Section 4 (2) of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Sikkim Act 2004 (Act 9 of 2004) passed by Legislative Assembly of Sikkim. The mission of the University is to offer world class, innovative, career-oriented professional post graduate and undergraduate programs through inclusive technology-aided pedagogies to equip students with the requisite professional and life skills as well as social sensitivity and high sense of ethics. The University will strive to create an intellectually stimulating environment for Research, particularly into areas bearing on the socio-economic and cultural development of the state and the nation.

The ICFAI University (hereinafter referred to as the University) refers to the Universities sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) in Dehradun, Tripura, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Raipur, Jaipur and Himachal Pradesh under respective State legislations. The Government of Orissa passed The Icfai University, Sikkim Act 2004 (Act 9 of 2004) passed by Legislative Assembly of Sikkim. The University is empowered by UGC for award of degrees under Section 22 of UGC Act 1956. The University is a member of the Federation of Universities, India. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct. The Visitor of the University is H.E. The Governor of Sikkim. The University is administered as per the Act, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Governors is headed by the Chancellor and others as members. The Board of Management is headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters. The University offers Bachelor's Degree Programs in management, information technology, hospitality & tourism management, science & technology and law. Also the University offers 2 year campus-based MBA Program at Gangtok.

Vice Chancellor : Shri S. G. Tashi
Registrar : Brig. S. Joshi

General Information

The ICFAI University, Sikkim has been established under Section 4 (2) of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Sikkim Act 2004 (Act 9 of 2004) passed by Legislative Assembly of Sikkim. The University has been notified under Notification No.GOS/DTE/2003/VI(18)/1812, Dated, 20-01-2005. The University is empowered by UGC for award of degrees under Section 22 of UGC Act 1956. The University is a member of the Federation of Universities, India. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct. The Visitor of the University is H.E. The Governor of Sikkim. The University is administered as per the Act, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Governors is headed by the Chancellor and has the Vice-Chancellor and others as members. The Board of Management is headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters. The University offers Bachelor’s Degree Programs in management, information technology, hospitality & tourism management, science & technology and law. Also the University offers 2 year campus-based MBA Program at Gangtok.
The ICFAI University, Tripura (referred to hereafter as the University) was established in 2004 through an Act of State Legislature (Tripura Act 8 of 2004). The University has been approved by the University Grants Commission, under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

The ICFAI University, Tripura is included in the list of universities maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956, vide their letter No. F.9-7/2006 (CPP-I) dated October 30, 2006. The Distance Education Council (DEC) has approved the programs of the ICFAI University, Tripura. The Bar Council of India has accorded its approval for imparting three year and five year Law Courses at ICFAI University, Tripura and award degrees in law. The University has received the approval of NCTE to offer the Bachelors Program in Education through its constituent college the Icfai College of Education. The ICFAI University, Tripura is included in the list of approved institutions maintained by NCTE. The University is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, London, the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi and the Federation of Universities, India. The University believes in creating and disseminating knowledge and skills in core and frontier areas through innovative educational programs, research, consulting and publishing, and developing a new cadre of citizens with a high level of competence and deep sense of ethics and commitment to the code of professional conduct. The Visitor of the University is H.E. The Governor of Tripura. The University is administered as per the Act, Statutes and Rules. The Board of Governors is headed by the Chancellor and has Vice-Chancellor and others as members. The Board of Management is headed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Academic Council is responsible for all academic matters.

The University offers Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral programs in management, finance, science and technology, information technology, education, law and other areas. The University campus based at Agartala is a lush green campus spread over 32 acres at Kamalghat Sadar, Tripura. It has over 6 lakhs sq. ft. of built-up area with academic blocks, workshops, laboratories, faculty rooms, auditorium, seminar halls, computer labs with latest computing facility, well equipped library, canteen, sports and recreation facilities. The campus also provides latest teaching aids and is Wi-Fi enabled. The University is being widely recognized as an institution devoted to quality research and teaching. The University gives utmost importance to Industry-University interface.
The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences was established under the WBNUJS Act, 1999 (West Bengal Act IX of 1999) adopted by the West Bengal Legislature in July, 1999.

The University was notified under Clause (f) of Section 2 of the UGC Act, 1956 in August 2004 and has been granted permanent affiliation by the Bar Council of India in July 2005.

The Chief Justice of India is the Chancellor of NUJS and is also the Chairman of the General Council, the supreme policy-making body of the University. Professor Dr. P. Ishwara Bhat is the Vice Chancellor of the University.

The objectives of the University inter alia are to:

• advance and disseminate learning and knowledge of law and legal processes and their role in national development.
• promote legal knowledge and to make law and the legal process efficient instruments of social development.
• develop in the student and research scholar a sense of responsibility to serve society in the field of law by developing skills with regard to advocacy, legal service, legislation, law reforms and the like.
• promote inter-disciplinary study of law in relation to management, technology, international cooperation and development.

Vice Chancellor : Prof. (Dr.) P. Ishwara Bhat
Acting Registrar : Dr. R. Parameswaran
For the purposes of affiliating, teaching and ensuring proper and systematic instruction, training and research in Modern System of Medicine, Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Ayurvedic System of Medicine, Unani System of Medicine, Nursing Education, Pharmacy Education, Dental Education, Education on Laboratory Technology, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy and Education on other paramedical courses 'THE WEST BENGAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES ACT - 2002' was passed by the West Bengal Legislature and the West Bengal University of Health Sciences came into existence on 1st January, 2003 at DD-36, Sector-1, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 064.

From 2003 the University took up the responsibility of undergraduate, postgraduate and post-doctoral courses including the Ph. D. programme in Modern System of Medicine, Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Ayurvedic System of Medicine, Unani System of Medicine, Nursing Education, Pharmacy Education, Dental Education, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy and Education on other paramedical courses like Occupational Therapy and Prosthetics-Orthotics in the state of West Bengal.

Since 2003 the University affiliated a number of new colleges throughout the state and as a result, the number of seats in MBBS, BDS, BAMS, BPT, B.Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing, M.Sc. (Nursing) and B. Pharm courses increased considerably. Some MD/ MS seats in different subjects of Modern Medicine and Homoeopathy have also been added. New courses like Post-doctoral Certificate Course in Neuro-anaesthesia, MPT and Master of Audiology and Speech Language Pathology have been introduced. Some more are also in the pipeline.

The University hopes to foster and develop an intellectual climate conducive to the pursuit of scholarship and excellence, either independently or jointly with other centers of excellence of higher learning.
The Thiruvalluvar University was established at Vellore by Government of Tamilnadu in October 2002 under the Thiruvalluvar University Act, 2002 (Government of Tamilnadu Act 32 / 2002). The Post Graduate Extension Centre of the University of Madras, which was functioning in Vellore before 2002 formed the core of Thiruvalluvar University. The University was inaugurated on 16.10.2002 as a State University by our Honorable Chief Minister SELVI DR. J. JAYALALITHAA.

The University is located in a Sprawling Campus of about 112.68 acres at the Serkkadu near Vallimalai about sixteen km away from the Vellore City on the Ranipet-Chittoor Trunk Road. The University named after the great Tamil Saint "Thiruvalluvar"is enshrined with the motto "கைடயெர்பவகுறேறா".

In the University, every effort is harnessed to make Educational Institution as temple of learning. The aim of this University is to provide facilities for advancement in Research and dissemination of Knowledge with focus on the Economic and Social upliftment of the society.

The Thiruvalluvar University has been seven departments, Tamil, English, Economics, Zoology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Bio-Technology. 98 arts and Science college are affiliated to this university, of which 10 are government Arts and science colleges, 9 are aided Arts and science colleges, 3 are oriental title colleges, 72 are self financing Arts and Science Colleges and the remaining 4 are University Constituent colleges. A Post Graduation Extension Centre of this /university is functioning at Villupuram.

The Thiruvalluvar Institution of Distance Education (TIDE) of Thiruvalluvar University has come into existence from the academic year 2011-12.
Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University was established in 2012. The initial Ordinance of 2012 was replaced in April 2013 by the Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University Act 2013.

The University came into being on 1st November 2012. The primary objective of the University is the promotion of study and research of Malayalam language, literature and Kerala culture. The territorial limits of the University extend to the whole of India. Malayalam University envisages only postgraduate level of education in various fields like Malayalam language, literature, media, humanities and the social sciences through the medium of Malayalam. The cultural and intellectual heritage of Kerala is a major area identified for postgraduate and specialized study.

The University is mandated to take up advance research projects as well as action research to study, document and preserve various cultural expressions and manifestations. Besides, the University will also take up research work to make Malayalam resilient to the possibilities of IT.

Objectives

- make the study of Malayalam language, literature and culture more relevant,
- offer postgraduate courses with high academic quality,
- offer job-oriented diploma courses,
- take up culturally and academically relevant projects,
- initiate research in critical areas,
- undertake publication of books and journals,
- pursue activities aimed at enriching Malayalam language to the needs of the day,
- encourage translation of Malayalam works into other Indian and foreign languages,
- and take up such studies, activities and projects that would make Malayalam capable of handling any area of knowledge at all levels.
he origin of the Vidyapeeth dates back to pre-independence period – 1921 when immediately after the demise of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, his follower Mahatma Gandhi mooted the idea of establishing a university in his memory. As we all are aware one of the postulates of the four fold formula conceived by Lokmanya Tilak was National Education and the other three being Swaraj, Swadeshi and Boycott. The delegates of the first Maharashtra Provincial Conference on 6th May 1921 under the presidency of Shrimat Shankaracharya of Karveer Peeth decided to have National University in Maharashtra and thus the present day Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth (TMV) was established. Since inception, TMV the public funded university had world renowned scholar Shri Shankaracharya Vidyashankar Bharati alias Dr. Kurtakoti as its first Chancellor. This post has been held by other eminent personalities of great intellect and recognition at the national level such as the great Sanskrit Scholar Bharatacharya Shri. C. V. Vaidya, the first premier of Bombay Presidency Shri. B. G. Kher, Dr. M. S. alias Lokanayak Bapusaheb Aney, a great Sanskrit scholar and a historian Maha Mahopadhyay Datto Vaman Potdar, and Honorable Shri. Y. B. Chavan, Shri. S. B. Chavan, Shri. Shivraj Patil, Shri. Sushilkumar Shinde – all Union Home Ministers. During the pre-independence period, degrees awarded in the faculties of Arts, Management, Commerce and Engineering as well as the research works in Sanskrit and Ayurveda were world acclaimed and recognized. Similarly, in the post-independence period, the degrees of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth were equivalent to the degrees of other statutory universities. Though late, it was only in the year 1987 that the University Grants Commission took cognizance of significant work of TMV in the fields of Sanskrit, Ayurveda, Social Sciences and Distance Education and thereby on its recommendations, the Government of India conferred the “Deemed to be University” status upon Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth. With this conferment of “Deemed to be University” status, the Vidyapeeth gained recognition at national level.

The concept of Non-formal Education was first discussed at national level only in the year 1985 and thereby the TMV contributed to this national vision by launching distance education course (B.A.). TMV takes pride in the fact that distance education programme was launched prior to the establishment of IGNOU at national level and YCMOU at state level. Since establishment, TMV had very rich human resources, however, being a public funded university, Vidyapeeth could not make any significant progress owing to financial constraints. It is true that on one hand the Vidyapeeth had limited resources and on the other hand less support was rendered by Central/State Government.
Higher education in Tripura had a late start. Maharaja Bir Bikram (MBB) College, the first degree college in the State, started functioning under the University of Calcutta only in 1947. Not that there was no attempt in the past in Princely Tripura to establish any higher educational institution. As early as 1901, Radhakishore Manikya made an attempt to establish a degree college in the-then tiny capital town Agartala; but as the proposal did not fulfill the necessary requirements, it did not get approval from the Calcutta University. In 1937, Bir Bikramkishore Manikya, the last Maharaja of Tripura, had planned for establishing a college again at Agartala and an area of 254 acres of land, consisting of undulated tilla land having interposed lakes almost all around, in the eastern part of Agartala, was earmarked for that under the “Vidyapattan Scheme”. A committee under the name “Vidyapattan Governing Committee” consisting of 10 members with the Minister as its President was appointed by the Maharaja to carry out the scheme of higher education and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at its disposal at the first instance. On 7 May, 1937, Maharaja Bir Bikram laid the foundation-stone of the college under the scheme. But with the outbreak of the Second World War (1939-45), the work of construction had to be abandoned. The vulnerability of Tripura became apparent after the fall of Burma to the Japanese in 1942. The ground floor of the unfinished College building was converted into an Army Hospital for British Army moving to and from Burma. When the Second World War was over, the construction work could not be started immediately due to certain difficulties and on 17 May, 1947, Maharaja Bir Bikram breathed his last and Tripura became restive for various reasons. As a result, the entire scheme of “Vidyapattan” could not be implemented into reality in time. The MBB College (popularly known as the “Dream College”), affiliated to the Calcutta University, was once the only college in the State. As time progressed, to meet the growing demands of a large number of students – who after the partition of the country had migrated to Tripura from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)—some other colleges came into being at private initiatives, e.g. Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya at Kailasahar in 1950; Belonia College at Belonia in 1964; Ramthakur College at Agartala in 1967 – and all were affiliated to the Calcutta University. That showed the urge of the people for higher education because, compared to the national average, along with the growth of population in the state, the literacy rate of Tripura was also higher since independence despite economic backwardness of the common people. As the students and people of the state were pressing hard for quite sometime since the seventies of the last century to uplift the existing three private degree Colleges of state into government colleges; in 1982 the three private degree colleges of Tripura were taken over by the state government, in spite of its limited means. Thus all the degree colleges in Tripura became ultimately government colleges at that time.
The newly established Tumkur University is marching towards the spread of higher education, with its vision “Sevastu Me Jnanavijnanadhara”. The University blossomed in the era of globalization in which the economies of the world are being transformed from their original closed self sustaining structure to the globalized context, where they can expose themselves to the competitive world. This transition forced the arena of knowledge emphasizing itself to more of its application than of accumulation of facts. Tumkur University in order to cope with the present global environment, is attempting to the integrated and interdisciplinary approaches in the dissemination of knowledge with the aim of achieving overall human personality development.

Tumkur is a historical centre possessing the rich cultural heritage which had valiant historical events of different kingdoms and humane social setup of incomparable stature with many reigns and regions. In globalized environment the newly established Tumkur University has paved the way for realizing the vision at the international arena to the human welfare.

It was started during the year 2004 as a separate entity to cater the needs of thousands of young aspirants of higher education in the area. The University is having its administrative head quarters at Vishwavidyanilaya Karyalaya, University Science College Campus, BH Road, Tumkur 572103. At present the offices of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Registrar (Evaluation), the Finance Officer and other staff housed in it.

Vision:
“TO CREATE A GENERATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES TO SUCCESSFULLY MEET THE GLOBAL CHALLENGES”

Mission:
- To transform guiding vision into action plan through a band of community of teachers who are professionally competent and conscientiously upright.
- To promote high quality of research for sustainable development of a society.
- To bridge the gap between academic knowledge and professional skill.
- To create adequate academic and physical infrastructure for high level performance.
- To promote and develop outreach and extension activities for disadvantaged groups of society.
- To introduce reformatory and innovative measures for balanced development.
- To build institutional networking for knowledge sharing.
In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of the Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Mukta Vishwavidyalya Adhiniyam 1999. (Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam Sankhya 10 of 1999) as passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature and assented to by the Governor on March 24, 1999.

THE UTTAR PRADESH RAJARSHI TANDON OPEN UNIVERSITY

ACT, 1999

(UP.ACT No. 10 OF 1999)

[As passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature]

AN

ACT

to provide for the establishment of an Open University in Uttar Pradesh for the introduction and promotion of distance education systems and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Objectives

- The University shall promote dissemination of learning and knowledge through distance education system to a large segment of the population and shall, in organizing its activities, have due regard to the objects specified in the schedule.
- The University shall Endeavour through education, research, training and extension to play a positive role in the development of the state, and, based on the rich heritage of the state, to promote and advance culture of the people of India and its human resources and towards this end, it shall ...
- Provide access to higher education for large segment of the population, and in particular, the disadvantaged groups such as those living in remote and rural areas including working people, house-wives and other adults who wish to upgrade or acquire knowledge through studies in various fields.
- Promote acquisition of knowledge in a rapidly developing and changing society and continually offer opportunity for upgrading knowledge, training and skills in the context of innovations, research and discovery in all fields of human endeavors.
Established under Gujarat Private University (Amendment) Act No. 25 - 2011 Government of Gujarat and approved under section 22 of UGC Act 1956. Twenty first century and globalization has created the need for evolution of newer centers of learning and higher education in the country. The establishment of Uka Tarsadia University in 2011 by the Bardoli Pradesh Kelavani Mandal with the help of generous donation from B U Patel, USA is an effort towards meeting the growing demand for quality education. The University offers admissions in a comprehensive array of academic programs across the disciplines of Management, Computer Science, Engineering and Technology, Bio Technology, Micro Biology, Science, Pharmacy, Commerce, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Physical Education and others that lead students to self-enrichment and productive careers in their respective professions, government, business and industry. Located in the Southern region of the state of Gujarat in India, the university provides educational opportunities to over 5000 students. More than 300 faculty members of the university represent an eclectic mix of professional and academic, national and international experiences.

