



KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಯೋಗ



JNANA SAMPADA

A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF KARNATAKA ON
TRANSFORMING KARNATAKA INTO
A VIBRANT KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY



SEPTEMBER 2008 TO JANUARY 2013

KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA
(KARNATAKA KNOWLEDGE COMMISSION)
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

JNANA SAMPADA

SEP 2008 - JAN 2013



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TRANSFORMING KARNATAKA INTO
A VIBRANT KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword from Chairman

Message from Chief Minister

Message from Minister for Higher Education

Message from Chief Secretary

Preface

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Understanding of a Knowledge Society..... 10

Making of Karnataka Jnana Aayoga

Inception and Constitution..... 18

Towards Transforming Karnataka into a Vibrant Knowledge Society

Realizing The Goals..... 58

In Retrospection

Reflections..... 96

Way Forward

Making Karnatka a Global Knowledge Hub..... 100

Photo Gallery..... 103



FOREWORD

The aspiration of Karnataka to build a knowledge society was indeed a pragmatic thinking. The journey towards building a knowledge society started with the constitution of Karnataka Jnana Aayoga in 2008. During the term, the Aayoga identified the knowledge requirements of the chosen sectors and focus areas and made an effort to develop a strategy to fulfil the need through knowledge empowerment. I am pleased to share that some of the research studies undertaken

by Aayoga have led to major policy intervention and evidence-based policy making by the government. The pilot projects and flagship initiatives not only paved way for knowledge growth in the state but also provided an opportunity for the Aayoga to collaborate with the departments.

Through its recommendations, the Aayoga strived to enhance knowledge creation, application and dissemination in the state. The work of the Aayoga has placed the state on the threshold of a knowledge society and with all its potential, Karnataka can become the most preferred destination for knowledge-centric activities including education, information communication, science and technology and most importantly application of different dimensions of knowledge to development.

No act of the Aayoga would be complete without thanking the people who have been instrumental in its achievements. My most sincere thanks go to the Honourable Chief Minister, Sri. Jagadish Shettarji for his commitment to implement the recommendations. I am equally thankful to Sri. B.S. Yeddyrappaji, the then Chief Minister for laying the foundation for a knowledge society by constituting the Aayoga in 2008. My sincere thanks is also due to Sri. D.V. Sadananda Gowda Ji, former Chief Minister, who extended the term of the Aayoga in appreciation of its work. I wish to thank Sri. C.T. Ravi, Sri. Vishweshwara Hedge Kageri, Sri. Aravind Limbavali and late Dr. V.S. Acharya for their kind support.

I express my deepest gratitude to Sri. S.V. Ranganath for his constant support and insightful thinking which enabled Aayoga to make significant contributions. My special thanks must also go to Prof. K.V. Raju for sharing his innovative ideas and for facilitating the interface of Aayoga with the system. My sincere thanks is also due to Prof. M.K. Sridhar for his passion and persistence. Jnana Aayoga would not have traversed the path but for the kind support and encouragement of these people.

I acknowledge and thank with gratitude the contribution and efforts of all the members, experts and stakeholders. My heartfelt appreciation to the team at the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga. The journey of the Aayoga was the journey of the people of Karnataka towards building a knowledge society and I thank everyone associated with this journey.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a horizontal line that tapers to the right.

Dr. K. Kasturirangan

Chairman

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga

Government of Karnataka.



MESSAGE

ಜಗದೀಶ ಶೆಟ್ಟರ
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು

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ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ
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ದಿನಾಂಕ 18-1-2013

ಸಂದೇಶ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗವು ಕಳೆದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದು ನನಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಸ್ವದನಶೀಲ ಜ್ಞಾನಸಮಾಜವನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಗವು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಅಭಿನಂದನೀಯ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಕಸ್ತೂರಿರಂಗನ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆಯೋಗದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅವರ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಾಗಿ ತುಂಬು ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜನವರಿ 21ರಂದು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವ "ಜ್ಞಾನಸಂಪದ" ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತಮ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಿಳಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆ ನನಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜನತೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಜಗದೀಶ ಶೆಟ್ಟರ)

Sri. Jagadish Shettar
Honourable Chief Minister
Government of Karnataka



MESSAGE

ಸಿ.ಟಿ. ರವಿ

ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಾಗೂ
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Date-15-01-2013

Message

The constitution of Karnataka Jnana Aayoga with the mandate of transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society was a milestone in Karnataka. Several new initiatives were taken up to give impetus to knowledge creation, dissemination and application. In the process of implementing the recommendations of the Aayoga, the education sector witnessed a significant change in its approach towards quality education.

I applaud the work carried out by Aayoga under the leadership of Dr. K. Kasturirangan.

I acknowledge the contribution of the Members and Stakeholders in this regard.

(C. T. Ravi)

Minister for Higher Education
Government of Karnataka



MESSAGE

S.V. RANGANATH
CHIEF SECRETARY
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ



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MESSAGE

The importance of knowledge intervention to take advantage of global shift towards knowledge centric activities was perceived by Karnataka. Accordingly, Karnataka Jnana Aayoga was constituted in 2008, under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, to evolve a roadmap to transform Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society.

The contribution of the Aayoga, has been exemplary. The recommendations have the potential to bring in the vibrancy and much needed impetus to the system.

I acknowledge the immense contribution of the Jnana Aayoga and thank the Chairman and the Members for their valuable inputs which will go a long way in transforming our state into a dynamic knowledge society.


[S.V. RANGANATH]

Chief Secretary
Government of Karnataka



PREFACE

My Dear Readers,

The present Government of Karnataka has taken various innovative and pro active initiatives. One such is the establishment of Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission) on teacher's day (September 5) of 2008 under the chairmanship of renowned space scientist Dr K Kasturirangan. Its final report 'Jnana Sampada' was submitted to Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka Sri. Jagadish Shettar on January 21, 2013. With this, our task is accomplished but our vision to transform Karnataka into a vibrant Knowledge Society continues.

Our input, process and output have been satisfactory. But, much was desired on outcomes (the real litmus test). The evaluation study by Public Affairs Centre presents an objective assessment of our work. This report is the factual presentation of our work and activities for the last four and half years. The final judgement is to be declared by YOU-people of Karnataka. Two questions surfaced in my mind while writing this preface. 'Was it just another commission?' and 'What does KJA leave behind?'. Let me answer the second question 'we are leaving behind satisfaction, confidence and hope in our hearts and souls'. I salute all of you for having made this journey a 'meaningful' one.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. K. Sridhar'.

Prof. M. K. Sridhar, Ph.D.
Members Secretary and Executive Director
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work of the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga was a collective effort of many individuals and institutions. We are very grateful to the present Chief Minister Sri. Jagadish Shettar and former Chief Ministers, Sri. B.S. Yeddyurappa and Sri. D.V. Sadananada Gowda without whose political will, the KJA would not have born and traversed for over four years. We thank Ministers Sri. C.T. Ravi, Sri. Vishweshwara Hegde Kageri, Sri. Aravind Limbavali, Sri. Suresh Kumar, Sri. Late Dr. V.S. Acharya and all the Members of the Council of Ministers and of Legislatures for their constant support.

