

biology. A teacher in biochemistry could feel proud that students from different departments and faculties attend his/her course.

Thus the vistas of knowledge spread. Consequently one university could become famous in medicine, another in management and still another in agriculture (like Reading in UK). The emphasis is on generation of knowledge and sharing it with others. Such an approach expands boundaries and not limit to a discipline or sub-discipline. It does not lead to development of a mechanism of exclusion but of competition. Thus we should make the existing universities as multifaculty, by including agricultural sciences. It would also be necessary for the present-day agricultural

universities become the State Universities by adding other faculties. Thus the Punjab Agricultural University becomes Punjab State University, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore becomes Karnataka State University, etc. This would end the isolation of agricultural sciences and agricultural universities following the vision of C. Subramaniam, the father of Green Revolution in India.

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1. Randhawa, M. S., *A History of Agriculture in India*, 1979.
 2. Subramaniam, C., in *Wheat Revolution* (ed. Swaminathan, M. S.), 1993, p. 106.

Received 1 December 1999; revised accepted 12 April 2000