Bardoli Pradesh Kelavani Mandal (BPKM) is a Public Trust established in 1960 to cater to the educational needs of the tribal belt of South Gujarat region. In the beginning, it started graduate and postgraduate programs in Arts, Commerce, Science and Pharmacy. The year 1999 saw a major paradigm shift with the birth of Maliba Campus, Gopal Vidyanagar. It was nothing short of a miracle. The campus had little except a humble wish to contribute to Bardoli that seemed to lack almost everything in terms of professional education. Many years have gone by since that humble beginning. These years have witnessed miraculous growth in the number of courses offered to the students at the campus. In this sort span, Pharmacy College, Business Administration College, Computer Science and Information Technology College, Institute of Biotechnology, Nursing College, Sports College and Engineering and Technology College were established at the campus. A gigantic leap was taken by the trust in the year 2008, when it envisioned Maliba Campus to become a full-fledged University - 'Uka Tarsadia University'. The dream was realized on 28th March 2011 when the Government of Gujarat passed the Act in legislature and recognized Uka Tarsadia University.

Maliba Campus takes pride not so much in its huge edifices or its capacious campus, but in its spirit to serve humanity. BPKM always ensures that anyone who steps in this campus experience our compassion for humanity, love for truth, and feeling of respect for each member of the organization.
It was Her Excellency Maharani Kempa Nanjammani Vani Vilasa Sannidhi the Regent of Mysore in 1899 who donated 30 acres of land for Experimental Agricultural Station at Hebbal and appointed Dr Lehmann, German Scientist to initiate research on soil crop response with Laboratory in the Directorate of Agriculture. Later in 1906, Dr Leslie Coleman, Canadian Entomologist and Mycologist who succeeded Dr Lehmann and served with missionary zeal for 25 years. This Experimental Station was allotted 202 acres with 30 acres of wetland, receiving rainfall of 808 mm later. In 1913, Sir M Vishveshwaraiah, the then Diwan of Mysore (1912-1919) played the key role in establishing the Mysore Agriculture residential School at Hebbal in 1913 and appointed Dr Leslie Coleman, the first Director of Agriculture, Mysore to head this School to offer Licentiate in Agriculture for 15 students annually. In 1946: Mr MA Srinivasan, Minister of Agriculture, took initiative to establish Agriculture College, Hebbal, for offering four year professional degree program in Agriculture affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1956, Sri Kengal Hanumanthaiah, the Chief Minister, decided to construct a new building for Agriculture College, and laid the Foundation Stone on 25/Jan/1956. In 1961, GOI constituted Agricultural University Committee headed by Dr Ralph Cummings of Rockefeller Foundation. The Committee visited Hebbal Bangalore in June 1961 and submitted a favorable report for formation of Agricultural University at Hebbal. In 1963, Government of Mysore headed by Sri S Nijalingappa, CM, in April decided to establish UAS along the lines of Land Grant College system of USA and passed the University of Agricultural Sciences Bill (Act No. 22) which received assent of the President of India on 25th May 1963 to become the Law. The CM granted 1300 acres to Gandhi Krishi Vigjana Kendra Campus. In 1964, Government appointed Dr KC Naik, MSc, Ph.D (Bristol) working with USAID as the first Vice Chancellor on 12th June 1964. The UAS was inaugurated by Dr Zakir Hussain, the Vice President of India on the 21st Aug 1964 in the august presence of Mr Chester Bowles, the then US Ambassador to India and Sri S Nijalingappa, the then CM. In 1969: Smt Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, inaugurated GKVK campus on 12th July. In 1958, Veterinary College, Hebbal was established. On October 1, 1965, the Colleges of Agriculture at Hebbal, and Dharwad, Veterinary College at Hebbal, 35 research stations located all over Karnataka and 45 ICAR schemes which were with the State Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries were transferred to the newly established University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. Later, Marine Product Processing Training Centre (MPPTC) at Mangalore and the Krishi Vignana Kendra, Hanumanamatti, Dharwad District were transferred to the University. The University established Fisheries College at Mangalore in 1969 to offer Bachelor of Fisheries Science training and the Agricultural Engineering Institute at Raichur to offer three year diploma in Agricultural Engineering.
The University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad was established on October 1, 1986. The University has 5 Colleges, 30 Research Stations, 6 Extension Education Units, 5 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and ATIC.

The University has its jurisdiction over 7 Districts namely Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, and Uttar Kannada in northern Karnataka. Greater diversity exists in soil types, climate, topography cropping and farming situations. The jurisdiction includes dry-farming to heavy rainfall and irrigated area. Important crops of the region include sorghum, cotton, rice, pulses, chilli, sugarcane, groundnut, sunflower, wheat, safflower etc. The region is also known for many horticultural crops.

Considerable progress has been registered in the field of education, research and extension from this University.

Graduates from this university are appointed as agriculture scientists, agriculture officers in state and central governments, banks and other financial institutions such as insurance companies. With the setting up of commodity exchanges in India, degree holders in agriculture are in greater demand.
Allahabad University has always occupied an esteemed place among the universities of India for over a century now. Established on 23rd September 1887, it is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University. The credit for conceiving a large Central College at Allahabad, eventually to develop into a University, is due to Sir William Muir, then Lt. Governor of United Provinces. As a result of his initiative the foundation stone of the Muir Central College (named after him) was laid on Dec. 9 1873 by His Excellency Lord Northbrook. Sir William Muir said on that occasion: "The establishment of a central college at Allahabad has been my earnest desire ever since I assumed my present office. Shortly after coming here I found that a strong wish prevailed among the chief people of the place for a better means of education at Allahabad; and being myself deeply impressed with the same conviction, I took occasion at the first Darbar which I held here to urge upon those present the necessity of showing that they were sincere and in earnest, by contributing to the work. The appeal was widely and liberally met, a considerable sum was subscribed and address was presented to me in 1869, praying for the establishment of the college here." On September 23, 1887 Act XVIII was passed which established the Allahabad University. Like the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Allahabad University also started as a degree conferring institution. Its first entrance examination was held in March 1889. In 1904 the Indian Universities Act was passed which limited the territorial jurisdiction of Allahabad University to the United Provinces of Agra and Awadh, the Central Provinces including Berar, Ajmer, Mewar and most of the states of Rajputana and Central Indian Agencies. Between 1887 and 1927 at least thirty-eight different institutions and colleges of this area were affiliated to Allahabad University. With the promulgation of the Allahabad University Act in 1921, the Muir Central College lost its independent existence. Between 1922-27 the University had its internal and external wings which were subsequently separated from the University to give the latter a purely unitary, and residential character. In fact the Allahabad University was started with a preliminary loan of Rs. 5240/- from the government to meet its expenses.

The loans were repaid in two years. Henceforth, its main source of its income was from the examination fees and sale of Prospectus & Calendar. Being an examining body it met its incidental expenses easily.
Burdwan is an anglicised version of the Sanskrit Vardhamana and the corresponding Bardhaman in Bengali. The origin of this name dates back to sixth century BC and is ascribed to the twenty-fourth Jain Tirthankar, or Vardhamanswami, who spent some time in Astikagrama, according to the the Jain Kalpasutra. This place has been renamed as Vardhamana in his honour. A second view holds the literal meaning of the name, a prosperous and growing centre, to argue that this place represented a frontier colony of the progress of aryaniisation through the upper Ganga valley. However, the Aryans failed to proceed further east. So, the name was retained. Archeological evidences suggest that this region, forming a major part of Radh Bengal, could be traced even back to 4000-2000 BC. Burdwan is a place of mixed culture. The deuls (temples of rekha type) found here are quite reminiscent of Buddhist architecture. The various mosques and tombs remind us of Muslim culture. The old temples bear signs of Hinduism, mostly belonging to the Sakta and Vaishnava community. The famous Sufi Pir Baharam's tomb is here. The controversy on Kankalesswari Kali of whether it originally belonged to the Jains or Tantriks indicates again the town's multifaceted heritage. Indeed, Burdwan had witnessed, experienced and withstood quite a few historical thunderstorms in the past, mainly due to the Mughal, Pathan and Maratha intruders. The town of Bardhaman was visited at one time or another by many a notable of the Delhi Empire from Raja Todarmal to Daud Karnani, from Sher Afgan and Kutub-ud-din to Ajimuswan or the rebel Sheh Jahan. The celebrated tombs of Sher Afgan and Kutub-ud-din lying side by side in this township relate to a classic love-story of Mihr-ul-Nissa and Jehangir that made Sher Afgan, the first husband of the great lady, a dead third person. The lady, who once lived here, later ruled India as Jehangir's wife for quite sometime, but with a new name Noor Jahan (Light of the World) commensurate with her beauty and culture. Burdwan's present panoramic view and modernisation owe mainly to the Raj family. The Burdwan Raj started with Sangam Rai, a Khattri Kapur of Kotti in Lahore, who established the Burdwan House. The year 1657 recorded this Raj first. Among the descendents, Mahtab Chand Bahadur and later Bijoy Chand Mahtab struggled their best to make this region culturally, economically and ecologically healthier. Sadhaka Kamalakanta as composer of devotional songs and Kashiram Das as a poet and translator of the great Mahabharata were possibly the best products of such an endeavour. The society at large also continued to gain the fruits. We find, among others, the great rebellious poet Kazi Nazrul Islam and Kala-azar-famed U. N. Brahmachari as the relatively recent illustrious sons of this soil. The town became an important center of North-Indian classical music as well.
The Court of Directors of the East India Company sent a despatch in July, 1854 to the Governor-General of India in Council, suggesting the establishment of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. In pursuance of that despatch, the University of Calcutta was founded on JANUARY 24, 1857.

The University adopted in the first instance, the pattern of the University of London and gradually introduced modifications in its constitution Calcutta University Act.

The University of Calcutta was established by an Act of the Legislative Council (Act No II of 1857) of the then British India. A supplementary Act empowering the University to confer some additional degrees was passed in 1860. Another Act was passed in 1884 by which the University was authorised to confer honorary Degree of Law.

The University Act of 1904 empowered the University to make necessary arrangements for the instruction of students, and though most of the teaching continued to be imparted in the affiliated colleges, teaching in some of the higher branches began to be organised under the University management.

The Calcutta University Act, 1951, which came into operation from March, 1954 brought about important changes in the constitution and character of the University. The Act provided for Postgraduate teaching in some of the affiliated colleges along with the University Colleges.

The Calcutta University Act, 1966 was passed with a view to providing for the reorganisation of the University that came into force on September 18, 1968. The University is now being governed by the Calcutta University Act, 1979 as amended up to 31 May, 2006.

The Act provided for the reconstitution of the University to enable it to function more efficiently in the fields of teaching, training and research in various branches of learning and courses of study and extending higher education to meet the growing needs of the society and to make the constitution of various authorities and bodies of the University more democratic.
Universities and Departments of the University of Kerala operating in the Chancellor’s Office, the Administration Block, Pareeksha Bhavan, School of Distance Education, Academic Staff College, Educational and Multimedia Research Centre, Computer Centre, and the University Library.


The University of Calicut is the largest University in Kerala. Established in the year 1968, it is the second university to be set up in Kerala. The University aims to nurture excellence in education and research in its catchment areas of Northern Kerala, historically consigned to the periphery of Kerala’s academic map.

The University lays its emphasis on fostering quality human resource and promoting productive research that benefit both local communities and wider humanity.

The University was created through a Government plan bifurcating Kerala University. As per the plan, the four post-graduate departments of the University of Kerala operating in Calicut were annexed to the new University along with fifty four constituent colleges spread across seven northern Districts. With ‘Nirmaya Karmana Sree’ as its motto, the University has been able to surmount all challenges and emerge as the largest residential cum affiliating University in Kerala. With 30 post graduate departments and 373 affiliated colleges it has become a beacon of hope and enlightenment for hundreds of thousands of young men and women in North Kerala.

The University campus, located at Tenhipalam, 24 km south of Calicut is the main hub of academic activities. Situated here besides the 28 postgraduate teaching and research departments are: the Vice- Chancellor’s Office, the Administration Block, Pareeksha Bhavan, School of Distance Education, Academic Staff College, Educational and Multimedia Research Centre, Computer Centre, and the University Library.

The University of Delhi is the premier university of the country and is known for its high standards in teaching and research and attracts eminent scholars to its faculty. It was established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential university by an Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly. The President of India is the Visitor, the Vice President is the Chancellor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is the Pro-Chancellor of the University. Ever since its inception, a strong commitment to excellence in teaching and research has made the University of Delhi a role-model and path-setter for other universities in the country. Its rich academic tradition has always attracted the most talented students who later on went on to make important contributions to their society. When the University took birth, only three colleges existed in Delhi then: St. Stephen’s College founded in 1881, Hindu College founded in 1899 and Ramjas College founded in 1917, which were subsequently affiliated to it. The University thus had a modest beginning with just three colleges, two faculties (Arts and Science) and about 750 students. In October 1933, the University took birth, only three colleges existed in Delhi then: St. Stephen’s College founded in 1881, Hindu College founded in 1899 and Ramjas College founded in 1917, which were subsequently affiliated to it. The University thus had a modest beginning with just three colleges, two faculties (Arts and Science) and about 750 students. In October 1933, the University offices and the Library shifted to the Viceregal Lodge Estate, and till today this site houses the offices of the main functionaries of the University. The University has grown into one of the largest universities in India. At present, there are 16 faculties, 86 academic departments, 77 colleges and 5 other recognised institutes spread all over the city, with 132435 regular students (UG: 114494, PG: 17941) and 261169 students (UG: 258831, PG: 2338) in non-formal education programme. Sir Maurice Gwyer, the then Vice-Chancellor, realizing the importance of a distinguished faculty to act as role models, relentlessly searched for talent all over the country and roped in men of eminence to this University, such as Prof. D.S. Kothari in Physics, Prof. T.R. Sheshadri in Chemistry, Prof. P Maheshwari in Botany and Prof. M L Bhatia in Zoology. Five Departments namely Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Sociology and History have been awarded the status of the Centres of Advanced Studies. These Centres of Advanced Studies have carved a niche for themselves as centres of excellence in teaching and research in their respective areas. In addition, a good number of University departments are also receiving grants under the Special Assistance Programme of the UGC in recognition of their outstanding academic work. 10 Departments (Germanic & Romance Studies, Hindi, Persian, Geography, Music, East Asian Studies, Anthropology, Mathematics, B.R. Ambedkar, M.I.L.) are getting grants under DRS, 2 Departments (Buddhist Studies, English) are getting grants under DSA, 3 Departments (English, Buddhist Studies, Social Work) are getting grants under AISHSS and 3 Departments (African Studies, East Asian Studies, Developing Countries Research Centre) are getting grants under Area Studies Programmes. Department of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension and Women’s Studies & Development Centre of the University are also getting special funding from UGC.
Institute of Engineering & Management (IEM) has just got permission from the Government of Rajasthan to start a Private State University in the name and style of "University of Engineering and Management (UEM), Jaipur" for offering higher education courses in Engineering, Management, Medicine, Law, Sciences and Arts. This is a landmark achievement where an Eastern India based educational organization has opened a University in Western India. Institute of Engineering & Management (IEM) started as the first Private Engineering college in West Bengal and has been running Management and Engineering programmes for the last 21 years. IEM has been ranked "Outstanding Engineering Institute in Eastern India" by Star News and ranked Best among Private Engineering colleges in West Bengal by the Telegraph. The Business School of IEM has been ranked A+++ by Just Careers Magazine. Due to its track record of high quality education for more than two decades, IEM received written invitation from the Government of Rajasthan to open a high quality Technical University in Rajasthan. The University of Engineering & Management (UEM), Jaipur Act No 5 of 2012 was made and promulgated by the Governor of Rajasthan and notified in the Government Gazette on March 21, 2012 via notification No. F.2 (3) Vidhi 2/2012.University of Engineering & Management (UEM), Jaipur campus is a 32 acre lush green area, equipped with eminent technological facilities and beautiful ancient gothic architecture building, situated at Gurukul, Udaipuria, Sikar Road NH-11, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 303807. (7 kms. away from Chomu). The UEM campus is on the National highway NH-11 just 3.5 hours from New Delhi. The University is strategically located within driving distance of the recruitment hubs of India - New Delhi, Gurgaon, Noida, Jaipur. The University campus includes advanced laboratories and integrated libraries with latest journals, magazines and books. Students will be guided by highly experienced and renowned faculties. The students will be given full 24x7 reading support by the institution library. Not only imparting education, the University provides ample scope for recreational facilities like cricket, football, carom, volleyball and hockey. 2011-12 will be the University's founding (first) batch. The courses offered include B.Tech (CSE, ECE, Electrical, Civil, Mechanical & Agricultural) & M.Tech (CSE, ECE, Electrical, Civil, Mechanical & Agricultural), MBA and Ph.D. (Engg. & Mgmt.). For the first batch special features include a placement guarantee to students maintaining over 80% attendance or course fee refund. The founding batch will also be provided with home travel assistance once per semester to visit their hometown. The tuition fees of B.Tech is Rs 40,000 per semester and MBA Rs 70,000 per semester is amongst the lowest tuition fees in the country for studying B.Tech and MBA.
University of Gour Banga has been established by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly vide West Bengal Act XXVI of 2007.