We express our sincerest gratitude to Chief Secretary Sri. S.V. Ranganath for his wholehearted support and advice. We thank with gratitude the collaboration rendered by the Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of Departments of Higher Education, Department of Primary and Secondary Education, Health and Family Welfare, Medical Education, Kannada, Culture and Information, IT, BT and Science and Technology, E-Governance, Finance, Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Services), Personnel and Administrative Reforms (AR), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Industries and Commerce, Youth Services and Sports, Revenue, Labour, Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Women and Child Development and Horticulture. We also acknowledge the kind support given by Economic Advisor to Chief Minister Dr. K.V. Raju and all the Principal Secretaries to Chief Minister.

Our special words of thanks is also due to Commissioners of Public Instruction, Collegiate Education and Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike. We extend our thanks to Directors of Departments of AYUSH, Youth Services and Sports, Information and Publicity, State Education Research and Training, Government Press, Karnataka State Council for Higher Education and to the Executive Director of Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation.

We are greatly indebted to all the Vice-Chancellors and Registrars of all the Universities of the State for their participation and contribution. Our heartfelt thanks also goes to the Directors of National Institute of Advanced Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Management and Institute for Social and Economic Change.

We express our thanks to print and electronic media for the due space given to KJA.

Our sincere appreciation to the staff at the Office of Dr. K. Kasturirangan at Planning Commission and the staff at the Office of the Director, National Institute of Advanced Studies for kind facilitation.

We also thank all our stakeholders for their invaluable support and participation.

Dr. K. Kasturirangan
Chairman

Prof. M.K. Sridhar
Member Secretary and Executive Director

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga Members

INTRODUCTION

UNDERSTANDING OF A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

CONCEPT OF A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

Knowledge, in its purest form, is an embodiment of truth, well-justified beliefs and propositions. It links cause and effect relationships of natural and man-made phenomena. In practical terms, an organised and well structured form of knowledge is a multidimensional concept drawn from various disciplines and schools of thought. Moreover knowledge forms the very base of holistic human development in all societies. It is increasingly seen as one of the most important factors in determining a state's competitive advantage and thereby influences the development of its people and society.

What is a Knowledge Society?

A Knowledge Society is centered on knowledge for its development. It can be built when the inherent and new knowledge of a State rhythmically translates into competitiveness, productivity, social welfare, good governance and human development.

What distinguishes a Knowledge Society?

Knowledge is pervasive. A Knowledge Society distinguishes itself from other type of societies by empowering its citizens bythrough universalising access, ensuring equity and promoting new knowledge generation.

Most literature on Knowledge Society links it with other widely used concepts/ definitions such as information society, knowledge economy, networked society, digital society, technology society etc. In particular, frequent debates arise in comparing concepts of information society and knowledge economy to the attributes of a knowledge society. In any knowledge society, it is not only the means (technologies) to spread it that need to be taken into account, but it also encompasses the ends - a (value-based) human capital development to make it more effective. The concept of a knowledge society is broader than the other concepts being more embracing and conducive to equity and empowerment. In fact, the final purpose of a knowledge society is to enhance the value for the people and emphasizes entrepreneurship, innovation, environmental awareness, and also the development of values¹.

¹ Drawn from Naumanen, Mika, (2003), Knowledge Society Barometer

KEY COMPONENTS OF A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

The key components of a Knowledge Society can be identified by encapsulating the major themes discussed around the subject of knowledge and Knowledge Society by various development agencies as follows:

Knowledge remains an abstract concept and to capture the flow and trends of knowledge in a Knowledge Society a theoretical breakdown is vital. The three broad components of a knowledge society-Creation, Dissemination and Application of Knowledge form the basis for this theoretical breakdown.

Knowledge Creation: Engagements for producing new knowledge

Knowledge is the focal point of knowledge societies where producing or acquiring new knowledge and developing and preserving existing knowledge are essential requirements. This makes a society responsive to the changing needs of its people.

Knowledge Dissemination: Engagements for spreading and sharing Knowledge

Providing access to knowledge increases opportunities for people to engage in more productive activities. It is, therefore, essential to expand the reach of knowledge in society and to ensure that all sections of the society have unrestricted access to it.

Knowledge Application: Engagements for transforming knowledge into effective action

The third component of the framework relates to the application of knowledge. It is here that knowledge is transformed into productively beneficial uses and activities. Investment in production of new knowledge and its subsequent dissemination should accelerate both economic growth and human development through the application of knowledge.

Inter-linkages between Knowledge Creation, Dissemination & Application:

There is significant degree of interactions and overlap between them in reality. Once the knowledge is passed on to the masses or disseminated, it needs to be applied in day-to-day living in the form of effective action. It also needs to be applied in various sectors and industries to produce outputs. This is the stage of

knowledge application, which again leads to development of new and effective technologies and further knowledge creation through myriad learning generated from experience. The State requires a holistic development such that each citizen is empowered with knowledge through effective creation, dissemination and application. It is only through fostering individual knowledge capabilities that the overall knowledge capability of the state can be developed. The entire knowledge flow, permeating through these inter linkages is illustrated below.

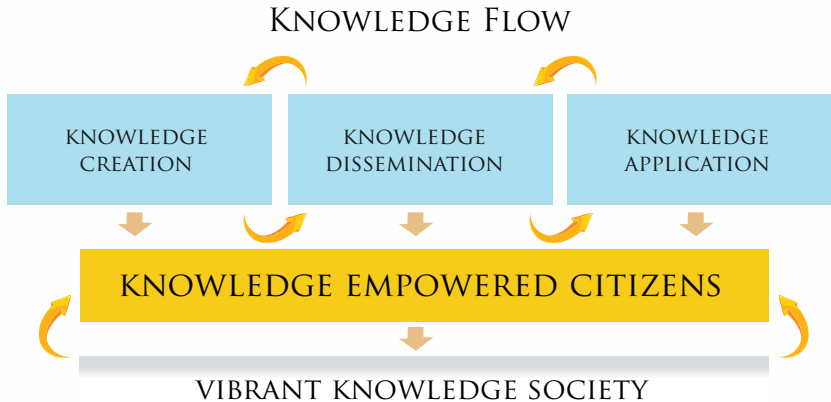


Figure 1: Inter linkages in the Knowledge Society Framework

KNOWLEDGE CREATION IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka has a rich heritage and culture where knowledge creation, dissemination and application have found generous expression throughout the civilization in varied forms of literature, art, architecture, medicine etc. Karnataka is home to 43 universities (including central, state, private and deemed) accompanied by an equal number of government and corporate research organisations which foster creation, dissemination and application of knowledge and higher learning not only in the areas of standard academic importance but also in a vast variety of subject areas ranging in the fields of art, architecture, technology, renewable energy, bio medicine, yoga, sericulture and several others.

Knowledge Creation: A Synopsis

- *Bangalore has emerged as the 'Research & Innovation' hub with a number of premier institutions undertaking research.*
- *Districts like Mysore, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Shimoga & Dharwad have a strong base of Higher Educational Institutions and Industrial centres.*
- *At the national level, the State holds the second position with respect to Patent Applications made. These applications are made in a variety of research areas including IT, Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals, Social Sciences etc.*
- *Karnataka has a clear lead in R&D activities which will be one of the key driving factors in the State's transformation into a vibrant Knowledge Society and possibly creating benchmarks of India's development in the 21st Century.*

KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka has well developed institutional mediums of knowledge dissemination including schools, institutes of higher education (IHE), manpower training and development centres etc.,. Advanced methods of mass communication and ICT are also playing an important role in dissemination. Sharing of experience by health practitioners, farmers, craftsmen and other traditional and community knowledge holders constitutes an important means of non-formal dissemination of knowledge.

Knowledge Dissemination: A Synopsis

- *The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Karnataka is higher than the national average and in some districts primary enrolment is almost universal.*
- *Compared to the national average, Karnataka has a higher number of general colleges and institutions for vocational training.*
- *Telemedicine facilities have already been established in all district hospitals of the State. It has not yet been introduced in majority of Indian States.*
- *More than 90 per cent of the villages are connected through wireless network.*
- *Currently there are 27.69 internet subscribers per 1000 citizens in Karnataka and it is ahead of the national average and states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Primary survey reveals that people are open and receptive to innovation and ICTs.*

- *There is a vast network of NGOs in Karnataka which are contributing to the State's development through active knowledge dissemination.*

KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION

Karnataka enjoys a demographic advantage and the potential of this population can be harnessed for both creation and application of knowledge resources. In fact an appropriately trained and educated young population supported by appropriate livelihood prospects can reap huge dividends for the State. However, at present this demographic transition indicates a critical need for creating productive employment opportunities, social security and safety nets.

Knowledge Application: A Synopsis

- *67 per cent of the population in the state is in the age group of 15-59 years which gives the state a favorable demographic advantage.*
- *The number of job seekers measured by the live register figures of employment exchanges exhibit a decreasing trend.*
- *'New Industrial Policy, 2009-2014' aims at building a prosperous Karnataka through the development of human and natural resources in a systematic, scientific and sustainable manner.*
- *Favourable policy thrusts to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation is accompanied by an enthusiastic response among the majority of the citizens.*
- *Organic and sustainable farming have gained momentum in recent years.*

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES IN KARNATAKA

Applications of Traditional Knowledge and Practices are prevalent largely in the fields of science, medicine and linguistic forms in Karnataka. The state has around 50 colleges teaching Unani and Ayurvedic medicine systems. Knowledge on languages such as Sanskrit and Kannada are also disseminated through University departments and Institutions of higher education in the State. However, these Institutional arrangements constitute only a small portion of the total traditional knowledge and practices pool. Traditional knowledge and practices are generally passed down by word of mouth and through applications from generation to generation.

Organizations and scholars involved in traditional knowledge and practices are important carriers of the same and their work is leading to documentation of knowledge resources that have not been formally preserved so far. Traditional knowledge and practices prevailing in Karnataka have wide applications for human benefit especially in the present scenario where the existing resources are getting depleted and global emphasis is shifting to sustainable development.

Traditional Knowledge: A Synopsis

- *A vast pool of traditional knowledge and practices lies in agriculture, veterinary care, human health, handicrafts, performing arts, religion and astrology.*
- *Applications of traditional knowledge largely in the fields of science, medicine and linguistics form parts of academic curriculum in Karnataka and efforts have been undertaken to document it.*
- *Knowledge of languages such as Sanskrit and Kannada, Unani and Ayurvedic medicine systems are also disseminated through Institutions of higher education in the State.*
- *Research Organisations have also been working towards identifying, assimilating and documenting traditional knowledge and practices in the State.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY:

A Knowledge Society is centered on knowledge as the key component of economic, social, cultural and other human development activities, in contrast to other forms of societies where factors such as labour and capital constitute the dominant resource. Following are identified as essential characteristics of a knowledge society:

- *Universal Presence of Knowledge – There exists knowledge in all which is intrinsic in a society and its people. A Knowledge Society develops the capacities latent in human nature and integrates their expressions to foster development.*
- *Universal Access–In a Knowledge Society, existing and new knowledge on various sectors and aspects of the society are accessible to all based on necessity and feasibility*

- *Equity in Access* – – Availability and access to knowledge, irrespective of age, gender, class, socio-economic, political or religious background, location etc is a key characteristic of a Knowledge Society.
- *Knowledge Empowerment* – With universal access and equity, each individual is connected to latest developments in the global, national, and state-specific environ. This leads to empowerment of the citizens and penetration of excellence in the grass roots of the Knowledge Society.
- *Lifelong Learning*: is an intrinsic part of Knowledge societies, leading to continuous progress and development.

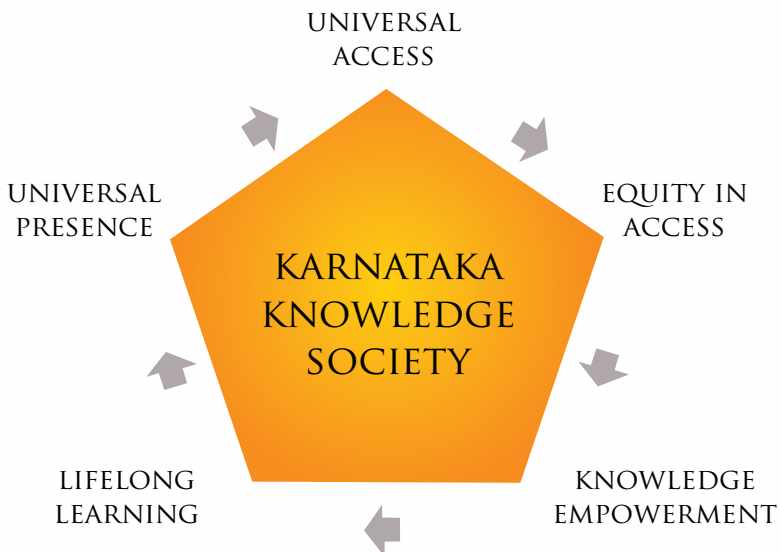


Figure 2: Characteristics of a Knowledge Society

Understanding the components and characteristics of a knowledge society with specific reference to Karnataka, enabled Karnataka Jnana Aayoga to accomplish its vision of transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society.

MAKING OF KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA

INCEPTION AND
CONSTITUTION

INCEPTION OF KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA

The National Knowledge Commission (NKC), constituted by the Government of India in 2005, initiated a paradigm shift in several knowledge-centric sectors to give India the much needed power to take on the challenges posed by the 21st century knowledge society. NKC recommended for overhauling India's massive education system to take advantage of the emerging global knowledge economy. Taking cognizance of the state's advantage and to join hands with the Government of India in its endeavour of building a knowledge society, Government of Karnataka constituted Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (KJA) under the visionary leadership of world renowned space scientist Dr. K. Kasturirangan on September 5, 2008. As an autonomous high-powered commission, Karnataka Jnana Aayoga envisaged Transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society as its vision².

TERMS OF REFERENCE

At the outset, the Government of Karnataka identified critical constituents of a knowledge society. Apart from focusing on knowledge creation, application and dissemination, a need to strengthen knowledge leadership, knowledge services (by government) and of building excellence was felt. Aiming for a holistic and sustainable knowledge society, following terms of reference were set as the guiding principles for KJA.