The Appointed Date as per Kolkata Gazettee dated 14th March, 2007 is March 10, 2008. From this date all Sections of the Act except Section 1 and Section 57 have come into force.

The University Council as per Section 58(2) has come into effect from May 26, 2008 vide Kolkata Gazettee dated 28th May, 2008.

All the general degree colleges, law colleges and teachers training colleges in the District of Malda, Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur have been brought under affiliation of the University of Gour Banga vide Govt. Order No. 299-Edn(U)/EH/IU-37/08 dated 26-05-2008. Currently there are 34 affiliated colleges out of which 20 general degree colleges provide B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.C.A./B.B.A. / B.H.M. courses/12 colleges provide B.Ed. course/one college offers B.P.Ed. course and one college conducts 5 yrs.Integrated LL.B. (B.A. & LL.B. ) course.

Visit Courses of Study. U.G.Courses for more information. M.A. courses in English/History are offered by Malda College and M.A. courses in Bengali/History/Sanskrit are available in Balurghat College.

The University of Hyderabad, a premier institution of post graduate teaching and research in the country, was established by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 39 of 1974) on 2nd October, 1974 as a Central University, Wholly financed by the University Grants Commission.

The "objects of the University" as envisaged in the Act are:" to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit and by the example of its corporate life, and in particular to make special provisions for integrated courses in humanities and science in the educational programmes of the University and to take appropriate measures for promoting inter-disciplinary studies and research in the University."

The University is primarily a post-graduate research University. UoH conducts its own entrance examinations for all the courses during the month of February every year and interviews in the month of May every year. The University offers Integrated M.A/MSc, M.A, MSc, M.F.A, M.Tech, M.B.A, M.C.A, M.Phil and Ph.D degrees. Admission to UoH is highly selective and competitive. The University follows the reservation system given in the UGC guidelines while admitting students. The University follows the continuous assessment pattern where 40% of the marks are allotted for internal assessment and 60% for external examination. The students are graded on a 10.0 point scale with D being the lowest passing grade while A+ being the highest. The toppers of each of the post-graduate taught course in the general and reserved categories are awarded the University Gold Medal. The University is a public research university with high research activity in every department and awards about 300 doctorates every year.

The University library is a central facility to support teaching and research activities of the University. This present library building was inaugurated by his Excellency late Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then Vice President of India, on 21 October 1988 and named after late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Library is connected to Campus Network. The library also created learning environment by establishing Online Public Access Catalog (WebOPAC), OPAC Searching Area, Internet browsing area, Laptop zone with Wi-Fi facility, specialized workstations & software for visually-challenged students and by facilitating electronic resources, search services/tools.

The University provides instructions in such branches of learning as it deems fit and makes provision for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. The University stands for spiritual and material elements in life, thirst for knowledge and virtue under the backdrop of holy peaks of Trikuta Hills.

University of Jammu holds examinations, grants degrees, generates knowledge and confers diverse academic distinctions on persons who pursue approved courses of study in the University or in constituent colleges/institutions approved for the purpose also for those who appear as external/private candidates. It also confers honorary degrees or other distinctions on the persons of exceptional caliber.

The University also admits, maintains, recognizes, affiliates colleges and other institutions. It is primarily a research, teaching, affiliating, examining body involved in promotion of arts, science and other branches of learning. The University is open to all classes and creeds with the sole objective to carry people from darkness to light.
The University of Kalyani was established in 1960 with a campus area of over 378 acres in Kalyani town. It is well connected by road and railway, with a railway station very close to the University. The University is situated in a locality surrounded by a rural setting within a rural backdrop and it caters mostly to the students of rural and backward areas. Yet, its distance from Kolkata is only 45 km. This locational advantage of the University makes it particularly suitable for the 'Cafeteria Approach' to higher education. The University ensures on the one hand, the development of excellence, and on the other, contribution of higher education through dispersion of knowledge to rural areas in an open and flexible system. The University is also considering the possibility of upgrading some of its affiliated colleges with academic autonomy and postgraduate teaching. The University has completed four decades of commendable service to the development of higher education keeping in view the importance of the outlying rural economy and the needs and aspirations of the youth in the region. The University is presently offering twenty-three postgraduate programmes under four faculties, namely, Science, Arts & Commerce, Education, Engineering Technology and Management. Two more faculties of Law and Music & Fine Arts, also have been approved recently under the University Act and are in the process of crystallization. The total number of approved teaching posts at present is 217, catering to around 2000 postgraduate students. In its administrative set up, there are approximately 32 officers, and 517 staff on the pay-roll at the moment, which vindicates a streamlined academic administration as per the usual norms of teacher-student ratio and teacher-staff ratio.

The University is providing academic guidance and leadership to 46 (forty six) affiliated degree colleges located in the Districts of Nadia, Murshidabad and parts of North 24 Parganas. In addition engineering colleges were affiliated to this University for the last three years. Recently these colleges have been transferred to the newly set up West Bengal University of Technology. However, the current students of the colleges in the final two years are registered as students of Kalyani University and this University is responsible for running their academic programme. The standards of teaching in the affiliated colleges are monitored by a Council for Undergraduate Studies, Planning Board, and a nominated College Development Council (CDC) through a process of academic audit. After affiliating these colleges, the University has discontinued the undergraduate programmes of the university departments from 2000-2001. The University is now primarily focusing on strengthening postgraduate education and research and evolving as a centre of excellence in a rural backdrop.
The University of Kashmir is on the western side of the Dal Lake in the city of Srinagar. It has been awarded grade "A" by the NAAC in 2011.

The University of Kashmir, since its establishment, has been focused at Hazratbal and encompassing three adjacent areas viz. Amar Singh Bagh, Naseem Bagh and Mirza Bagh. This Campus is spread over 263 acres (1.06 km$^2$).

A major part of Amar Singh Bagh and Naseem Bagh constitute the Hazratbal campus which is laid out on the north-eastern bank of Dal Lake. Earlier, many postgraduate departments, research and other centres were housed in Naseem Bagh. But, the university resolved to develop Naseem Bagh into a heritage site and thereafter, many departments were shifted to other areas of the Hazratbal campus. As of April 2013 Zakura Campus is being developed on 300 kanals of land in close proximity to Hazratbal campus to meet expansion requirements of the University.

Mirza Bagh or "University Town" constitutes buildings housing quarters for the university staff.

South Campus of the University established on 259 kanals of land at Fateh Garh, Anantnag was started in October, 2008. North Campus of the University on 559 kanals at Delina, Baramulla was started in December, 2009. Three more campuses at Kupwara, Kargil and Leh are coming up.
One of the first 16 Universities in India, the University of Kerala was founded as the University of Travancore in the erstwhile princely state of Travancore (now southern part of Kerala and some neighbouring parts of state of Tamilnadu) in 1937. During the 7 decades since the University of Kerala grew and shrunk physically and transformed itself in many ways. It is difficult to summarise what the Kerala University is in a brief space.

The earliest origins of the University may be traced back to two institutions of modern learning in Kerala, the University College, Thiruvananthapuram and the Trivandrum Observatory. The University College was initially founded as the Maharaja’s Free School by Maharaja Swathi Thirunal in 1834, with Mr John Roberts. A Christian Missionary as Headmaster, and soon grew into a college in 1866, affiliated to the Madras University. When the University of Travancore was founded, the Departments of the college became the University Departments, only to switch back again when the transformation to University of Kerala happened in 1957.

The University College still retains its connection with the University as an affiliated college. The Trivandrum Observatory was founded in 1838 and had an internationally reputed scientist, John Caldecott FRS as its first Director. It became a part of the Travancore University, but for some time was administered as a independent government institution. It is now the oldest institution under the Kerala University.

The University of Travancore was established in 1937 by a promulgation of the Maharajah of Travancore, Sri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma who was also the first Chancellor of the University. Sir C. P Ramaswamy Ayyar, the then Diwan (Prime minister) of the State was the first Vice-Chancellor. He was an eminent scholar and an able administrator. It is said the Government made an unsuccessful attempt to invite Albert Einstein to be the first Vice-Chancellor.

The University was modelled after the best Universities of the United Kingdom, and even today retains some of these features. The affiliating system of the University however evolved to be different from the college system in British Universities.
The University of Kota was established in the year 2003 in a culturally rich heritage city Kota situated on the bank of holy river Chambal. The University came into existence through enactment of Government of Rajasthan vide order No. F.21 (2)Edu-4/2003 dated 29-0902003 under the provision of Section-4(1) AND 50(1) of the University of Kota, Kota Act, 2003. Presently, 175 colleges of six Districts of the State, namely, Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalaawar, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur are under the territorial jurisdiction of the University. The University has six faculties, namely, Arts, Science, Social Sciences, Commerce and Management, Law and Education. Various academic programmes are also being run at the campus and in the affiliated colleges of the University. Courses, namely, M.B.A., M.I.B., M.C.A., M.Sc. (Pure Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, Physics-Energy, Wildlife Life and Life Sciences), M.S.W., M.A/M.Sc. (Geography and Military Science) M.A. (Sociology and Heritage, Museology and Management), M.Phil. (Commerce, Chemistry, Physics, Geography, History, Political Science and Sociology), Diploma in Remote Sensing & GIS, LL.M., M.P.Ed., Ph.D. Programmes (Accountancy & Business Statistics, Economic Administration and Financial Management, Business Administration/Management, Law, English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Music, Urdu, Drawing and Painting, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Physics, Public Administration, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Geography, History, Home Science, Education, Library and Information Science, etc.) are being run in the university campus. The University of Kota is unfolding its wings in the area of research. University is now determined for meaningful and socially relevant research and enrolling students for Ph.D. programme through entrance examination as per the UGC guidelines. So far, the University has awarded 96 Ph.D. degrees and around 1116 scholars are pursuing Ph.D. in different disciplines with around 208 approved research supervisors. A large number of students are having research funding through various State and Central Government funding agencies. University departments are regularly organizing State and National level seminars & conferences and publishing comparable number of research articles in reputed journals. The University is receiving a large number of projects from different departments of Govt. of India, Govt. of Rajasthan and other agencies and is recognised by the Department of Science and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Sciences Technology, Govt. of India as a upcoming research center in Rajasthan. Dr. Anna Jonsson, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDS), Govt. of Sweden, Sweden has visited the University under the collaboration project. The motto of the University is "Satyam, Shivam and Sundarum" the search for truth, the quest for welfare and the urge for the best.
The idea of starting a University at Lucknow was first mooted by Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E. of Mahmudabad, who contributed an article to the columns of "The Pioneer" urging the foundation of a University at Lucknow. A little later Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and his well-known interest in all matters under his jurisdiction, specially in matters educational, gave fresh life and vigour to the proposal. The first step to bring the University into being was taken when a General Committee of educationists and persons interested in university education appointed for the purpose, met in conference at Government House, Lucknow, on November, 10, 1919. At this meeting Sir Harcourt Butler, who was in the chair, outlined the proposed scheme for the new university. A discussion followed, and it was resolved that Lucknow University should be a Unitary, Teaching, and Residential University of the kind recommended by the Calcutta University Mission, 1919, and should consist of Faculties of Arts, including Oriental Studies, Science, Medicine, Law, etc. A number of other resolutions was also passed and six sub-committees were formed, five of them to consider questions connected with the University and one to consider the arrangements for providing Intermediate Education. These sub-committees met during the months of November and December, 1919, and January, 1920; and the reports of their meetings were laid before a second Conference of the General Committee at Lucknow on January 26, 1920; their proceedings were considered and discussed, and the reports of five of the sub-committees were, subject to certain amendments, confirmed. The question of incorporation of the Medical College in the University, however, was for the time being left open for expression of opinion. At the close of the Conference donations of one lakh each from the Raja of Mahmudabad and Jahangirabad were announced. The resolutions of the first Conference together with the recommendations of the sub-committees as confirmed at the second Conference were laid before a meeting of the Allahabad University on March 12, 1920, and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider them and report to the Senate. The report of the sub-committee was considered at an extraordinary meeting of the Senate on August 7, 1920, at which the Chancellor presided, and the scheme was generally approved. In the meantime the difficulty of incorporating the Medical College in the University had been removed. During the month of April 1920, Mr. C.F. de la Fosse, the then Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, drew up a Draft Bill for the establishment of the Lucknow University which was introduced in the Legislative Council on August 12, 1920. It was then referred to a Select Committee which suggested a number of amendments, the most important being the liberalising of the constitution of the various University bodies and the inclusion of a Faculty of Commerce; this Bill, in an amended form, was passed by the Council on October 8, 1920.
The Public Petition dated 11-11-1839 initiated the establishment of Madras University. It was in January 1840 with Mr. George Norton as its President, that the University Board was constituted. In 1854 after a lapse of 14 years, the Government of India formulated a systematic educational policy for India and as a sequel to this on 5th September 1857 by an Act of Legislative Council of India, the University was established. The University was organised in the model of London University.

Madras University is the mother of almost all the old Universities of south India. The University area of jurisdiction has been confined to three Districts of Tamil Nadu in recent years. This is consequent to establishment of various universities in the State and demarcation of the University territories.

This University has been growing from strength to strength while widening its teaching and research activities. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu is the Chancellor of the University

The Vice-Chancellor who is appointed for a term is the Principal Executive Officer. The Registrar of the University, who is the Secretary of the Syndicate, is the custodian of all the records and Chief Administrator of the university. Yet another function, the examinations of the University, is managed by Office of the Controller of Examinations. The University imparts both Under Graduate and Post Graduate Education through the Affiliated Institutions which are spread over the Districts of Chennai, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram. Apart from teaching, research activities in Arts, Humanities, Science, Management and Technology shape the academic tenor of the University. A number of institutions affiliated to Madras University concentrate on research activities offering Ph.D., Programmes in their respective field of specialisation.

The University also offers teaching and research programmes in its four campuses. The 68 University Departments of study and research are spread over four campuses organised into 18 Schools each of which offer Post Graduate Courses in respective specialisation, part time and full time Ph.D. Programmes, Diploma and Certificate Programmes. Assessing the need for educating a large number of people in the country, the University offers both Under Graduate and Post Graduate programmes through the Institute of Distance Education. The Institute is popularly called IDE of Madras University.
The University of Mumbai (known earlier as University of Bombay) is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India. It was established in 1857 consequent upon "Wood's Education Dispatch", and it is one amongst the first three Universities in India. As a sequel to the change in the name of the city from Bombay to Mumbai, the name of the University has been changed from "University of Bombay" to "University of Mumbai", vide notification issued by the Government of Maharashtra and published in the Government Gazette dated 4th September, 1996.

The profile of this University carved out in 155 years of its functioning attests to its manifold achievements as the intellectual and moral powerhouse of the society. The University has always given its best to the country in general and to the city of Mumbai in particular by enthusiastically shouldering an ever-growing load of social values and opportunities. Initially, the University concentrated its efforts on controlling teaching at the undergraduate level and in conducting examinations. Later on it took up research and the task of imparting instructions at the Post-Graduate level. This resulted in the establishment of the University Departments beginning with the School of Sociology and Civics & Politics.

The independence of the country led to the re-organization of the functions and powers of the University with the passing of the Bombay University Act of 1953. It has two campuses of areas 243 acres and 14 acres at Vidyanagari and Fort respectively; sub-campuses/centers at Ratnagiri 20 acres, Thane 6.50 acres and Kalyan 6.26 acres with 56 University Departments & Institutes and 691 affiliated colleges. It has established its name in industrial & International collaborations and runs various professional courses.

The University was accorded 5 star status in 2001 & 'A' grade status in April 2012 by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). It has been granted University with Potential for Excellence (UPE) status by UGC and PURSE Scheme by DST. Many of its Departments are recognized under various national programmes, such as UGC-SAP at various levels, DST-FIST, etc. At national level, it has excelled in sports, cultural and outreach activities. In the last five years it has seen 104% increase in under-graduate students, 112% increase in post-graduate students and 147% increase in distance education students. There is 156% increase in the number of research papers published in International journals.
The University of Mysore was established on 27th July, 1916 during the benevolent reign of the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar (1884-1940). The genesis of the University of Mysore stems from a five year long in-depth reading and analysis on higher education across the globe. The mission of the University of Mysore, laid down in the 1916 regulations published in the Mysore Gazette Extraordinary, aims at 'promoting teaching and research in conventional and traditional domains of Arts, Humanities, Pure and Applied Sciences and Professional disciplines'. Sir M Visvesvaraya (1860-1962) played a decisive role in the launch of the University. The University, since then, has gone through different phases of development. Started with just two faculties, namely Arts and Science offering BA, BSc, BCom and BT courses, the University added Engineering faculty in 1917, MA programs at Maharaja's College, Mysore. In 1918, MSc program at Central College, Bangalore in 1919 and the faculty of Medicine in Mysore during1924, thus laying a firm foundation for the multi-faculty character of the university. In 1941, new courses leading to BA honours were added. During the post-independent period, from 1947-1960, the University enacted new Act of 1956 which ushered in academic autonomy. It also facilitated the introduction of PreUniversity System of education by abolishing intermediate courses. With the support of the University Grants Commission (UGC), which came into existence in 1956, post-graduate education was expanded significantly. In 1960, a major development was the conglomeration of all the post-graduate studies of the University at one location during the tenure of the ViceChancellorship of Dr. K.V. Puttappa. This location was christened "Manasagangotri" meaning `eternal spring of the mind' adjacent to Kukkarahalli lake within the heart of the heritage city of Mysore in a picturesque area of 739 acres. The year 1966 was commemorated as the Golden Jubilee year and a corpus fund of Rs 2.85 crores was instituted for awards and prizes under various categories.

Today the University has 42 Postgraduate Departments at the Main Campus, Manasagangotri, 2 Postgraduate Centres, viz., Tubinakere, Mandya, Hemagangotri, Hassan with 5 Postgraduate Departments each and one Satellite Centre at Chamarajanagar with 3 Postgraduate Departments. It is providing higher education to about 85000 students, of which over 10,000 are Postgraduates. As many as 1400 students are from 50 countries pursuing higher studies in this University. Some of these countries are China, Iran, Jordan, Thailand, Indonesia, Egypt, Syria, Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Kajkhastan, Kirghizia, Mongolia, Uganda, Yemon, Kenya, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal.
The University of North Bengal was established by Act of the Legislature of West Bengal in 1962 and assigned the mandate of providing teaching, training and research in various branches of advanced learning, and promoting the dissemination of knowledge to fulfill growing socio-economic and technical manpower needs in the six North Bengal Districts and the neighbouring state of Sikkim. The campus occupies an area of about 330 acres 9 km outside Siliguri and Bagdogra Airport in the Terai region of Darjeeling District. The University Act was revised under West Bengal Act of XXV of 1981 and it came into force with effect from September 16, 1981.

Occupying the latitudinal and longitudinal ranges of 24°40'20" [Malda] and 87°45'50"E [Malda] to 89°54'35"E [Koch Bihar], respectively, the region includes 6 distinct climate regions ranging from tropical to rival within its span from the Barind plain of Bengal to the High Himalaya. It consequently witnesses an altitudinal range of 21 msl. along the Ganga watered in Malda District up to 8467 msl. at the Kanchendzonga peak in Sikkim. Normal annual precipitation in the region varies from just 1453 mm in Malda District to 3508 in Koch Bihar District, crossing 5600 mm p.a. in the Eastern hill tracts that neighbour Bhutan. With its proximity to the southermost sweep of the Himalaya and to the Bay of Bengal, the North Bengal region plays a critical role in the formation and circulation of the South West monsoon system. Heavy precipitation and runoff near the Himalayan ranges has led to the undulating topography of the region and to the formation of vast floodplains around the rivers of the Ganga-Brahmaputra interfluve which drain the region. Of these, the principal rivers flow within the Tista basin.

The University has played a pioneering role since inception in spreading higher education and inculcating scientific attitudes within the predominantly rural areas that comprise its vast jurisdictional territory. Well over 36,000 undergraduate students and over 1500 postgraduate students and scholars now enrol at different courses under the University during any given year. Besides the territory under its immediate jurisdiction, the University also gets students and scholars from adjoining areas in Bihar and the North Eastern states, as also from SAARC countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal. Several pioneering contributions made by researchers at the university have contributed to wider understanding of the special problems that confront the Eastern Himalayan and sub-Himalayan region and have provided practical inputs for current developmental interventions in the region.
To establish and incorporate an University in the name of University of Patanjali with facilities for education, training and research in the areas of Yoga, Ayurveda and culture of Medicinal Herbs/ Plants and studies and in related areas sponsored by The Patanjali Yogpeeth (Trust).

To establish an University with the study & research facilities for five thousand students from all the world in classical as well as modern-job oriented subjects like social sciences (Civics, History, Political Science, Geography etc.), Natural Sciences (Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Maths etc.), Information Technology, Computer Science, Pharmacology, Commerce, Medical Sciences (Ayurveda, Accupressure, Physiotherapy etc.) & Yoga etc. The University while running & awarding several Certificate, Diploma, Graduate, Post Graduate & Ph.D. level courses in the above mentioned subjects will give new direction to educational world.

To provide world class research facilities to students.
To fulfill resolution of saints & sages for disease free world, while establishing ‘Pran’ (oxygen) a evidence based medicine in the world through conducting clinical trials & research in genetical disorders as well as incurable diseases like Cardiac disease, diabetes, asthma, arthritis, cancer etc.
To build a prosperous India by continuous research in the field of medicinal plants to support & build medicinal plants based agriculture enabling poor labourers & farmers to earn their bread & butter easily.
Conducting research in Yoga, Ayurveda, Agnihotra, Naturopathy, Vedic Varna System, Vedic Shodash Sanskar to prove that ours a scientific culture and our seers were great scientist.
To show path for healthy life style to the whole world by carrying out research in our tradition of Brahamcharaya, Grissath, Vanprasth & Sanyas Ashram.
To help educating & training people as Yoga teachers to fulfill resolution of Disease Free India and Disease Free World.
To build a healthy, prosperous, spiritual, sensitive & dutiful nation, by introducing Yoga in educational & health institutions, industrial & corporate sectors as well as administrative, police & defence establishments.
University of Petroleum and Energy Studies (UPES) was established in the year 2003 through UPES Act, 2003 of the State Legislature of Uttarakhand. With an ambitious vision and unique approach, UPES emerged as an innovative institution offering programs that are specifically designed for core sectors with high growth projections. Founded by prominent educationalists and industry experts, UPES is committed to maintain high standards in providing quality education.

The university endeavours to be recognized as a 'Nation Builders University' with a progressive vision of creating specialized professionals in the core sectors that can contribute in the economic growth of the country.

Focused on the requirements of the future, UPES offers a wide spectrum of globally competitive undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate programs in Energy, Infrastructure and Transportation (EIT) and other growth sectors.

The university’s objective is to develop domain specific and competent technocrats, professionals and managers who are ready to join the core industries.
Pune is the main educational center of Maharashtra. Numerous students from every corner of India and the world come to Pune. It is quite safe and peaceful city as compared to other educational centers in India. The climate of Pune is pleasant and good for health.

The city of Pune houses many well-known, established institutes and colleges. Savitribai Phule Pune University is one of the finest and most popular educational centers in the city. It offers excellent programs in various areas including Science, Commerce, Arts, Languages and Management Studies.

Savitribai Phule Pune University, one of the premier universities in India, is positioned in the North-western part of Pune city. It occupies an area of about 411 acres. It was established on 10th February, 1949 under the Poona University Act.

The university houses 46 academic departments. It is popularly known as the 'Oxford of the East'. It has about 307 recognized research institutes and 612 affiliated colleges offering graduate and under-graduate courses.

The university attracts many foreign students due to its excellent facilities. It offers good accommodation facility. There is a provision of hostel for the students. There is a well-stocked library containing plenty of books regarding various subjects. The university offers different scholarships to the students. The university conducts seminars and conferences for the students.
On the 8th of January 1947, the University of Rajputana appeared like a little star on the educational horizon of pre-independent India. That little star, now called the University of Rajasthan is shining "like a diamond in the sky." Having acquired the status of University with Potential for Excellence, today, the University celebrates its 68th Foundation Day. Over the years the University has redefined itself keeping in mind the changing trends of the educational system. But let us travel down memory lane and recall how this University was set up. The efforts for a separate University for Rajputana State were initiated as early as 1921 when the Act for the Allahabad University was passed. The Act prescribed for separation of Intermediate classes from the Degree classes as a condition for affiliation, which meant more expenditure for the then colleges at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer, the only colleges then imparting University education and affiliated to Allahabad University. The location of the University became a controversial issue. The question was considered in all its aspects at a meeting called by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and attended by the ruling Princes and Chiefs at Mt. Abu on 20- June 1924. It was finally decided that 'the general sense of the Conference seems to be that there are strong obstacles at present to a Rajputana University, and that the scheme is premature but that the respective advantages of affiliating either with Agra or with Delhi under changed conditions as can be brought about should be explored.' The colleges in Rajasthan (erstwhile Rajputana) were then affiliated to Agra University after it was established in 1927. After a gap of nearly two decades the efforts were again initiated in 1942 by Sir Mirza Ismail, the then Prime Minister of Jaipur, who appointed J.C. Rollo as Special Education Officer for this purpose. Sir Mirza Ismail and his successor in office Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, took the initiative of holding talks with the representatives of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Aiwar and Jaipur in December, 1946. They agreed to the establishment of a University at Jaipur and on 8- January, 1947, legislation was promulgated and the colleges in the State formally federated into the University of Rajputana, which came into existence in July the same year. It was the last (2 1st) university that was set up in pre-independent India. The University office was temporarily set up in the Kesargarh Fort. The then Maharaja of Jaipur State, Sawai Man Singh graciously made available to the university an extensive site of over 300 acres. About two miles from the centre of the city, the site was considered ideal for a University campus. With the Moti Doongari castle overlooking the campus on the northern side, and the Jhalana hills stretching from end to end in the east, the site possessed that wild grandeur that characterised most landmarks of Rajasthan. Dr. G. S. Mahajani, who was at that time Principal of Ferguson College, Poona (now Pune) was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. Dr. Mahajani was in many respects an ideal person. He was a member of the Servants of India Society.
The University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya (USTM) is the first State Private University on Science & Technology in the entire North East India, sponsored by ERD Foundation, Guwahati. The University is being established in four adjacent plots of more than 400 acres of picturesque landscape surrounded by tranquilled greenery in Assam-Meghalaya border just one km from G S Road, Baridua, 9th mile, opposite to CRPF Camp, Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya. It is about 85 kms from Shillong, the Capital of Meghalaya & 6 kms from Dispur, the Capital of Assam. The campus is well connected by Rail & Air which is only 15 kms from Guwahati Railway Station & 48 kms from Guwahati International Airport. The University has been established under the provisions of the University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya Act (No.6 of 2008) enacted by Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya and notified vide Gazette Notification No LL(B)87/2008/21, dated 02.12.2008 of Government of Meghalaya. The University is empowered by the University Grants Commission, to award degrees as specified by the UGC under section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956. USTM has also received necessary approval from AICTE, New Delhi & NCTE, ERC, Bhubaneswar to run MBA & B.Ed. courses respectively. With more than two years of focused study on the educational needs of the region by leading Academicians, Scientists and a group of Vice Chancellors and educational administrators of the region, USTM has started its systematic academic process. The University is dedicated to the cause of high quality science and technology education and advanced research in frontier and cutting edge areas leading to the creation of a University where innovation, invention and entrepreneurship remain the cardinal focus and thrust. Facilities are being offered with this long term goal with special focus and thrust on the S&T needs of this region. Creating the best graduates who can think, innovate and invent would remain the all time driving force of USTM.

USTM disseminate finest education in UG and PG courses of the following subjects under its different schools viz.

- School of Business Sciences
- School of Biological Sciences
- School of Applied Sciences
- School of Social Sciences & Humanities
- School of Engineering & Technology
- School of Education
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT
Bijni Complex, (Old NEHU Campus)
Dong Gordon Bhagyakul, Laitumkhrah
Shillong - 793 003, Meghalaya
Phone : 09089933991, 08794600250, 0364-2500966 / 2500973
Website : http://www.utm.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. S.J. Chopra
Registrar : Ms. Deepa Verma

Being a venture of the Hydrocarbons Education and Research Society HERS, a non-profit society formed under the Societies Act 1860; UTM has been established to further (HERS) objective of offering world class education in domain specific institutions so as to provide high quality manpower to organizations both in India and abroad.

Members of the society comprise of leading luminaries from the fields of Oil & Gas industry as well as professionals from government and various international organizations. The society has extensive experience of establishing and managing a number of industry- specific institutions which include:

- Indian School of Petroleum & Energy (formerly known as Indian School of Petroleum till 2011)
- University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun (Uttarakhand), 2003.
- Energy Institute (India), 2005.

Establishment of UTM has been acknowledged by UGC vide Letter No. F.8-10/2011 (CRR-1/PU) dated July 28, 2011. Established under Meghalaya Act (No. 3 of 2011) Legislatted by Meghalaya Assembly Notified in Gazette of Meghalaya State vide No. LL(B) 47/2010/19 dated 04 January 2011 Established in accordance with Section 2(f) of the UGC Act & Listed as State Private University on UGC website.

University of Technology and Management aims to be a premier international institute with state-of-art facilities and provide world-class education, training, research, and consultancy and outreach services in the areas of Technology, Applied Sciences, Media, Communication, Retail & Fashion, Design, Travel & Leisure and related sectors. By offering high-quality professional education to the youth of Meghalaya, UTM intends to play a constructive role in grooming the future of the youth in Shillong so that they can pursue successful careers both in India and abroad.
The Utkal University founded on 27.11.1943 is the Oldest University of Odisha. Pandit Nilakantha Dash, Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati and Pandit Godavarish Mishra, amongst other doyens of modern Orissa, played a leading role in the establishment of the University. On 27th of Nov 1943, the Utkal University started functioning at Ravenshaw College (now University), Cuttack. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, laid down the foundation of the present 400 acre sprawling campus on 1st January 1958.

The University thereafter singularly honoured when a great educationist Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the second President of India inaugurated the present campus at Vani Vihar on 2nd January 1963. It was originally an affiliating and examining body only.

A number of Post-Graduate Departments and other centers were established in the University Campus. There are more than three hundred general affiliated colleges under the University.

The University has thirteen Autonomous Colleges under its jurisdiction. It has 27 constituent Post-Graduate Departments, 2 Constituent Law Colleges, a Directorate of Distance & Continuing Education and a number of centers like Population Studies, School of Women's Studies, Ambedkar Study Center, Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy Study Centre, Academic Staff College, a Pre-School and a High School etc. The University offers number of Self Financing Courses.

The University also offers innovative teaching Programs in Yoga, Tourism and Journalism under UGC assistance.

Utkal University is recognized by the UGC. It is a member of the Indian Association of Universities and Commonwealth Association of Universities.
Ancient Odisha was a confluence of cultures of different races. In this holy land, assimilation of the cultures of the Austrics, the Drvidians and the Aryans took place. Geographically, Odisha provides a culture corridor that connects the North with the South.

The sea-faring activities and maritime glory made it the most attractive destination of the eastern coast of India. Successive tides from all sides surged up, rolled in and broke over this land culminating in cultural synthesis. This passage over ages transcended the traditional vision of culture.

Culture in its essence is viewed here as ways of loving together.