1. Build excellence in the educational system to meet the knowledge challenges of the 21st century and increase Karnataka's competitive advantage in fields of knowledge.
2. Promote creation of knowledge in all formal and non-formal educational, scientific and knowledge institutions in Karnataka.
3. Improve the leadership and management of educational and knowledge institutions in Karnataka.
4. Promote knowledge applications in agriculture, rural development, health, industry and other areas.
5. Enhance the use of knowledge capabilities in making the government an effective service provider to the citizen and promote widespread sharing of knowledge to maximize public benefit.
6. Promote inter-sectoral interaction and interface with the objective of preservation, access, creation, application, dissemination, outreach and services relating to knowledge.

² Drawn from Vision 2010 of Government of Karnataka. 2010

COMPOSITION-MEMBERS

The KJA was composed of 42 members, including a Chairman and a Member Secretary cum Executive Director, drawn from National Institutes, Universities and various government departments. The number of members on board during first phase (Sept 2008 to 2011) was 28 and subsequent to its extension in January 2012, KJA was reconstituted with 14 new members. KJA members were vested with the responsibility of evolving policy recommendations to Government of Karnataka. The Members periodically met to debate and deliberate on the focus areas which were drawn from the terms of reference. Members acted as the think tank of the Commission.



Chairman
Dr. K. Kasturirangan
Member
Planning Commission of India



Member Secretary and Executive Director
Prof. M.K. Sridhar
Professor of Management
Canara Bank School of Management Studies
Bangalore University

Members (Jan 2012 to Jan 2013)



Prof. M.S. Thimmappa
Former Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University



Prof. Sundar Sarukkai
Director
Manipal Centre for Philosophy and Humanities
Manipal University



Prof. Sadagopan

Director

International Institute of Information Technology



Prof. Padma Sarangapani

Professor of Education

Tata Institute of Social Sciences

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Dr. Gururaj Karajagi

Chairman

Academy for Creative Teaching

Bangalore



Sri. Mohan Das Pai

Chairman

MEMG International India Ltd



Dr. Ravi Narayan

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SOCHARA

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Smt. Sita Lakshmi Chinnappa

Director (Retd), ICMR

NIC Centre for Biomedical Information

National Informatics Centre

Delhi



Prof. K.R.S. Murthy

Former Director

Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore



Sri. S. R. Ramaswamy

Kannada Writer



Dr. Mukunda Rao

International Consultant on EO, GIS and Space

Adjunct Faculty, NIAS

Bangalore

Ex-officio Members

Principal Secretary, Department of Higher Education, GoK

Principal Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare Services, GoK

Secretary, Department of Primary and Secondary Education, GoK

Convenor and Members (Sept 2008 to Sept 2011)

Convenor

Principal Secretary

Department of Higher Education

Government of Karnataka



Prof. K. Chidananda Gowda

Former Vice-Chancellor

Kuvempu University



Prof. V.B. Coutinho

Director, Directorate of Legal Education
Bar Council of India, New Delhi



Dr. Nayana Tara

Professor-Public Systems
Indian Institute of Management - Bangalore



Prof. Ramachandra G. Bhat Kotemane

Director, Veda Vignana Shodha Samsthana
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Dr. R. Nagarathna

Chief Medical Officer
Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthanam



Dr. M. Muniyamma

Secretary
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Prof. A. M. Pathan

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Dr. S.L. Hiremath
Registrar
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Dr. B.T. Rudresh
Homoeopathic Physician
Bangalore

Ex-officio Members

Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, Government of Karnataka

Principal Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka

Principal Secretary, Science & Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology, Government of Karnataka

Principal Secretary, Primary and Secondary Education, Government of Karnataka

Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore

Director, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

Director, International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore

Director, National Institute of Advanced Studies, Bangalore

Vice-Chancellor, University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore

Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka University, Dharwar

Vice-Chancellor, Visveswaraya Technological University, Belgaum

Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga

Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore

Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur

WORKING MECHANISM

KJA formed 6 Working Groups, 5 Mission Groups, 6 Study Groups, 3 Task Forces and a Research Committee comprising of domain experts, government representatives, academicians, teachers and grass-root practitioners to help in accomplishing its vision. Apart from these primary groups, KJA also formed several expert committees, project advisory committees and a project review and monitoring committee to over-see the implementation of projects. These Groups and Expert Committees held series of brainstorm sessions with experts, consultation meetings with stakeholders from across the country and several meetings with the government departments to evolve recommendations and policy suggestions.

Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation Ltd., (KVTSDC), a Government of Karnataka Undertaking, was appointed as a Special Purpose Vehicle to help and guide KJA in its financial transactions for upto March 31, 2012. Besides these, KJA hired consultants to carry out specific assignments within the stipulated time period. These entities formed the backbone of the KJA.

2012 - 2013

MISSION GROUP ON TEACHER DEVELOPMENT

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Dr. Gururaj Karajagi

Chairman

Academy for Creative Teaching

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Prof. Padma Sarangapani

Professor of Education

Tata Institute of Social Sciences

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Former Director

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

New Delhi

3. **Prof. T.K.S. Lakshmi**

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Kuvempu University

Shimoga

5. **Mr. Dileep Ranjekar**

Chief Executive Officer

Azim Premji Foundation

Bangalore

6. **Smt. Suparna Diwakar**

Vice-President

Centre for Leadership and Management in Public Services

(C-LAMPS)

- 7. Sri. Narasimha Raichur**
North Karnataka Co-ordinator
Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement
Bagalkote Road, Bijapur.

Convenor

Dr. Padmavathi. B.S.

Senior Research Associate
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka.

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Director
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Manipal University
Manipal

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Department of Higher Education
Government of Karnataka
- 2. Executive Director**
Karnataka State Council for Higher Education
Government of Karnataka
- 3. Prof.K.R.S. Murthy**
Former Director
Indian Institute of Management
Bangalore

4. **Prof. H.A. Ranganath**
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National Assessment and Accreditation Council
Bangalore
5. **Prof. Meena Rajiv Chandawarkar**
Vice-Chancellor
Karnataka State Women's University
Bijapur
6. **Prof. Anitha Kurup**
Professor
School of Social Sciences
National Institute of Advanced Studies
Bangalore
7. **Prof Shivashankara Murthy .T.C**
Vice- Chancellor
Mangalore University
Mangalagangothri
Mangalore
8. **Dr. Srinivas S. Balli**
Professor of Mechanical Engineering
Head Training and Placement Cell
Basaveshwar Engineering College
Bagalkote
9. **Dr. A.R. Koppalakar**
Principal
HKE Degree College
Chittapur
Gulbarga
10. **Dr. Manasa Nagabhushanam**
Chief Executive Officer and Lead Researcher
Analyze Research
Bangalore

Convenor

Dr. Padmavathi. B.S.
Senior Research Associate
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka

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Community Health Consultant
Centre for Public Health & Equity
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NIC
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Department of Health and Family Welfare Services
Government of Karnataka

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Bangalore

3. Dr. R. Balasubramaniam

Founder
Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement
Mysore

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Department of Epidemiology
NIMHANS
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National Alliance of Women Organization
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Research Officer
National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute (NADRI)
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Research Associate
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
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Bangalore
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Deshpande Foundation-India
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Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
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Uttana Magazine
Rashthrothana Parishat
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Karnataka Folklore University
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Assistant Director
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FRLHT, Bangalore
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Director and Dean
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Karnataka Sanskrit University
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5. **Dr. T. N. Prakash Kammardi**
Professor & Head
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Agricultural Sciences
Bangalore
6. **Dr. P. Ramanujan**
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Indian Heritage & Language Computing
C-DAC
7. **Dr. B. K. Vinay Chandra**
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Centre for Indian Psychology
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5. **Dr Prithviraj. M.**

Executive Secretary
Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology
Government of Karnataka

6. **Dr. Harendu Prakash. L.**

Scientist 'G' & Adviser
Nodal Officer MoES
National GIS Mission
Government of India
New Delhi

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Smt. Jayashri. M.