Odisha has a unique distinction of acting as a confluence of diverse faiths by striking harmony amongst religious faiths from animism, fetishism, shamanism, ancestor worship to highly evolved forms of religions like Brahminism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and Mahima Dharma. Vaishnavism, Saivism, Saivism, Sakta, Ganapatya, Sour—all forms of Brahminic worship are conceived in the wonderful matrix of the great and grand cult of jagannath that embraces in its grandeur quintessences of different religions signifying world-view. The Oriya literature contained this world-view in its essence;

"Let my lie rot in hell"
But be the world saved” –(Bhima Bhoi)

These lines of the saint poet Bhima Bhoi express sentiments of self-sacrifice and selflessness for the well-being of the world at large. Through centuries, the state retained its cultural identity within the mainstream of pan-India culture. Odisha is a land of rich and diverse artistic achievements. Its ageless art and flourishing cultural are the products of a long historical process.Spiritual, philosophical, professional and human dimensions are merged into the process to yield finest efforts of cultural life. Against this background, Odisha Justifiable pioneered the establishment of the first ever University of culture of the country.
Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya (UBKV) was established in 2001 by West Bengal Act XX of 2000, is contributing to the overall agricultural development of the state, West Bengal by way of developing quality professionals in the niches of Agriculture & Allied Sciences, conducting demand driven research, fine tuning technologies and capacity building of farmers to facilitate socialization, besides providing consultancy and advisory support to the farmers, Government, NGOs and other organizations involved in the agricultural development.

It has efficiently dealt and is dealing with the local problems of agricultural production system in different agro-climatic conditions of northern part of West Bengal through research and development.

In addition to that the university is focusing to improve the livelihood of farmers and to commercialize farming as a profitable business, besides producing farm graduates after moulding them with self confidence and innovative thinking to meet the national and global needs.
Uttar Pradesh Technical University was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 8th May 2000 vide Act No. 1248(2)XVII-V-I-19-2000 Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam Sankhya 23 of 2000. Under the University Act, 'Technical Education' includes programmes of education, research and training in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Pharmacy, Applied Arts & Crafts and such other programmes and areas that the central Government may in consultation with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) by notification in Gazette declare. The University is affiliating in nature and its jurisdiction spans the entire state of U.P. in affiliating B.Tech., M.B.A., M.C.A., B.Arch., B. Pharma., B.H.M.C.T., M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes in 785 colleges/institutions imparting graduate, postgraduate and doctoral level training in all government and private institutions located all over U.P. in engineering, technology, architecture, pharmacy, hotel management and catering technology as well as M.B.A. and M.C.A. programmes.

U.P. being the largest state of India with an area of around two lacs forty thousand square kilometers and population of more than 165 million people makes UPTU as one of the largest technical universities not only in India but perhaps in Asia. Because of its gigantic size and number of colleges affiliated to it and geographic dispersion, it has been sub-divided into five zones with 150-160 colleges in each zone for the ease of management and facilitating inter-zonal comparison and possible internal competition to enhance quality of teaching-learning processes. UPTU envisions to facilitate and nurture the quality of technical education and research in its own premises as well as all affiliating institutions. The total number of affiliated colleges was 49 in the year 2000 which has now gone up to 238 and the University is still growing. The task of the UPTU at the moment includes conducting the State level Entrance Examination U.P.-S.E.E. for admission to various programs affiliated to UPTU. Around 2,00,000 aspirants to UPTU take these entrance examination all over U.P. and in parts of Uttrakhand and Delhi. The University conducts central examinations each semester for all the affiliated colleges and institutions and declares results quickly using technology-enabled systems. At present around 3,00,000 students are enrolled in its various programmes. More than 80,000 students are admitted every year. Medium of instructions and examinations is English. UPTU is currently located in I.E.T. Campus at Sitapur Road in the Capital of U.P. at Lucknow but is in the process of having its own Headquarter building in its vicinity. UPTU also has a NOIDA Centre and Regional office to facilitate closer academic and industrial interaction around that zone where a prominent cluster of private affiliated colleges exists.
Uttarakhand Ayurved University was established by the Government of Uttarakhand vide Uttarakhand Ayurved University Act, 2009 for the purpose of ensuring, effective and systematic instructions, teaching, training, research and development in ayurved.

After the creation of Uttarakhand State from Uttar Pradesh various efforts have been made by state government to bring socio-economic change in this backward state with difficult geographical conditions. Despite its economic backwardness state is enriched with its vivid flora and fauna and is well-known specifically for vast potential of high altitude medicinal plants and herbs. The economic and scientific usage of such diversified resources may be a primary source of overall economic viability and sustainable growth culminating into radical economic growth of local people. With this view, state government has already taken various steps in this direction and the establishment of first Ayurved University in the state may be certainly seen as a giant step in internationally acclaimed field of ayurved.

The University will seek not merely to turn out men as Doctors, Scientists, Merchants, Theologians but also as men of high character, probity and honour, whose conduct through life will show that they bear the hallmark of a great University. It has been now well established that scientific approach needs to be taken in order to establish ayurved globally for which it is equally important to have such academic facilities with state of the art research centre of excellence within the premises of this Ayurved University. This would fulfil the long existing gap of correlation between scientific basis analyses to Ayurvedic form of medical treatment. In order to overcome the lack of basic research in Ayurvedic biology, the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, has also constituted a task force of the eminent scientist. The objective is to promote the application of basic sciences in the investigation of Ayurvedic concepts procedures and products, and nurture the discipline of ayurvedic biology. The research in ayurved has been dominated by studies on medicinal plants and the development of herbal drugs, which has a large market growing at 15 percent per year. The basic research which employs Modern Biology, Immunology, and Chemistry to investigate the concepts, procedures, and products has received little attention. This gap calls out for correction lest the absence of basic studies according to modern scientific protocols should lead to ayurved being regarded as a form of herbal therapy.

Besides, with the establishment of academic facilities, constituents of AYUSH i.e. Ayurved Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy at a single place it is hoped that much needed intra correlation amongst these components would also be achieved and established.
Higher education is the most critical element of growth in this era of knowledge economy. We need to at least double the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) to remain active contributors to growth in this era. This truth has been well recognised by many policy planners, commissions and thoughtful individuals. The National Knowledge Commission has brought out valuable documents outlining the critical role of higher education. In this context, the role of Open and Distance Learning System (ODL) becomes significant and unique. The experience across the globe substantiates that ODL system is an effective tool for educationally empowering the different sections of society who, for one reason or the other, had missed the formal ‘face-to-face’ education. These days, distance education provides many vocational, professional and technical courses, including specialised programmes oriented towards the higher end of technology usage. It also has the potential to reach the unreached, marginalized and excluded people residing in distant places and difficult terrain. Strictly in tune with the philosophy of ODL system, Uttarakhand Open University (UOU) was established by an Act of Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly in 2005 (Act No. 23 of 2005) with the aim of disseminating knowledge and skills through distance learning, using the flexible and innovative methods of education to ensure ‘independent learning’. The University uses novel educational programmes, various modes of communication technology and contact sessions to make distance learning more effective. The major objective of the University is to cater to the educational needs of the target groups to create skilled and knowledge based human resource for speedy upliftment and development of the State. The University aims to impart quality education by maintaining high academic standards. For this purpose, it has radically reoriented itself in view of the rapid changes in the sphere of professional and technical education and has developed a number of new and innovative self-employment/ employment oriented courses of study. Uttarakhand Open University is especially focusing on the educational needs of women, the tribals and other marginalized sections. It has extended its reach to most distant and difficult places and has made its presence felt even in the remotest corners of the state. It has signed MoUs with various providers with the sole aim of sharing resources and knowledge for the benefit of the people. The vision of the University is to provide the most critical components of growth, through quality higher education, to the state of Uttarakhand. UOU offers its programmes through 300+ Study Centres established at different locations in the state under eight Regional Centres at Dehradun, Roorkee, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Dwarahat, Bageshwar, Haldwani and Pithoragarh. The University has also signed Memorandum of Understanding with several leading research institutions, companies and professional bodies for the benefit of its students.
उत्तराखण्ड संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय प्राच्य विद्याओं के संरचना एवं संवर्धन के ध्येय को सामने रखकर कार्य कर रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय के साथ उत्तराखण्ड के 44 महाविद्यालय सम्बद्ध है और मुख्य परिसर हरिद्वार में स्थापित है। विश्वविद्यालय ने आधुनिक विषयों और विद्याओं को संस्कृत के साथ जोड़कर अध्ययन-अध्यापन की पहल की है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित संस्कृत आयोग 1956-57 की अनुशंसा के आधार पर उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश में संस्कृत शिक्षा के उन्नयन के लिये उत्तराखण्ड संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना 21 अप्रैल, 2005 को की गई। प्रदेश में संस्कृत शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी भूमिका का निर्वाह करते हुए यह विश्वविद्यालय निरंतर प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ता जा रहा है आज देश के विभिन्न संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय में यह अपना स्थान बना चुका है। विगत कुछ दशकों से देशभर में पुनः संस्कृत भाषा का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार दिखाई देता है। उस संस्कृत भाषा के संरचना, उन्नयन, आधुनिक ज्ञानविज्ञान के नवाचार और नवोन्मेष के लिए यह विश्वविद्यालय सक्रिय है।

वर्तमान समय संस्कृत, कम्प्यूटर और विज्ञान के बीच अबूदिम बहुभाविकों का है, इसलिए संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय ने संस्कृत, कम्प्यूटर के अन्तर्संप्रतिय पर आधारित शैक्षिक गतिविधियों को भी अपनी प्राथमिकता प्रदान की है।
The Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun was established on 27th January 2005 by Govt. of Uttarakhand through the Uttarakhand Technical University Act 2005. The University is the only affiliating University of the state running various private and Govt. intuitions. There are 3 Constituent and 118 affiliated colleges with 50,000 students in various courses.

The University is serving the technical education through its progress monitored each semester, part time Ph.D programme especially designed for the teachers and scientists by giving them opportunity to explore the untouched area of the research.

The University in its own campus running M.Tech and M.Pharma Programme in various disciplines. Apart from this University is having 4 Constituent Colleges namely Seemant Institute of Technology, Pithoragarh, THDC-IHET New Tehri, Women Institute of Technology, Dehradun and Institute of Technology, Gopeshwar, spreading Technical Education in the remote underprivileged area of Uttarakhand hills.

The Uttarakhand Technical University campus is situated at NH-72 Suddhowala, Dehradun. Dehradun is the State capital of Uttarakhand well connected through Rail, Road and Air transport.
Hills cover major part of Uttarakhand State. About 65% of the total geographical area is under forest. For myriad reasons, agriculture in hill region of the State has been at subsistence level. However, horticulture and forestry are the two major sectors that hold enormous potential for sustainable growth.

With a view to develop these sectors through scientific interventions, the State Government has established Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry (UUHF) by an Act of State Legislative Assembly [The Uttarakhand Krishi Evam Prodyogik Vishwavidhyalaya (Amendment) Act, 2011 {Uttarakhand Act No.13 of 2011}] dated 28th April, 2011 with Head Quarter at Bharsar, Pauri Garhwal.

The Notification No. 732/XIII-II/2011-12(02)/2011, dated 26th September, 2011 has also been issued in this regard by the State Government. With the establishment of UUHF, various campuses, Colleges, Research Centres and KVKs viz., Veer Chandra Singh Garhwal College of Horticulture, Bharsar; Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Pauri Garhwal; College of Forestry and Hill Agriculture, Ranichauri; Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Tehri Garhwal; Research Centers at Kanatal and Gaja (Tehri Garhwal) of Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology have been merged with UUHF.

UUHF is a State Government University and its area jurisdiction is whole of Uttarakhand.

The principal mandate of the University is to contribute in the development of horticulture especially temperate and sub-tropical, and forestry including agro-forestry and wild life through teaching, research and extension.
Chancellor : Jitender Joshi  
Vice Chancellor : Prof. (Dr.) S.C. Joshi

Uttaranchal university can boast of being an institution par excellence. It is located in a fascinating geological setting. It is flanked by NH-72 on one side and a beautiful broad slithering river on the other side. The pine trees surrounding the area lend a pristine and wholesome ambience to the campus. The Uttaranchal University offers a unique life, you will have access to comprehensive facilities, cultural activities wide range of academic courses and industry interface.

The University has been constituted with the merger of the following prestigious institutes offering multi-disciplinary study programs:

- Law College Dehradun (Established in 2002)
- Uttaranchal Institute of Technology (Established in 2006)
- Uttaranchal Institute of Management (Established in 2006)

Vision :

- To be a world-class University in providing pre-eminent education experiences those are stimulating, responsive to the needs of the 21st century, nurtures talent and transforms the lives of millions through excellence in teaching, learning, training and research.
- To develop a Centre of Excellence for engineering, management, professional and vocational education as well as research at par with national and international standards. Reach to a position of distinction by offering first-class education and serving the community in relevant areas of interest.

Mission :

- Provide an educational environment where students can realise their full potential in their chosen discipline and attain quality education to face the challenges of the future.
- Providing a variety of high quality programmes both at undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate levels for all specializations and disciplines.
- Provide a dynamic, challenging and ethical environment for pursuing high quality teaching, learning, research and service across all areas of University, where students, faculty and other key constituents can interact, collaborate and partner with the global community for creation and dissemination of knowledge and transform lives of people through innovation and excellence in higher education.
- Provide an effective outreach programme that accelerates the adoption of technology and extends educational opportunity for practicing professionals in Uttarakhand, the nation and the world.
- Serve the country with academically and technically sound human resource.
VARDHAMAN MAHAVEER OPEN UNIVERSITY

Rawatbhata, Kota-324021, Rajasthan
Phone : TOLL FREE : 1800-180-6166 Toll: 0744-2797000
Fax : +91-744-2472525
Email : reg@vmou.ac.in, vc@vmou.ac.in
Website : http://www.vmou.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof Dr. Vinay Kumar Pathak
Registrar : Shri B. L. Kothari

Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University (VMOU or previously known as Kota Open University, renamed through a Gazette notification by the Government of Rajasthan on 21st September 2002) came into being in 1987 as a pioneering institution for open learning in Rajasthan. The idea of establishing an open university in the State of Rajasthan has its origin in the observations of the UGC Committee under the Chairmanship of Late Prof. G. Rama Reddy which observed that “the distance system in Rajasthan is well established and has the potential of growing into a full-fledged Open University.” The establishment of VMOU (Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University) took place with the amalgamation of two institutes of correspondence courses viz. Institute of Correspondence Studies and Continuing Education Jaipur and (College of Correspondence Studies) Udaipur with a view to strengthen and achieve proper coordination among the scattered vast distance education resources and to serve the people of State a uniform high quality education. The university headquarter is located at Kota and its operational jurisdiction extend to the whole of Rajasthan. The Open University in Rajasthan was initiated : As an instrument of democratizing education and to augment opportunities for higher education. To widen access to and promote a flexible, innovative and cost-effective system of education.

The major objective of VMOU is to provide educational opportunities to a larger segment of the population, particularly disadvantaged groups such as SC/ST, people living in rural and remote areas, women, in-service people and so on. Some of the functions to be performed by the University as per Act are : To provide for instruction and research in branches of knowledge technology, vocation and profession as the university may deem necessary of proper; To prescribe courses of study for degrees, diplomas, certificates or any other purpose; To hold examinations and confer degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions; To determine the manner of distance education system so as to organize academic programmes; To associate with other universities and institutions especially with IGNOU in order to have therewith interlocking system in the field of distance education. To institute and award fellowships, scholarships and prizes; To establish and maintain Regional Centers and Study Centers as institutional devices for catering to distance education in the state; To accord recognition to examinations, studies and activities conducted by other universities, institutions, academic bodies and organizations; To perform all such functions which are necessary for and incidental in achieving the aims and objectives of the University.
Established in 1972, on Land grant pattern, Marathwada Agricultural University (MAU) Parbhani is one of the four Agril. universities in state of Maharashtra. Except some industrialization around Aurangabad and Nanded, the entire region has rural setting. The objectives of the University are: Education in agriculture & Allied Sci., Undertake Research based on regional needs and facilitate Technology transfer etc.

VNMAU is one of four Agril. Universities in the State of Maharashtra.

Prior to original Maharashtra Agricultural University, it was established on May 18, 1972 to fulfill the regional aspirations of agrarian growth. It is entrusted with the responsibilities to provide education in agriculture and allied fields, undertake research and facilitate technology transfer in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

The first college of Agriculture was established in this region at Parbhani in 1956 by Hyderabad State Government just before State reorganization. During Nizam's rule, however, agricultural education was available only at Hyderabad but crop research centres viz., sorghum, cotton, fruits existed in the region. The foundation of research was laid by the erstwhile Nizam State with commencement of the Main Experimental Farm at Parbhani in 1918.