Research Associate
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka

2008 - 2011

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Indian Institute of Management
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2. **Prof. Padma Sarangapani**
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3. **Dr. R. Balasubramiam**
Founder President
Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement
Mysore
4. **Dr. B.K. Anitha**
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National Institute of Advanced Studies
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3. **Prof. M. H. Dhananjaya**
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JSS MahaVidyapeetha
Mysore
4. **Dr. Vishnukanth Chatpalli**
Executive Director
Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation Ltd. (KVTSDC)
Government of Karnataka
5. **Sri. Abhay Jain**
Group Advisor
Manipal Education and Medical Group
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Manipal University

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Government of Karnataka

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SVYASA University
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2. **Dr. B. T. Rudresh**
Homoeopathic Physician
Bangalore
3. **Dr. D. Nagaraja**
Professor of Neurology
National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS)
Bangalore
4. **Sri. Darshan Shankar**
Vice-Chairman
Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine FLRHT
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Secretary
Karuna Trust
Bangalore

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Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Chair for Parliamentary Studies

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Prof. SundarSarukkai

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Manipal Centre for Philosophy and Humanities

Manipal University

Manipal

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Gulbarga Central University
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Former Director
Indian Institute of Management
Bangalore
4. **Prof. Lawrence Surendra**
Chairman
Department of Economics & Co-operation
University of Mysore
Mysore
5. **Dr. V. N. Bhat**
Former Professor of Sociology
Kuvempu University
Shimoga
6. **Dr. A. Jayagovind**
Professor of Law
National Law School of India University
Bangalore

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Shri. N.V. Sathyanarayana

Chairman and Managing Director
Informatics (India) limited
Bangalore

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Director

Public Libraries
Government of Karnataka
Bangalore

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Gulbarga University
Gulbarga
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Bangalore
3. **Dr. Prasad Ram**
Executive Director
EDONOVO
USA
4. **Sri. D. Shivakumar**
Sr. Programme Associate (Education)
Sir Ratan Tata Trust
Bangalore
5. **Dr. P. Y. Rajendra Kumar**
Former Director
Dept. of Public Libraries
Bangalore

2012 - 2013

SUB COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Convenor

Dr. T. N. Prakash Kammardi

Professor & Head
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Agricultural Sciences
Bangalore

Members:

1. **Prof. Ambalike Hiriyanna**
Vice-Chancellor
Karnataka Folklore University
Haveri
2. **Dr. T.S Channesh**
Assistant Professor
Soil Sciences
Krushi Vignana Kendra
Chintamani
3. **Dr. S.C. Ramesh**
Professor
Department of Folklore
Kannada University
Hampi
4. **Prof. Srikantha Murthy**
Assistant Professor
University of Agriculture Economics
University of Agriculture Science
Bangalore

SUB COMMITTEE ON HEALTH THROUGH FOOD

Convenor

Dr. Bhushan Patwardhan

Vice-Chancellor
Symbiosis International University
Pune

Members:

1. **Sri. G. Hariramamurthy**
Assistant Director
Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine
Bangalore
2. **Dr. G. Venkateshwara Rao**
Director
Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)
Mysore
3. **Dr. G. Venkateshwaralu**
Director
National Ayurveda Dietetics Research Institute (NADRI)
Government Central Pharmacy Annexe
Bangalore
4. **Dr. Rajiv Shah**
Product & Package Development Manager-India
Abbott Nutrition Research & Development
Abbott Nutrition Pvt. Ltd.,
Bangalore
5. **Dr. G. S. Savithri**
Consulting Ayurvedic Physician
Sameeksha Ayurvedalaya
Sirsi.

SUB COMMITTEE ON KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Members:

1. **Dr. P. Ramanujan**
Associate Director
Indian Heritage & Language Computing
C-DAC
Bangalore
2. **Dr. Srinivasa Varakhedi**
Director & Dean
Directorate of Sanskrit Education
Karnataka Sanskrit University
Bangalore
3. **Dr. B. K. Vinay Chandra**
Research Associate & Centre-In charge
Centre for Indian Psychology
Bangalore

2008 - 2011

STUDY GROUP ON COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE

1. **Shri. N.V. Sathyanarayana**
Chairman and Managing Director
INFORMATICS (INDIA) LIMITED
Basavanagudi
Bangalore
2. **Dr. G. K. Veeresh**
Former Vice-Chancellor UAS
President of Association for Promotion of Organic Farming (APOF)
UAS Alumni Association Building
Bangalore
3. **Smt. Usha Mukunda**
Founder Member
Center for Learning
Bangalore
4. **Dr. Hegde V. S.**
Chairman & Managing Director
Antariksh Corporation Limited
Bangalore
5. **Dr. K. Ganesh Raj**
Dy. Director (Appls) EOS & Programme Manager VRC (E&M)
Indian Space Research Organization
Department of Space
Government of India
Antariksh Bhavan
Bangalore
6. **Dr. Rajendra V. Joshi**
Senior Manager
Mission 10X
Wipro Technologies
Bangalore
7. **Dr. K. Narayanagowda**
Vice-Chancellor
University of Agricultural Sciences
Bangalore

8. **Dr. H. S. Ashokanand**
Director- Advocacy
Karnataka HIV AIDS Programme University of Manitoba
Karnataka Health Promotion Trust
Bangalore
9. **Director**
Department of Public Library
Vishweshwariah Main Tower
Bangalore

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Convenor

Dr. P. V. Konnur
Fulbright Fellow (University of Illinois)
Bangalore University Librarian
Bangalore

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1. **Dr. M. K. Bhandi**
University Librarian
Mangalore University
Mangalore
2. **Dr. R. B. Gaddagimath**
University Librarian
Gulbarga University
Gulbarga
3. **Dr. K. K. Manjunath**
University Librarian
Agricultural University
Bangalore
4. **Dr. N. Rama Patnaik**
Librarian
IIM-Bangalore
5. **Dr. A. Y. Asundi**
Professor & Chairman (Rtd.) &
IT In-charge IT Centre
Bangalore University
Bangalore

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Executive Director and Professor
International School of Information Management
University of Mysore
Mysore
2. **Director**
Karnataka State Archives
Vikasa Soudha
Bangalore
3. **Dr. Ramachandra Budihal**
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Wipro Technologies
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University of Agricultural Sciences
Bangalore

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Professor of Neurology
National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS)
Bangalore
2. **Dr. R. S. Phaneendra Rao**
Professor of Community Medicine
Kasturba Medical College and Hospital
Manipal

3. **Dr. Ravinarayan**
Community Health Consultant
Centre for Public Health and Equity(CPHE)
Bangalore
4. **Dr. S. Chandrashekar Shetty**
Vice-Chancellor
Sri Devaraj Urs University
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5. **Dr. K.S. Nagesh**
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Advisor

Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT)

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Consulting Ayurvedic Physician
Sameeksha Ayurvedalaya
Sirsi
3. **Dr. Rangesh Paramesh**
Head - NPI
The Himalaya Drug Company
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4. **Dr. Vasundhara Bhupathi**
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Bangalore
2. **Wg. Cdr A. Raghunath**
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Kirloskar Group
Bangalore
3. **Dr. Shreelatha Rao**
Resident Director (Evaluations)
Center for Global Health Research
University of Toronto
Consultant St. Johns Research Institute
St. John's National Academy of Health Sciences
Bangalore
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Chaithanya Clinic
Dharwad
Karnataka

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Ashwini Homeo Clinic
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2. **Dr. A. Ramdas**
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Bangalore
3. **Dr. R. Munir Ahmed**
Professor
Government Homoeopathic Medical College
Bangalore

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Chairman

National Gallery of Modern Arts

Department of Culture

Government of India

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(Nominee of Commission of Public Instruction)
DDPI Bangalore Rural
Admin Department of Public Instruction
3. **Smt. Suparna Diwakar**
Project Lead & Vice- President
Center for Leadership and Management in Public Services
Bangalore
4. **Sri. Prakash Kamath**
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Shri Ratan Tata Trust
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Jayashri. M.

Research Associate

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga

Government of Karnataka.

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Former Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University
Bangalore
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Governing Council of ARCI
Hyderabad
4. **Prof. Govardhan Mehta**
CSIR Bhatnagar Fellow & Honorary Professor
Department of Organic Chemistry Indian Institute of Science
National Research Professor & Eli Lilly-Jubilant Grant and Chair
School of Chemistry, University of Hyderabad
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Vice- Chairman

Dr. M. S. Shridhar

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ISRO
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Director Policy
The Centre for Internet and Society
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3. **Sri. B. Manjunath**
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Mysore

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NIMHANS
Bangalore
3. **Dr. K. Raghothama Rao**
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Human Networking Academy
Bangalore
4. **Sri. D. M. Kiran**
Managing Director
iSol Talent Consultant Pvt. Ltd.,
Bangalore
5. **Prof. Venugopal**
Principal
R.C. College of Commerce
Bangalore
6. **Dr. Raghavendra H. Fattepur**
Head, Department of Physics
Basaveshwara Science College
Bagalkot

7. **Dr. Sudha Bhogle**
Head -Student Solutions
Eduquity Career Technologies Pvt Ltd
Bangalore

8. **Sri. Madan Padaki**
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Merit Trac Services Pvt Ltd
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Dr. Padmavathi. B.S.
Senior Research Associate
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka

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R.M.S.A.
Government of Karnataka

2. **Sri. Prabhakar**
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R.M.S.A.
Bangalore

3. **Sri. H.V. Venkateshappa**
DDPI (Administration) Bangalore Rural
Department of Public Instruction
Bangalore

4. **Dr. Noorehan N. Ganihar**
Professor and Chairperson
Department of Education
Karnatak University
Dharwar
5. **Dr. S.S. Patil**
Dean and Chairperson
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Kuvempu University
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6. **Dr. Ningamma Betsur**
Reader
Department of Education
Mysore University
Mysore

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Research Associate
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka

RESEARCH COMMITTEE (2012 - 2013)

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Mysore
2. **Prof. S. Rajagopalan**
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International Institute of Information Technology
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3. **Prof. Jayadev. M.**
Associate Professor
Finance and Control Area
Indian Institute of Management- Bangalore
4. **Prof. Yeshwant Dongre**
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Senior Research Associate

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga

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1. **Prof. S. L. Hiremath**
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2. **Prof. Nayana Tara**
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3. **Dr. B. K. Anitha**
Fellow
National Institute of Advanced Studies
Bangalore
4. **Dr. V. N. Bhat**
Former Professor of Sociology
Kuvempu University
Shimoga
5. **Prof. M.K. Sridhar**
Member Secretary and Executive Director
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
Government of Karnataka.

COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

A critical aspect for successful functioning of an organization is effective communication. This was well understood and therefore, a mechanism for effective two-way communication within the Aayoga and with stakeholders was devised. Quarterly Reports (QR) and Monthly Reports (MR) were brought out to share about the periodic progress of the Aayoga. Towards the beginning of fourth year, an online quarterly e-newsletter Jnana Siri was launched, in addition to QR and MR, to capture the views of KJA members, stakeholders and experts on chosen quarterly themes. The newsletter also carried out the important activities of the KJA as quarterly highlights. Additionally, to share the reports of the research studies, impact studies and case studies undertaken by KJA over 30 publications were brought out. The website of the KJA www.jnanaayoga.in was also used as a communication platform to disseminate the work of the KJA on the one hand and to receive feedback from stakeholders on the other. The website was also extensively used to launch KJA's flagship initiatives.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of KJA comprised of Research Associates and Admin Stuff. Research Associates, under the guidance of the Member Secretary and Executive Director, facilitated conduct of meetings, making and implementation of recommendations, interface with departments, conduct of research studies and execution of projects. The Admin wing acted as the first point of contact and coordinated all the meetings and consultations of the Commission.

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TOWARDS TRANSFORMING KARNATAKA INTO A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

REALIZING THE GOALS

APPROACH

The realization of the envisioned mandate and accomplishing it rests on careful planning, strategy formulation and execution in a multi-pronged manner. A key challenge for the KJA was to work with all the stakeholders by engaging them at every step. Additionally, the KJA apart from being responsible for delivering on the terms of reference of its constitution, had the onus of thinking ahead and be able to provide thought leadership across various domains. Furthermore, recognizing the efforts of National Knowledge Commission, it became important to set expectations amongst the various stakeholders and arduously make efforts to fulfill them. Thus, the strategic plan devised by KJA was very organic in nature and largely influenced by the current and future needs of the state in terms of an evolving knowledge society.

KJA's strategic plan enlisted the following steps:

- Identified focus areas critical for building a knowledge society (KS) keeping in mind the key pillars-creation, application and dissemination of KS and of the terms of reference
- Diagnosed present status through interaction with internal and external stakeholders and domain experts to know the gap between the current situation and desired goal
- Evolved recommendations with the help of core groups and expert committees to address the gap
- Submitted the recommendations to the Office of the Chief Minister for implementation
- Prioritized recommendations for immediate implementation
- Identified the line-departments accountable for implementation of recommendations and held series of interfaces
- Devised and launched (pilot) projects and flagship programmes in partnership with the line-departments to check the feasibility of recommendations
- Commissioned research studies to complement recommendations and evident based policy making
- Undertook impact studies and case studies of implemented projects and flagship programmes to assess the possibility to scale up
- Periodical update on the status of implementation of recommendations & allied activities was made to the Office of Chief Minister and all the concerned stakeholders.