The famous 'Gaorani' desi cotton is the result of the research on cotton and local sorghum cultivars were improved by selection by the then Economic Botanist. Since then Parbhani remain the hub of educational, research and extension activities in Marathwada.
Purvanchal University, Jaunpur renamed as Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University in the honour of late Shri Veer Bahadur Singh, former Chief Minister of the state, was established on 2nd October 1987 as an affiliating university under U.P. state university act 1973. Continuous qualitative and quantitative growth, excellence in academic and administrative activities, transparent and efficient academic administration have been some of the distinct characteristics on the basis of which the university emerged as one of the leading universities of the country. Started with the 68 affiliated colleges, the university now has widened it’s spectrum of activities with 367 affiliated graduate and post-graduate colleges and students enrollment of nearly three lacs and eighty thousand in 5 Districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The university is located at 10 km from the historic city of Jaunpur on Jaunpur-Shahganj road which divides it’s 171.5 acres campus into two. Jaunpur is well connected by Train, Road and Air with rest of the country. The infrastructure development, achievement of academic excellence, quality assurance in the higher education and socio-economic development of this highly backward & rural region of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are some of the priority areas for which the university is putting its best efforts.

The beginning of two-year full-time residential MBA course in 1990 was one of the first steps towards making change in the character of the university from affiliating to affiliating cum-residential university.
Veer Kunwar Singh University named after the well known national hero and distinguished freedom fighter of 1857 was established on 22nd October 1992 under the Bihar University Act 1976 [as amendment Act 9 of 1992]. Its jurisdiction covers four western educationally backward Districts of Bihar [Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur & Rohtas]. It serves the educational needs of more than one crore population of these Districts through its 20 University Post Graduate Departments, 17 Constituent Degree Colleges, three Law Colleges and forty seven affiliated Degree Colleges.

This University has already been enlisted in the list of recognized Universities under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act. All its 17 Constituent Colleges and one affiliated College are receiving financial assistance from U.G.C. by virtue of being Constituent/Affiliated Colleges of erstwhile Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya, Bihar.

Keeping in view the inadequacies of the facilities for Higher Education and Research in this region Veer Kunwar Singh University has introduced new courses like B.C.A., B.Sc. (IT) B.B.A., B.Sc. (Bio-technology) and B.Sc. (Industrial Fisheries), B.Ed., M.B.A, M.C.A., M.Sc. (Bio-technology), M.Sc. (Env. Science), M.A.(P.M.I.R.) ad Bachelor of Library Science and Information Science from the academic session. 2006-07, various U.G.C. sponsored programme under career oriented programme of the U.G.C., the constituent and affiliated college have introduced Certificate / Diploma / Advanced Diploma programme such as D.C.A., Rural Management, Tissue culture, Fisheries, hospital waste Management, Fashion designing, E-commerce and computer hardware maintenance. The need for strengthening its extension activities, the University has submitted a proposal to the State Government.

For improving the quality of Governance at grass root level, the University in anxious to introduce Training Programme for the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj and public functionaries associated with Panchayati Raj in collaboration with the State Government.
The need of the region comprising South Gujarat to have a separate university was voiced initially by educationists such as Atisukkhshankar Trivedi who through public speeches and writings created awareness and gained support for this demand. This was immediately taken up and strongly supported by the Education societies of Surat and Navsari which already supported and managed colleges in various disciplines imparting both Undergraduate and Postgraduate education. Moreover, these were some of the most highly reputed academic centres under both the University of Bombay and the Gujarat University. The outcome of these moves was that at a meeting of educationsists and eminent citizens organized under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Education Society in Surat on July 31, 1960 a committee of 38 members was appointed to draw up guidelines and principles for the establishment of a separate university for South Gujarat. This document was submitted to the Chief Minister and Education Minister of Gujarat.

When Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the then chairperson of the University Grants Commission, visited Surat in December 1960, the same document was submitted to him. In February 1961 a submission entitled South Gujarat University : A Tentative Phased Programmed for its Establishment and Development was handed to the Education Minister. Further, at a meeting of this committee held in August 1962 a representational committee was appointed to explain the need, feasibility and urgency of the demand for a separate university for South Gujarat to the Education Minister. This committee popularly came to be known as the Lalbhai Committee after its Chairperson Shri L. R. Desai, Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat University who continued to chair first, the Evaluation Committee of 1964 and later, the Advisory Committee appointed under Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Act, 1965. The passing of this Act and the Saurashtra University Act was the outcome of these concerted efforts which led the Gujarat government to accept it in principle in 1964 and to set up a ten member study team to go into the question thoroughly from all angles. In addition to the many general recommendations for the efficient and effective organization of courses and administration in the new university [to cover the districts of Bharuchm Surat, Dang, valsad (including areas under foreign domini which have or may later join this territory)] this committee made very far-sighted recommendations for specific courses of study signally suited to the nature and development of the region. Among the course recommended were : Rural Studies, Microbiology, Forestry, Textile & Manmade Fibre Technology and Petrol Technology & Petrochemicals.
VEER SURENDRA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha - 768018
Phone : (0663) 2430211
Fax: (0663) 2430204
Email : info@vssut.ac.in
Website : http://vssut.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. Bijoy Kumar Nanda
Registrar (I/c) : Dr. Jamini Ranjan Mohanty

The Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT) Odisha was formed by Orissa Act 9 of 2009 by converting University College of Engineering (UCE), Burla to a non-affiliating Unitary University and came into force by issue of notification by the Industries Department, Government of Odisha from 1st day of July 2009(Vide memo No.IV/TTI-33/2009-8553 and 8564 dtd.10th June 2009.

The 1st Statutes of VSSUT, Burla 2010 has been approved by the Odisha Government vide Industry Department notification No.V-FE-II-01/2010/8697 dated 21st June, 2010. This State Government University is also recognized by University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi vide UGC letter No. F.9-36/2009(CPP-I) dtd.5th Jan 2010. The University is empowered to award degrees as specified by the UGC under section 22 of the UGC Act. Proposal for 12(B) fitness of UGC has already been submitted to UGC.

This legendary University is named after Veer Surendra Sai, the great Indian freedom fighter who was born on 23rd January 1809 and sacrificed his life fighting against the British and died in obscurity in Asirgarh Jail on 28 February 1884. In a University where so many young scholars have come to build their lives, Veer Surendra Sai is a perfect role model for our professionals in making to dedicate their life to the cause of motherland.

The University continues to feel proud for this real life hero. Situated at the foothill of world famous Hirakud dam, the early history of the University is a fascinating chapter in the story of technical education in Odisha. Established on 12th Aug. 1956, at Burla in the name of University College of Engineering (UCE), the first engineering college was functioning as a constituent college of Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. The primary objective was of establishing the engineering college is to produce engineers who can manage Hirakud Dam.
EL TECH group of educational institutions was established in 1990 by a well known industrialist couple dedicated to public service. Dr. R. Rangarajan and Dr. R. Sakunthala Rangarajan, who by then had 30 years of experience in developing industries and international trade. What took off as a modest school now stands as a monument of glory for “Chennai city”. A student volume of above 12,000 through the various educational institutions of VEL TECH group. Through sheer hard work and principled living, the couple has been able to make these institutions tremendously successful by offering 59 courses including Post Graduate courses. Dr. R. Rangarajan is currently the Syndicate Member of University of Madras and Anna University. The long, dedicated, tireless and passionate journey continues to the cause of nation building.

Since 1990, the cluster of following educational institutions was established under their trusts in Avadi, Chennai.

VEL TECH Dr. RR & Dr. SR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
VEL TECH Dr. RR & Dr. SR TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
Vel Tech Multi Tech Dr. Rangarajan Dr. Sakunthala Engineering College.
Vel Tech High Tech Dr. Rangarajan Dr. Sakunthala Engineering College.
Vel Tech (Owned by R.S. Trust)
Vel R.S. Medical College (College of Nursing)
Vel Tech Ranga Sanku Arts College
Vel Rangarajan Sakunthala College of Management and Science.
VelTech Polytechnic College.
Vel Academy Nursery and Primary School.
Vel Rangarajan & Dr. Sakunthala Research Foundation of Medicine and Technology.
Vel Rangarajan Sakunthala College of Education.
Vel Tech Study Centre (for TNOU, Madurai Kamarajar University & Manonmaniam Sundaranar University)

Set up in sprawling campus VELTECH Engineering College was established with the approval of AICTE, New Delhi, for providing high quality technical education. Since then, it has been offering programmes leading to the award of B.E, B.Tech, M.E, M.Tech, M.Sc, MBA degrees of Anna University, Chennai. The high quality of technical education at VEL TECH earned accreditation by the National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi for all the degree programmes.
We at VIT University will impart futuristic technical education and instil high patterns of discipline through our dedicated staff, who shall set global standards, making our students technologically superior and ethically strong, who in turn shall improve the quality of life of the human race.

Our Mission
Our mission is to educate students from all over India, including those from the local and rural areas, and from other countries, so they become enlightened individuals, improving the living standards of their families, industry and society. We will provide individual attention, world-class quality education and take care of character building.

Quality Assurance: An Institute Par Excellence
VIT University, established under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, was founded in 1984 as a self-financing institution called the Vellore Engineering College. The Union Ministry of Human Resources Development conferred University status on Vellore Engineering College in 2001. The University is headed by its founder and Chancellor, Dr. G. Viswanathan, a former Parliamentarian and Minister in the Tamil Nadu Government. In recognition of his service to India in offering world class education, he was conferred an honorary doctorate by the West Virginia University, USA. Sankar Viswanathan, Sekar Viswanathan and G.V. Selvam are the Vice-Presidents; Dr. V. Raju is the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Anand A. Samuel and Dr. S. Narayanan are the Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

New Standards & Accreditation
It has been the constant aim of VIT University to incorporate features of excellence in its campus. Every effort is made to improve the existing best practices in these fields. The Management and staff at VIT take great care to ensure that the Institute serves as an exemplary role model for other educational institutions across the country.

VIT has not only accommodated these features of excellence, but it has also added value to them by matching them with the expectations of the resident student community and the staff. VIT's position of excellence among educational institutions in India is primarily because of these unique features.
Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VELS University) has successfully marched into the sixth year since it was declared a Deemed to be University in 2008. Growing from a humble beginning in 1992, Vels Group of Institutions is now spread across 4 Campuses within the city of Chennai. Vels University enjoys a respectable position as a seat of learning and research amongst the reputed universities in India. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction for me to note that significant improvements have been made in the sphere of imparting higher education at the University.

The University has initiated many good practices for healthy living which include healthy lifestyle of exercise, proper diet and abstention from tobacco and other harmful drugs. Cultivating good habits during academic phase will pay huge dividends later in life. We expect students to respect others, dress properly for the occasion, take on responsibility, be articulate, and adhere to university policies.

Innovative research in various new disciplines and new scientific courses have been introduced which will greatly help to create an atmosphere essential for acquiring a high academic standard.

It is commendable that the university has created modern infrastructure to make it possible for students to update their knowledge. The university is also a member of the National Knowledge Network. The university is maintaining a balance between modern trends in education and the enduring values of our nation.
VENKATESHWARA OPEN UNIVERSITY
Nahar Lagun
Itanagar – 791111, Arunachal Pradesh
Phone: +91 8447732667, 8447732677
Email: info@vou.ac.in
Website: www.vou.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. T. R. Kem

Venkateshwara Open University is an international seat of higher learning and a non-profit foundation. The dreamer, our founder Chancellor, Sh. Sudhir Giri is a man of passion and commitment. He vowed to achieve something special in the field of higher education for the benefit of youth from poor financial background and unreached remote areas. Sh. Giri is a young and dynamic entrepreneur who has been bestowed with prestigious awards namely “R.N. Tagore Award” in the year 2003 and “UP Ratna Award” in the year 2010, by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, in recognition of his distinguished and passionate service to the society. His guiding force is to bring people together by removing the evil of hatred, spreading love and happiness, building esteem of high morals, National Character and to extend quality education services to the mankind so as to make the dream of “VASUDEVA KUTUMBAKAM” (International Brotherhood) come true.

Venkateshwara Open University provides a mentored educational experience to the learners at doctoral, post-graduate and graduate levels to imbibe social changes in the communities around India and world. Venkateshwara Open University is strongly wedded to orienting education to capable and aspiring students for meeting the rapidly changing needs and challenges of the universe in general and of India in particular. The University education is an organized attempt to help people to become intelligent, self reliant and enable them to face real life situation along with economic and ethical relevance to the society.

We at Venkateshwara Open University have evolved and adopted the teaching programmes, and methodology requiring the students to undergo the rigors of the professional world in forms as well as in substance providing them an opportunity to apply their class-room knowledge to live situations, thus to build the long needed bridge between the professional and the educational world.

Venkateshwara Open University has been established through Arunachal Pradesh State Legislative Act, LAW/LEGN-0/2012, Arunachal Pradesh (Act No.10 of 2012). VOU has vital and rich experience in the field of Education including Open and Distance Education
Vidyasagar University, named after one of the most illustrious sons of Bengal as well as one of the doyens of Indian Renaissance, Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, has grown out of a long cultural and educational movement in West Bengal in general and in the undivided District of Midnapore in particular. The idea of founding a University in the District was mooted by the various organizations, notably by the Regional Education Association, Midnapore, headed by Professor A.K.Gayen of IIT, Kharagpur.

The Ghani Committee appointed by the U.G.C. also suggested, among others, for the setting up of a University in Midnapore on the ground of its ‘having a compact area and a manageable number of colleges’ (at that time there were 36 colleges with an enrolment of about 42,000), and also of its ‘having the great advantage of co-operation of the IIT, Kharagpur. The Committee was also of the opinion that the new University would develop on the lines suited to the needs of this backward area. To give honour and respect to these pious intentions and proposals, the Government of West Bengal decided in 1978 to establish Vidyasagar University.

The U.G.C. approved the proposal and on the advice of, and in consultation with the U.G.C., the State Government appointed a Planning Committee in March 1979 to lay down the lines of development and to take initial steps to found the University. The Committee submitted its report in October. Then the Vidyasagar University Act, 1981 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1981) was passed; some of its sections were brought into operation on 24th June 1981. Finally, Professor Bhu pesh Chandra Mukherjee joined as the first Vice Chancellor of the University on 29th September 1981. Academic activities started when through a Notification [no. 983-Edn (U), dated Calcutta the 23rd May] issued by the State Government, 30 colleges of the District of Midnapore were affiliated to the Vidyasagar University with effect from 1st June 1985. The foundation stone of the main campus at Tantigaria mouza of Midnapore Sadar Town for post graduate teaching and central administration of the University, was laid on 18th July 1983 by the then Hon’ble Chancellor of the University and Governor of West Bengal, Late B.D.Pande. On 15th January 1986, it was inaugurated by Shri Jyoti Basu, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal. From the next day (16th January) classes commenced in six post graduate departments: Anthropology, Applied Mathematics with Oceanology and Computer Programming, Commerce with Farm Management, Economics with Rural Development, Library and Information Science, Political Science with Rural Administration.
Vignan University is an institute, which provides quality education in a diverse and intellectually stimulating environment. It imparts value addition training to students to make them competent and inspired engineers.

The Institute celebrates the power of knowledge, cultivates vision and encourages new ideas, besides aiming to inculcate human values and build awareness about the self and society around.

The Institute is well known for its dedicated faculty, state-of-the-art infrastructure and excellent Placement Record.

As a University, it is in the process of improving its standards to the level of a global technical institution. The latest curriculum has been prepared after consulting the institute's illustrious alumni working across the world, veterans from industry and distinguished academics possessing a rich teaching and research background.

Our Vision
"To evolve into a center of excellence in Science & Technology through creative and innovative practices in teaching-learning, promoting academic achievement & research excellence to produce internationally accepted competitive and world class professionals who are psychologically strong and emotionally balanced imbued with social consciousness and ethical values."

Our Mission
"To provide high quality academic programmes, training activities, research facilities and opportunities supported by continuous industry - institute interaction aimed at employability, entrepreneurship, leadership and research aptitude among students and contribute to the economic and technological development of the region, state and nation."
VIJAYANAGAR SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY
Jnana Sagara Campus, Vinayaka Nagar
Cantonment, Bellary 583104
Tel : 08392-242703, 242873
Fax : 08392-242806
Email : katepaga@rediffmail.com
Website : http://vskub.ac.in

Vice Chancellor (Acting) : Prof. Shivaprasad K.H.
Registrar : Dr. Katepaga Vijaykumar

Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (VSKU) is a State University Established by the Government of Karnataka under the Karnataka State Universities Act 2000. It is an affiliating university with about 100 affiliated colleges offering both undergraduate and postgraduate programs. The university covers the Districts of Bellary and Koppal.

The region under the jurisdiction of the university is considered economically and educationally backward compared to national and state average. Hence the university endeavors to embark on innovative means of higher education in order to make it both qualitative and affordable.

VSKU has two postgraduate campuses. The main campus, "Jnana Sagara" is located at Vinayaka Nagar, Bellary. The campus is spread over an area of about 100 acres, houses all the key administrative departments of the university as well as 14 postgraduate departments.

The second campus "Jnana Sarovara" is located at Nandihalli in Sandur Taluka of Bellary District. This lush green campus has 10 postgraduate courses with adequate hostel facilities both to boys and girls as well as accommodation to faculty.
Nellore, came into being, fulfilling the long-cherished dream of the people of Nellore District, re-christened Potti Sriramulu Nellore District since 2008, by G.O.Ms. No. 89, Higher Education (U.E.II) Department, dated 25.06.2008. This GO makes history in the field of Higher Education in Andhra Pradesh since it paves the way for the establishment six new Universities in six Districts in Andhra Pradesh. Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore, in its seminal role as a higher institute is grooming the careers of the youth to create a think-tank of resourcefulness for macro stakes in nation-building. The University is currently offering eleven courses keeping in view the resources of the region and the employability of the graduates. The University was established by Act No. 29/2008 enacted by the Legislature of the State of Andhra Pradesh on 25th June 2008. It started offering six Postgraduate courses of contemporary relevance from August 2008. Research programmes leading to the award of the Ph.D. degree have been launched on 29.08.2010.

Giving the University a full-fledged status, the Government of Andhra Pradesh in a letter from the Principal Secretary to Government, Higher Education Dept.No.9855/UE-II/2008-4 dated 09.04.2010, has authorized the University to exercise its powers of affiliation under the A.P. Universities Act, 1991, to bring UG/PG/ MBA & MCA (Professional)/ Oriental, B.Ed, Law, colleges and one Engineering college, in Sri Potti Sreeramulu Nellore District under its jurisdiction from the academic year 2010 - 11. Thus 127 colleges, hitherto affiliated to Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, have been brought under the fold of Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore. Meanwhile the University Grants Commission conferred recognition on the degrees awarded by Vikrama Simhapuri University under Section 22 of the UGC Act, vide its communication No. F.9.2/2010 (CPP-I/PU) dt. 20 Jan 2010. The Association of Indian Universities has brought the University under its fold, vide its communication Meet/Mem/2010 dt. June 2, 2010.

The courses are designed keeping in view the demand for the subject, scope for the intellectual development of the student within the disciplinary boundaries, the relevance of the course broadly for the region and the nation, employability of the student, and his ability to contribute, through the skills and practical training acquired at the University, to regional and national development and to national wealth. That Nellore is fast metamorphosing itself into an industrial city with a concentration of major industries around a twenty kilometer zone of the area where the University is going to be located and that the District administration is gearing itself up to prepare a HR Atlas for the purpose are also factors taken into the reckoning in the matter of course design.
Ujjain is known for its antiquity and its rich cultural and religious traditions. It has also been an ancient seat of learning. Therefore, after independence a galaxy of personalities urged upon the Central Government to establish a university at Ujjain. It was their proposal to name the university after the famous ruler "Vikramaditya". When the state of Madhyabharat came into existence, Ujjain was selected for the proposed Vikram University. Vikram University was established in Ujjain on the 1st of March, 1957. The foundation stone of Vikram University was laid by the then Home Minister of India Shri Govind Vallabh Pant on Tuesday, Kartika Krishnapaksha Chaturthi, Vikramabda 2013 i.e. on the 23rd of October, 1956. The function was presided over by the Rajpramukh of the Madhyabharat State Late Jiwajirao Scindia.

The new state of M.P. was formed in 1956 and Madhyabharat was merged into it. Thus, it was felt to amend the Act relating to the University. Consequently the amended Act of Vikram University No.13, 1957 was published in M.P. Gazette dated 16th August, 1957. From time to time many changes and amendments were made in the Act. Considerable decrease in the University jurisdiction occurred due to formation of Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal Universities during 1964-65 and 1969-70 respectively. On April 20th, 1973, the Honourable Governor granted permission to bring about homogeneity in the Organisation and administration of all the Universities of Madhya Pradesh. This permission was first Published in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette (extraordinary) on 23rd April, 1973. By a notification of the Education Department 940/20/8/71 dated 3rd May, 1973 the bye-laws of the M.P. Universities Act No. 1 to 19 were brought into effect from 25.9.73, whereas No. 20 to 26 and No.27 to 31 from 1.12.73 and 4.5.74 respectively for all the Universities of M.P. (Including Vikram University). The M. P. Universities Act was amended and published in M.P. Gazette, on 28th June, 1985. As per the above Amendment, University Jurisdiction was redefined and demarcated in accordance with the Revenue Districts of Ujjain Division i.e. Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Shajapur and Dewas. Because of the new jurisdiction, the number of affiliated colleges decreased and some new colleges were granted affiliation. The convocations held by the University in past years were addressed by great luminaries like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Dr. Kalulal Shrimali, Pt. Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Pt. Kunjilal Dube, Babu Jagjiwanram, Dr. Govind Narayan Singh, Smt. Mahadevi Verma, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Dr. Gopal Swarup Pathak, Prof. Nurul Hasan, Dr. Hargovind Khurana and Dr. Satish Chandra.
Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University, Sikkim was established in the year 2008 by an internationally acclaimed educational institution called ‘VINAYAKA MISSIONS, SALEM, TN’. This University has come into force by an ACT of State assembly passed by the Government of Sikkim in the year 2008 called Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University Act (Act No 11 of 2008), Sikkim.

The Vision of the University is ‘To Ensure Excellence in Education’.
The Motto of the University is ‘Vision, Knowledge and Wisdom’

The Mission of the University is to provide quality education in the field of Medical, Dental, Para Medical, Engineering, Architecture etc. by establishing quality infrastructure and providing quality education. To know more about the parent organization, kindly visit www.vinayakamission.com

The objectives for which the University is established are as follows:
1. To provide instruction, teaching, training and research in Medical, Dental, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Nursing, Paramedical, Engineering, Management, Arts and Science, Education, Law, Agriculture, Physical Education, Veterinary Science, Fashion Technology, Vocational and allied courses and related subjects and make provisions for research, advancement and dissemination of knowledge therein;
2. To establish a campus in the State of Sikkim, and to have study centres, campuses and examination centres at different places in India and abroad;
3. To offer continuing and distance education programs;
4. To institute degrees, diplomas, charters, certificates and other academic distinctions on the basis of examination, or any other method of evaluation;
5. To collaborate with other colleges or universities, research institutions, industry associations, professional associations in India or abroad, to conceptualize, design and develop specific educational and research programs, training programs and exchange programs for students, faculty members and others;
6. To disseminate knowledge through seminars, conferences, executive education programs, community development programs, publications, and training programs;
7. To undertake programs for the training and development of faculty members of the University and other institutions in India or abroad;
8. To undertake collaborative research with any organization in India or abroad;
9. To create higher levels of intellectual abilities;
10. To provide consultancy to industry, Government and Public Organization;
Vinayaka Missions had its inception in the year 1981 with the establishment of the Thirumuruga Kirupananda Vairiyan Thavathiru Sundara Swamigal (TKVTSS) Medical Educational and Charitable Trust. Not far from then, in 1982, the Founder-Chairman, Dr. A Shanmugasundaram instituted the Vinayaka Mission's College of Pharmacy in Salem, the pioneer institution of Vinayaka Missions. In the year 2001 the "University" status was conferred on Vinayaka Missions by The Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India, with the recommendations of the UGC (Established Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956) as an acknowledgement of its excellence, satisfaction of the highest level of academic standards and best infrastructural facilities provided to achieve preeminence in education and by virtue of this recognition Vinayaka Missions trascended to becoming Vinayaka Missions University (VMU) as the 48th University in India. Medical education in VMU is offered at three locations - Vinayaka Mission's Kirupananda Vairiyan Medical College & Hospitals (VMKVMC&H) in Salem, Aarupadai Veedu Medical College & Hospitals (AVMC&H) in Puducherry and Vinayaka Mission's Medical College & Hospitals (VMMC&H) in Karaikal, with hospitals attached and state-of-the-art campus facilities, the medical colleges of VMU offer medical education on par with the best in the country. The bachelor's program in medicine and surgery and master's in a variety of areas are offered giving the students a wide range of specializations to choose from.

Dentistry is one of the most important areas in the overall health care system of a country. India is in the forefront in dental care education offering some of the most advanced oral health treatment. VMU offers the Bachelor’s program in Dental Surgery (BDS) in the Vinayaka Mission’s Sankarachariyar Dental College (VMSDC) in Salem. Established in the year 1986, VMSDC has evolved over the years both in content and the delivery of the programs in dentistry through a robust system of deploying the best faculty, resources and equipment. Engineering is the application of scientific discoveries and knowledge interlaced with other disciplines of development. Engineering plays a pivotal role in shaping the economy of a country and engineers occupy a significant and central position in the entire range of human activities.

VMU offers a broad spectrum of programs in Engineering through two of its colleges - Vinayaka Mission`s Kirupananda Vairiyan Engineering College (VMKVEC) in Salem and Aarupadai Veedu Institute of Technology (AVIT) in Chennai. Practical training forms an important component in the overall scheme of the learning process of the engineering students. The colleges have thus taken additional care to provide facilities that will ensure that the students graduating therefrom will have an edge over their contemporaries.
Vinoba Bhave University, Jharkhand, came into existence as a teaching-cum-affiliating state university on the 17th of September, 1992, after the bifurcation of Ranchi University, by Act 3 of 1990 passed by Bihar Assembly.

It fell under Jharkhand after the creation of the state on November 15, 2000. Its headquarters is at Hazaribag, a town of sylvan surroundings and tranquillity amid verdant forests.

The Governor of Jharkhand is the Chancellor of Vinoba Bhave University. The University has a distinguished alumni body and faculty. This University is also a member of Association of Commonwealth Universities, London. The UGC, New Delhi recognized the university and registered it under section 12B of the UGC Act 1956.

The jurisdiction of the university extends to the North Chotanagpur Division comprising 6 Districts of Hazaribag, Chatra, Koderma, Bokaro, Giridih and Dhanbad. The University is multifaculty teaching-cum-affiliating imparting education and research in the faculties of Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce, Law, Engineering and Medicine. It has 19 PG Departments, 19 constituent Colleges, 5 Government Colleges and 40 affiliated Colleges. Students Enrolment (2002-2003), 86140 (approx) (Men 60970, Women 25170).

Sports and games, art and cultural activities and extension work through NSS/NCC and NAEP. The university has introduced student welfare projects including the Student’s Safety Insurance Scheme.
The need of the region comprising South Gujarat to have a separate university was voiced initially by educationists such as Atisukhshankar Trivedi who through public speeches and writings created awareness and gained support for this demand. This was immediately taken up and strongly supported by the Education societies of Surat and Navsari which already supported and managed colleges in various disciplines imparting both Undergraduate and Postgraduate education. Moreover, these were some of the most highly reputed academic centres under both the University of Bombay and the Gujarat University. The outcome of these moves was that at a meeting of educationists and eminent citizens organized under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Education Society in Surat on July 31, 1960 a committee of 38 members was appointed to draw up guidelines and principles for the establishment of a separate university for South Gujarat. This document was submitted to the Chief Minister and Education Minister of Gujarat. When Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, the then chairperson of the University Grants Commission, visited Surat in December 1960, the same document was submitted to him. In February 1961 a submission entitled South Gujarat University: A Tentative Phased Programmed for its Establishment and Development was handed to the Education Minister. Further, at a meeting of this committee held in August 1962 a representational committee was appointed to explain the need, feasibility and urgency of the demand for a separate university for South Gujarat to the Education Minister. This committee popularly came to be known as the Lalbhai Committee after its Chairperson Shri L. R. Desai, Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat University who continued to chair first, the Evaluation Committee of 1964 and later, the Advisory Committee appointed under Veer Narmad South Gujarat University Act, 1965. The passing of this Act and the Saurashtra University Act was the outcome of these concerted efforts which led the Gujarat government to accept it in principle in 1964 and to set up a ten member study team to go into the question thoroughly from all angles. In addition to the many general recommendations for the efficient and effective organization of courses and administration in the new university [to cover the districts of Bharuchm Surat, Dang, valsad (including areas under foreign domini which have or may later join this territory)] this committee made very far-sighted recommendations for specific courses of study signally suited to the nature and development of the region. Among the course recommended were: Rural Studies, Microbiology, Forestry, Textile & Manmade Fibre Technology and Petrol Technology & Petrochemicals.
A study of the evolution of Visva-Bharati during the lifetime of its founder, Rabindranath Tagore, offers an insight into what this institution was intended to achieve. Rabindranath founded a school for children at Santiniketan and it was around this nucleus that the structure of an unconventional university developed through careful planning.

In 1863, on a seven-acre plot at the site of the present institution, Debendranath Tagore, the poet's father, had built a small retreat for meditation, and in 1888 he dedicated, the land and buildings, towards establishment of a Brahмavidyalaya and a library. Rabindranath's school Brahmacharyasrama which started functioning formally from December 22, 1901 with no more than five students on the roll, was, in part, a fulfilment of the wishes of his father who was a considerable figure of his time in the field of educational reforms. From 1925 this school came to be known as Patha-Bhavana.

The school was a conscious repudiation of the system introduced in India by the British rulers and Rabindranath initially sought to realize the intrinsic values of the ancient education in India. The school and its curriculum, therefore, signified a departure from the way the rest of the country viewed education and teaching. Simplicity was a cardinal principle. Classes were held in open air in the shade of trees where man and nature entered into an immediate harmonious relationship. Teachers and students shared the single integral socio-cultural life.

The curriculum had music, painting, dramatic performances and other performative practices. Beyond the accepted limits of intellectual and academic pursuits, opportunities were created for invigorating and sustaining the manifold faculties of the human personality.
VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
“Jnana Sangama”, Belgaum-590018, Karnataka
Tele: 0831-2498100, Fax: 0831-2405467
E-mail : registrar@vtu.ac.in
Website : http://vtu.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Dr. H. Maheshappa
Registrar : Dr. K. E. Prakash

VTU is one of the biggest Technological University in India, having 201 colleges affiliated to it with under graduate course in 28 disciplines and PG Program in 71 disciplines. The intake at UG level is about 67100 students and at the PG level it is about 12666 students. The University has 13 QIP center in various affiliated colleges and 16 extension centers for offering PG programs. There are over 2305 departments recognized as research centers. At present over 1800 students / faculty are registered for Ph.D degree and over 180 students are registered for their Msc. (Engg). This year the University is awarding 120 Ph.D Degrees and 50 M.Sc (Engg) Degrees. The Faculty has published around 694 research publications in the year 2009-10. The University has recently started MBA and M.Tech. Program at Belgaum with about 205 students studying in all. Sixteen from among the affiliated colleges were recognized to get assistance under the World Bank supported. TEQIP program in the I Phase. This year as a novel measure academic autonomy has been provided to 17 affiliated Colleges after due processes. The University has very successfully achieved the tremendous task of bringing various colleges affiliated earlier to different Universities, with different syllabi, different procedures and different traditions under one umbrella. The University implemented common curriculum for UG in 1998 and revised syllabi again in 2002 for all the courses and uniform procedures were adopted. As a further step in standardization, the subjects & syllabi of related branches are being made common upto the fourth semester. The University has already revised the syllabus of MBA with effect from the academic year 2001-2002 and has now revised the syllabi of all M.Tech courses & MCA. The University plans to bring in further flexibility in the curriculum, so that any changes or revisions may be introduced particularly with respect to electives, as and when the technology changes or the need arises. The first batch consisting of approximately 13,000 students of Under Graduate B.E. / B.Tech. students who were admitted in the academic year 1998-99 came out of the portals of this University as graduates during the month of July 2002. Four batches of M.Tech., 3 batches of MBA and 2 batches of MCA students have so far passed out of this University. The total number of Post-Graduates who have completed their studies in this University is around 5000. The University has MOU’s with various leading organisations like IBM, INTEL Asia Electronics Inc., Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd., Bangalore and Microsoft. These MOU’s will help in various ways to train the faculty, conduct teachers training workshops, student projects and enable the colleges affiliated to the University to get software at a highly subsidized rate. Already Intel has arranged many training programs for Engineering College Teachers. 153 teachers were trained by Microsoft. These MOU’s will further the Technological growth of the state.
Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur is one of the thirty National Institutes of Technology in the country. The Govt. of India conferred on the Institute, the Deemed to be University status (under University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956)) with effect from 26th June 2002. Subsequently, the Central Govt. by Act of Parliament (National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 (29 of 2007)) declared VNIT Nagpur as an Institute of National Importance along with all other NITs. The Act was brought into force from 15th August 2007.

Earlier, the Institute was known as Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering (VRCE). It was established in the year 1960 under the scheme sponsored by Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra.