In the first instance, KJA emphasized identifying the focus areas essential for building a knowledge society. Subsequently, gap analysis of focus areas was undertaken to assess the current situation in the state. Findings, including the views and opinions of the stakeholders and domain experts, were then presented for further deliberation by all the concerned within and outside of the government. Thereafter, recommendations were evolved by the members of the core groups and members of the KJA and were submitted to the government for implementation. Through brainstorm sessions priority recommendations were enlisted for immediate implementation. With support from the concerned line-departments some of the priority recommendations were converted into projects and rest were implemented directly. Few recommendations were launched by KJA, in collaboration with the identified nodal departments, as flagship initiatives of the government. Concurrently research studies were commissioned to support evident based policy recommendations. After the completion of projects, impact studies were undertaken to evaluate the projects in terms of its impact on the sector. A rigorous periodical reporting mechanism was followed to update on the core activities of the KJA to all the concerned. These Quarterly Reports and e-newsletter were also made available to public through KJA's website.

FOCUS SECTORS AND FOCUS AREAS

The first and foremost task for KJA in attaining its vision was to identify the sectors and areas which would play a critical role in building a knowledge society. Keeping in mind the Karnataka context, the knowledge society framework and the terms of reference, 6 sectors and 6 areas were enlisted as focus sectors and areas. KJA worked around first 6 sectors, which are broader in scope, for first three years (2008 to 2011). The last 6 focus areas were taken up during the extended term (2012-2013).

Focus Sectors

1. Literacy and School Education
2. Higher Education
3. Health Sector
4. Vocational Education
5. Libraries and Knowledge Network
6. Humanities, Social Sciences, Law and Management

Focus Areas

1. Teacher Development
2. Higher Education Policy
3. Public Health

4. Skill Development
5. Community Knowledge and Practices
6. Karnataka Geographic Information System (K-GIS)

Working Groups for the first 6 focus sectors and mission groups for teacher development, higher education policy, public health, skill development and community knowledge and practices were constituted. A task force was formed for K-GIS.

STAKEHOLDERS

Knowledge societies are constantly influenced by multiple stakeholders. The quality and quantity of knowledge creation, application and dissemination are determined by the number and degree of involvement of the stakeholders in the process. A critical task for KJA at the beginning was to identify such key stakeholders whose participation and partnership was considered to be important to transform Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. The primary players/actors of the focus areas, including the government bodies, were thus listed out as key stakeholders. Stakeholders were broadly divided into internal and external stakeholders, as enumerated below, and were intensely engaged through series of consultations in core activities of the KJA all through its existence.

1. Internal

- a. Government Departments

2. External

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Teachers
- c. Students
- d. Non-student youth
- e. Civil society organisations
- f. Entrepreneurs
- g. Research and Development centres
- h. Doctors and health practitioners
- i. Industries

The views and opinions of these stakeholders influenced the formulation and implementation of recommendations to a great extent. Interface with the departments and auxiliary wings helped KJA in understanding the significant role being played by the government machinery in building the knowledge society. In all, KJA held 269 stakeholders and domain experts' consultations and 226 department interfaces besides undertaking research studies to approach stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The core output of KJA is recommendations. significant amount of time was spend by members of KJA, working groups, mission groups, study groups, task force and several expert committees in evolving and implementing recommendations. With due deliberations and consultations KJA submitted 89 recommendations, in 4 sets, spread across 6 sectors and 6 focus areas. The overall vision, terms of reference and the knowledge society framework were taken as guiding principles while evolving recommendations. On approval by the KJA, the recommendations were submitted to the Chief Minister and subsequently to Chief Secretary and concerned line departments for implementation. Of the 89 recommendations, 17 have been implemented and except for few all other recommendations are under consideration for implementation. The following list of recommendations is an abridged version of the recommendations categorized under the terms of reference. The three components of knowledge society-creation (KC), application (KA) and dissemination (KD) - have also been assigned to each of the recommendations based on the perceived outcome or the expected impact of the said recommendations on building knowledge society in Karnataka. Based on the status of the implementation recommendations are starred as implemented (★★★), on the verge of completion (★★) and under consideration (★). Unstarred recommendations are fourth set of recommendations submitted in Oct 2012.

TOR I - Build Excellence in the Education System

1. To have a functioning and an effective school library with appropriate books and audio-video materials for the use of students and teachers. (KD) ★★★
2. To make available to all undergraduate college libraries and others in Karnataka select video-taped lectures of experts in Humanities and Social Sciences for the purposes of generating more interest and enthusiasm. (KD) ★
3. To confine post graduate courses in Law to the newly created Law University of Karnataka and constituent Law Colleges of Universities in the state. (KD) ★
4. To establish an Advanced centre for Legal Research and Law related studies on the model of ISEC, NIAS etc. (KC) ★
5. To transform two of the existing Universities into Model Universities in order to make them trendsetters for others. (KC) ★★★
6. To strengthen and empower DSERT, DIETs, BRCs and CRCs in the state of Karnataka for becoming decentralised lead resource institutions. (KA) ★★★

7. To bring about reforms in pre-service and in-service teacher education. (KC) ★★★
8. To create an Autonomous Certification and Administrative Body in Karnataka to bring in more dynamism and contemporary approach to vocational education and training. (KC) ★★
9. To introduce add-on courses comprising of life and vocational skills to all students of UG programs in different Universities of Karnataka. (KA) ★★★
10. To promote University Library and Information Network of Karnataka (UniLINK) as a registered cooperative. (KD) ★
11. To increase the number of teacher awards and publish a compendium of all such awardees. (KD) ★★★
12. To introduce the accreditation of schools based on the robust and reliable quality standards on voluntary basis. (KA) ★
13. To introduce awareness and information on vocational knowledge and skills at secondary level of education. (KD) ★★★
14. To launch an exclusive portal and toll-free helpline for all types of information and updates relating to Vocational Education and Skill Development in the State. (KD) ★★
15. To strengthen and reinforce the academic and research character of DSERT by divesting of non-academic/non research functions and appropriate restructuring. This must eventually lead to according University status to DSERT over a period of time. (KC) ★★
16. To evolve a comprehensive policy on Teacher Professional Development to address the challenges arising from the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act 2009). (KC) ★★★
17. To establish an exclusive capacity building centre to train and to promote research among the lecturers of pre-university colleges in Karnataka. (KA) ★★
18. To rejuvenate UG and PG programmes of various Universities of our state. (KA) ★★

Number of Recommendations falling under each of the terms of reference -

TOR I-23 Recommendations

TOR II-14 Recommendations

TOR III-13 Recommendations

TOR IV-11 Recommendations

TOR V-24 Recommendations

TOR VI-4 Recommendedatoins

19. To establish an autonomous and active body to oversee institutional and academic standards of pre-service Teacher Education Institutions (KA)
20. To institute large number of fellowships for the professional growth of teachers. (KC)
21. To empower affiliated colleges with more autonomy and freedom in design of courses and curriculum etc., (KC)
22. To amend and overhaul Karnataka State Universities Act 2000. (KD)
23. To make a paradigm shift of higher education system in Karnataka from institution-centric approach to student-centric. (KC)