The college was started in June 1960 by amalgamating the State Govt. Engineering College functioning at Nagpur since July 1956. In the meeting held in October 1962, the Governing Board of the College resolved to name it after the eminent engineer, planner, and statesman of the country Sir M.Visvesvaraya.
"Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man". These are the words of the great philosopher and educator Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda Global University (Formerly VIT University, Jaipur) -- A Division of Bagaria Education Trust, has been formed keeping in mind his teaching and mentoring ideals. The overall development of the techno-managers with a seeking spirit towards education is VGU's vision for its students. The University is run by one of the reputed group of visionaries in the field of education. The Vivekananda Global University (Formerly VIT University, Jaipur) catering to the modern needs of education combined with the traditional Indian values is a private university under the state government act. The University has started Institutes for providing best in class education in the disciplines of engineering.

We also aim to start more degrees and diplomas shortly. Co-Curricular activities are also given equal importance and students are encouraged to choose their sport for being physically fit, this also helps in development of the life skills like team building, empathy towards fellow members, decision making etc. Vivekananda Global University (Formerly VIT University, Jaipur) has well qualified and experienced faculty and also encourages scholarships and fee waivers for meritorious students. The impetus provided to students for learning is fast paced to enhance their employability skills. Labs are designed keeping in mind the recent scenario and work culture.

Entrepreneurial skills are also given equal importance and developed by giving some practical projects and on the job training, for this purpose collaborations with various institutes of high repute has been made and many clubs in the university have been started in the mentorship of the trained and experienced faculty. In fact the strength of VGU’s linkage to the corporate world sets the university apart and gives us a strong advantage in terms of academics.
West Bengal State University is a newly established university situated in Berunanpukuria, Malikapur, Barasat, North 24 Paragas, in the city of Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

All the 59 colleges (including Undergraduate, Postgraduate and B.Ed) in the District of North 24 Parganas, which were formerly affiliated with the University of Calcutta, are affiliated to this university.

The government of West Bengal through an Act of the Legislative Assembly has passed West Bengal Act XXVIII of 2007 implementing a long-standing public demand in creating the university named West Bengal State University (Barasat, North 24 Paragans).

This became functional from the academic session 2008–09. On 26 May 2008 there were 63 colleges formerly affiliated with the University of Calcutta. They were, through a government notification (No.300-Edn(U)/ IU-38/08), transferred to this new university.

The campus is now being constructed at Berunanpukuria and the university operates from there. All the 30 postgraduate course classes have started. The girls’ hostel is in the process of being completed. The boys’ hostel will open soon. The academic building and the administrative building are almost ready.
The West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences (WBUAFS), the second University of its kind in the country started its journey with a legacy of Century old Bengal Veterinary College on 2nd January 1995 with an objective to serve the State as well as the nation as a whole through imparting quality Education, accomplishing basic and need-based Research and disseminating proven technologies to the rural masses through its Extension wing.

West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences was established on 2nd January, 1995 vide West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences Act - 1995 to impart education, training and to conduct research in veterinary and animal sciences, dairy sciences and fishery sciences and also to cater the needs of the farming community of the State of West Bengal. During this period the University has been recognized as one of the leading institutions of the country to uplift the socio-economical status of farmers.

The hallmark of the University has been the development of human resources to meet the requirements of the society and to promote the socio-economic development of the region. The University has been engaged in commendable task of improving the research infrastructure to develop cutting edge technologies for improved management of animal and fishery resources, disease problems, nutrients, water resources and environment. Significant achievement has been made to improve the research activities with the funds made available from State and Central Governments and non-government organizations. There are three faculties in this University viz. (1) Faculty of Veterinary & Animal Sciences (B.V.Sc. & AH, M.V.Sc. & Ph.D. courses) (2) Faculty of Dairy Technology (B.Tech.(DT), M.Tech. (DT) and M.Sc. (Dairying) and Ph.D. courses) and (3) Faculty of Fishery Sciences (B.F.Sc., M.F.Sc. courses). The research, extension and farm activities of the University are organized through the Directorate of Research, Extension & Farms of the University. Various research programmes have been running since 1995 under the aegis of the said Directorate. I joined the West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences as Vice-Chancellor on 7th August, 2006. I fervently hope that in the coming years we will get more opportunities to expand our educational and research activities in the national and international arena. Our faculty members have already proved this by getting international fellowships, awards and have also been invited to present their papers in the international congress, symposia and conferences. I am confident that with the co-operation of all concerned I would be able to take this University to its new height.
The Government of West Bengal set up an expert committee on December 31, 1998, under the Chairmanship of Ashesh Prasad Mitra, Eminent Scientist to explore the necessity and scope for establishment of an Engineering / Technology University in the state of West Bengal.

The University came into operation formally with the assumption of the office of the first Vice Chancellor on January 15, 2001 as a sequel to the promulgation of THE WEST BENGAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2001, under West Bengal Act XV of 2000 passed by the West Bengal Legislature. The University started its academic programme, from July 16, 2001 following a Notification from the Department of Higher Education, Government of West Bengal dated June 15, 2001 through the affiliation of Engineering and Management Institutions / Colleges and has entered the eighth year of its functioning. The University is included in Section 2F and also in Section 12B of UGC and recipient of UGC Grant.

We are equal opportunity, affirmative action institution and do not distinguish on the basis of gender, caste, creed and religion. The University wants to grow nurturing innovative / novel ideas that would touch all segments of the society especially the marginalized ones. We look at technology from a broad social perspective and are organizing postgraduate courses in basic and applied sciences. The University has introduced new courses in emerging areas to develop, enhance and higher education. We strive for optimum utilization of resources and believe in unleashing individual initiative for entrepreneurial development without compromising the collective need.

The University is steadfast in its twin objectives:

a) To serve as a Centre of Excellence in teaching and research in technology and management area.

b) To provide framework of industrialization based on knowledge economy.

To realize its mission of emerging as a Centre of Excellence the University has created three Schools of Studies viz. School of Engineering & Technology (SET), School of Biotechnology & Biological Sciences (SBTBS) and School of Management and Sciences (SOMS) comprising presently of five departments viz. Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Department of Industrial Engineering & Management, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Bioinformatics and Department of Management and Sciences.
William Carey University (WCU) is a unique vision. It is an institution that will not just concentrate on academics but will integrate socio-economic and environmental realities in NE India. Universities have become academic “ivory towers” and merely operating as degree mills. WCU is set to change this paradigm.

Established by the Gazette of Meghalaya No. 76 William Carey Act 2005, authorising ACTS to establish the William Carey University, we have begun our activities in Shillong. UGC recognition will be sought in due time.

WCU has made steady progress with various programmes that will fulfil our vision. Our collaboration with Grace City in Umsning will be a practical demonstration of education that will bring socio-economic transformation. Jobs will be created. We are also partnering with other universities worldwide for internationally acceptable academic programmes.

Groundbreaking was held for a new men’s residence hall at William Carey University on October 31.

The new building will adjoin Davis Hall, a women’s residence hall completed in 2013, and will be behind Braswell Hall on the south end of the Hattiesburg campus. It will be directly across from the Fail Softball Field.

The three-story building will alleviate a severe housing crunch at the university. It will house approximately 100 male residents in 50 rooms, each with a private bathroom. The residence hall is expected to be ready for occupancy in August 2015.

During the groundbreaking, Dr. Tommy King, WCU president, recognized guests, including members of the WCU Board of Trustees and representatives from the architect, Landry and Lewis, and the general contractor, Larry J. Sumrall Contractors. He spoke to the growth of the university, which has led to a need for the new building. Lane Williamson, a freshman biology major from Pontotoc, brought a student testimony, followed by the turning of the shovels.
XAVIER UNIVERSITY
XIMB Campus, Xavier Square
Bhubaneswar-751013
Phone:+91-674-6647777
Fax:+91-674-2300995
Website : http://www.xub.edu.in

Vice Chancellor : Fr. Paul Fernandes, SJ
Registrar : Fr. Antony Uvari, SJ

Xavier University is a private university located in the state of Odisha, India. The university has been established in accordance with the Xavier University Bill 2013. The university is a private self-financing institution of higher learning for imparting professional and technical education.

Xavier University is dedicated to research & teaching that meets the highest standards of excellence; to conducting research that breaks new ground; and to providing services and solutions that help individuals and the local, national, and global communities.

Since assuming the presidency on January 1, 2001, Graham's vision has been to invigorate Xavier's Jesuit tradition of serving society by educating students to become rigorous and reflective, committed and compassionate men and women for and with others.

Xavier is a Jesuit Catholic university rooted in the liberal arts tradition. Our mission is to educate each student intellectually, morally, and spiritually. We create learning opportunities through rigorous academic and professional programs integrated with co-curricular engagement. In an inclusive environment of open and free inquiry, we prepare students for a world that is increasingly diverse, complex and interdependent. Driven by our commitment to the common good and to the education of the whole person, the Xavier community challenges and supports students as they cultivate lives of reflection, compassion and informed action.
Maharashtra has a long and rich tradition of educational reforms. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Bhauroa Patil, Swami Ramanand Teerth and other great thinkers and reformers have contributed to educational philosophy and movement in the state. It was therefore appropriate that the state realized the need of an open university. The university was established on 1st July, 1989 through Act XX of 1989 of the Maharashtra State Legislature, justly named after Yashwantrao Chavan, Maharashtra’s great political leader and builder of modern Maharashtra. Due to statutory powers conferred by an act XX (1989) of Maharashtra state legislature and the recognition by the ‘University Grants Commission of India’, this university is fully empowered to award various academic certifications like certificates, diplomas, and graduate, post-graduate, doctoral degrees. This university also takes all precautions, at all programme stages from ‘Curriculum Design’ to ‘Examination’, to ensure that the standards and quality of education and examinations are preserved. The curriculum of these programmes is designed for Equivalence, with respective similar academic programmes, offered by other statutory universities of various states. University also provides many different diploma or certificates, which may or may not be equivalent to any other such certificates. These certificates will motivate students for self-study, as their learning efforts will be recognized by the university after short duration. These certificates will be provided only when, student requests for it along with attested photocopies of Mark-Sheets confirming successful completion of the required courses in end examination. No convocation shall be necessary for issue of these certificates. All architecture graduate and post-graduate programmes are duly recognized and approved by the “Council of Architecture (CoA)”. Hence, after successful completion of the graduate degree programme (that is, B.Arch.), student can register with the “Council of Architecture (CoA)”. Student shall be entitled to practice as an architect after such registration. For all engineering diploma and degree programmes, where equivalence status is not explicitly mentioned, university has already initiated recognition and equivalence procedures, with appropriate authorities like “Board of Technical Education” or “All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)”. University will publish the results of these recognition and equivalence procedures on the official web site, as and when they are available. All these degree and post-graduate degree programmes are duly recognized and approved by the ‘University Grant Commission (UGC)’. Hence, these programmes are equivalent to the respective programmes offered by any other statutory university in India, for the purpose of employment, promotion and further education. In this respect, the status of this university is at par with all other statutory universities of India.
Emboldened by the overwhelming positive response of the community and the students, the management perceived a need to develop into a University, where autonomy and self-reliance would place the institutions on the global map and would internally motivate them to higher levels of excellence.

The IAE sponsored the formation of a new trust, the Yenepoya University, which after due process of inspection by the University Grants Commission (UGC), was recognized by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India on 27 February 2008, vide their notification No. F.9-11/2007-U.3(A). The Yenepoya University is the first private University in the District of Dakshin Kannada (South Canara).

We invite you to enjoy world class university experience in a nested town in southern Karnataka, enjoying the pristine ambience and halcyon surroundings of a natural beauty unparalleled among Universities in India, while imbibing the best health care education, in the true spirit of global learning. Emboldened by the overwhelming positive response of the community and the students, the management perceived a need to develop into a University, where autonomy and self-reliance would place the institutions on the global map and would internally motivate them to higher levels of excellence. The IAE sponsored the formation of a new trust, the Yenepoya University, which after due process of inspection by the University Grants Commission (UGC), was recognized by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India on 27 February 2008, vide their notification No. F.9-11/2007-U.3(A). The Yenepoya University is the first private University in the District of Dakshin Kannada (South Canara). The University maintains its social commitment through conducting free medical, eye & dental camps, in the community. It has also adopted 2 nearby villages for comprehensive and total health care and prevention (Kotepura & Balepuni). Special attention is being given to identify and treat HIV patients. We offer total health care support to a local HIV/AIDS Care and Support Centre. The YMC also runs Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) & Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) programmes. The Yenepoya University emblem reflects the rich ideals and the core values upon which the very foundations have been built. The colours on the shield are a salutation to the three key facets of the University - the mentor, the materials and the medium - through which this increase takes place, and are also representative of them.
The YMCA University of Science and Technology, Faridabad erstwhile YMCA Institute Of Engineering, Faridabad was established in the year 1969, as a joint venture of the National Council Of YMCAs of India, Govt of Haryana, and the Central Agencies for Development Aid, Bonn, Germany. It started as an Indo-German project with an aim to impart technical education to a developing India on German pattern.

The labs & workshops have been setup with the assistance of German expertise. In 1996, State Govt. of Haryana took complete control of the Institute and upgraded it to university status in Dec. 2009. The university offers 4-year B.Tech degree course in six disciplines i.e

- Computer Science
- Information Technology
- Electronics & Instrumentation Control
- Electronics & Communication Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering

The university has added four new chapters in it’s glorious history i.e M.C.A, M.Tech. (Computer Engineering, Electrical Engineering & Mechanical Engineering), M.Sc. (Physics & Maths) and Ph.D. It follows it’s course curriculum duly approved by the industries and the university. The salient features of German education have been retained & as such the university stands apart from other colleges of Haryana. Right from the very beginning at institutional level, it has emphasized greatly on practical work related to industry. As a result our students are well accepted by the industries. The fact that many of them are entrepreneur with names of repute at national and international level establishes the same.

The University is situated on National Highway-2, Mathura Road, 30 km from National Capital, Delhi. The University campus is located in the sprawling Faridabad-Ballabgarh Industrial complex.

The sophisticated equipments/machines in the workshops and laboratories enable the students to operate various machines independently so as to acquire thorough knowledge and develop competence in their respective skills.
YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY
Kadapa – 516 003
Phone: 08562-225429, Telefax: 08562-225419
E-mail: registrar@yvu@gmail.com
Website : http://www.yogivemanauniversity.ac.in

Vice Chancellor : Prof. B. Syama Sundar
Registrar : Prof. T. Vasanthi

Named after a renowned philosopher-thinker, poet, sage and yogi, Vemana, Yogi Vemana University, established in the year 2006, by an Act of A.P state legislature is a blessing and boon for the students and researchers of the backward Rayalseema region in general and Y.S. R District in particular. The erstwhile Sri Venkateswara University Post Graduate Centre was elevated to a University with a humble and noble intention of providing a more conducive environment to impart value-based education and promote quality research and service. The university is committed to nurture and uphold healthy academic standards which contribute to the social, intellectual and moral development. The university is situated about 15 kms away from the historic Kadapa City on the Kadapa –Pulivendula road amidst serene surroundings and has a sprawling campus of about 700 acres. With a humble beginning, the university made rapid strides towards overall development and has sufficient infrastructural facilities such as buildings with academic ambience, library, modern science and research laboratories equipped with sophisticated instruments, Super Computer facility, Agri-Science Park, spacious hostels, gym, daycare centre, Botanical Garden and a vast playground. Besides, a a building complex was added for the purpose of conducting training short term vocational and job oriented courses on a continuous basis. At present the university has on its rolls 115 faculty members and about 200 non-teaching staff. The young faculty has rich research experience in India and abroad besides teaching. Presently about 1800 students are pursuing postgraduate and research programmes. Majority of the science faculty have obtained research projects from central funding agencies such as DST/ CSIR/DBT/MNRE / ISRO/UGC/MoES /BRNS /APCOST and considerable number of projects are under progress. The university was accorded 2 (f) recognition in 2007 and 12 (B) status in 2011 by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi. Presently it is an affiliating university with about 100 Post graduate, degree, law, B.Ed, MCA ,MBA and Physical Education colleges under its jurisdiction. In the recent past, the university initiated steps to launch women’s cell, equal opportunities cell, a Day Care Center and coaching programmes for SC/ST/OBC/minority students preparing for competitive examinations. The C.P Brown Library, now elevated to the status of a languages Research Center of the university, located in Kadapa town, has rare books, ancient documents and monographs and efforts are made to preserve and protect ancient literature. In tune with the contemporary societal, scientific and technological needs the university with 27 departments is offering conventional and inter-disciplinary courses in basic and applied sciences, humanities, social sciences and management. The university launched two five year M.Sc integrated courses, namely Earth Sciences and Biotechnology and Bio-Informatics in 2007. The University also started research programmes leading to Ph.D. in the year 2010 and currently about 170 research scholars are pursuing research in 27 different Departments.