TOR II - Promote Creation of Knowledge

24. To develop and depute one mobile Internet Van in every district of Karnataka for the purposes of creating awareness and interest in online availability of knowledge resources. (KD) ★★
25. To develop the proposed Ayurveda University as a unitary and contemporary research oriented University. (KC) ★
26. To introduce unconventional courses in Medical Electronics, Aviation, Marine Engineering, Solar and Wind Energy in select industrial training institutes of the state. (KC) ★★★
27. Create Wikipedia type of portal in Kannada which will become the encyclopedia of all information in Kannada. (KC&D) ★★★
28. Establish 'Karnataka State Research and Innovation Fund' for encouraging colleges and Universities to pursue relevant research and also to build interface between state planning and research in Higher Education. (KC) ★
29. To introduce 'mentoring by top scientists' scheme for select talented rural students. (KA) ★★
30. To start Post Graduate Department at the existing Government Homeopathy College in Bangalore. (KC) ★
31. To set up Samudaya Jnana Kendra (SJK) at the grass root levels of our state to empower and enrich the lives of farmers, women, children, senior citizens and others in the community.(K-CAD) ★★
32. To establish a 'State Innovation Council' (on the lines of National Innovation

Council) to drive and channelize all pervasive innovation for the development of the State. (K-CAD) ★★★

33. To establish few centers of excellence in frontier areas of science and technology. (KC) ★
34. To introduce a 'Karnataka Scholarship Scheme' for students of vocational, general degree, technical and medical courses. (KD) ★
35. To launch a time bound special mission for preparation and publication of wide range of books and materials in Kannada for teacher educators and teachers. (KD)
36. To establish centres in select universities to document, assess, and disseminate invaluable, time-tested community wisdom, knowledge and practices. (KD)
37. To develop a district wise knowledge index for tracking and measuring knowledge creation, dissemination and application (K-CAD)

Number of Recommendations falling under K-CAD

- Knowledge Creation -18
- Knowledge Application- 38
- Knowledge Dissemination-36

TOR III - Improve the Leadership and Management of Institutions

38. To upgrade Indira Priyadarshini Children's library presently located in Cubbon Park, Bangalore into an invaluable resource center. (KD&A) ★★
39. To rank all colleges (UG & PG) teaching Humanities, Social Sciences, Law and Management at the University level. (KA) ★
40. To rejuvenate 'Prasaranga' (publication division) of Universities. (KD) ★
41. To increase Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education from 11.6% to 15%.2 (KD) ★★
42. To introduce uniform academic calendar with specific dates for all universities of Karnataka. (KD) ★★★
43. To introduce Public Health Cadre in the Health & Family Welfare Department of Karnataka. (KA) ★★
44. To establish a School of Public Health in Karnataka to cater to the needs of human resources development. (KC) ★
45. To introduce a Human Resource Development (HRD) division in Department of Health and Family Welfare. (KA) ★★

46. To review the existing Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965 and restructure the public libraries. (KC) ★★
47. To constitute a State Mission on Libraries and Knowledge Networks. (KD) ★
48. To create an exclusive academic cadre of professionally qualified people to engage with various resource institutions of the state with regard to teacher education. (KA)
49. To encourage and conduct research on K-GIS on social development, empowerment of society, social benefits (KC)
50. To establish an independent academy for all issues relating to teachers (of Higher Education) (KA)

TOR IV - Promote Knowledge Application

51. To design and develop an online catalogue of all Kannada books and materials and other knowledge resources available in the state of Karnataka along with their location and availability. (KA) ★★
52. To develop regional pharmacopeias for all districts. (KA) ★★
53. To design and develop catalogue and digitization of medical manuscripts of Karnataka. (KA) ★
54. To constitute a multi-user and multi-lingual traditional medicine portal, Electronic Ayurvedic encyclopedia and Medical dictionary. (KA) ★
55. To introduce and make available an integrated and comprehensive digital resource book. (KA) ★
56. To undertake certification of traditional skills and skills learnt through non-formal means to recognise the economic value of the traditional skills (KA)
57. To evolve an integrative AYUSH and Public Health Mission to develop a plural public health system consisting of AYUSH and Public Health professionals (KA).
58. To impart public health skills and capacities at all levels of the public health and primary health care system to the training modules (KD)
59. To set up a mechanism in Raith Samparka Kendras/Farm Extension Services to provide information pertaining to agricultural related community knowledge and practices to farmers. (KD)

- 60. To design and implement community/family level Nutritive Kitchen garden (KD)
- 61. Karnataka State needs to adopt GIS for spatial planning, area-based development assessment, spatial assessment of disparity and gaps and goal-based performance (KA)

TOR V - Making Government an Effective Service Provider

- 62. To design and launch State level programs on preventive healthcare (Swastha-Vritta). (KA) ★★★
- 63. To make necessary amendments to the existing policy on Apprenticeship in Karnataka in order to align it with the changes in job market. (KC) ★★
- 64. To establish a homeopathic dispensary in Primary Health Centres of Karnataka. (KA) ★
- 65. To improve and strengthen primary health centres (PHCs). (KA) ★
- 66. To develop Health Management Information System (HMIS). (KC) ★★★
- 67. To increase the overall budgetary allocations to the health. ★
- 68. To throw open the libraries of Universities and Colleges to the members of public. (KD) ★
- 69. To undertake a special drive to promote and enlist 'School Nurturing Programme' launched during February, 2009. (KD) ★★
- 70. To increase meaningful and sustained interface between public system and citizens. (KD) ★★
- 71. To convert the websites of State Government's major departments into functional portals. (KA) ★★★
- 72. To make urban health in big towns and cities the responsibility of the local Municipalities and Corporations. (KA) ★
- 73. To review and evaluate all the existing Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes launched by Department of Health and Family Welfare, GoK, since 2005. (KA) ★★
- 74. To make E-procurement of drugs and equipment mandatory at State level. (KA) ★★★
- 75. To devise a mechanism to bring synergy among different skill development initiatives being undertaken by the state of Karnataka (K-CAD)

76. To develop a robust manpower planning for the state, the Planning Department could bring out a report, every five year, on Skills or Human Capital with sectoral growth/demand projection (KC)
77. To increase the public spending on drugs from the current 7% to at least 15% of overall Government expenditure on healthcare. (KA)
78. To have an efficient and reliable medicine supply systems, reconfigure medicine procurement and supply chain system. (KA)
79. To develop an Urban Primary Health Policy to focus on multi-sectoral services (KC)
80. To decentralise and ensure supply/use of Regional habituated sources of food material in public distribution system (KD)
81. Implementation of K-GIS in a Mission mode by Dept. of IT, BT & Science and Technology (KA)
82. To enact K-GIS legislation by way of which the state is committed to provide the K-GIS services in governance and citizen services (K-CAD)
83. To dove-tail and integrate K-GIS with national GIS so that K-GIS complements and adds to the national capability available through National GIS (KA)
84. To set up “Karnataka Student Scholarship and Loan Authority” to co-ordinate, disburse and recover the scholarships and loans to students. (KD)
85. To incentivize opening of women colleges by providing hostel facility for women students, scholarships, transport and mid-day meal facilities etc., for increasing GER upto 35%. (KD)

- Implementation completed- 17 Recommendations
- On the verge of completion-21 Recommendations
- Under consideration-22 Recommendations
- Recently submitted - 29 Recommendations

TOR VI - Promote Inter-Sectoral Interaction

86. To impart skill training in retail business, communication skills, life skills, data entry, entrepreneurship etc. to students pursuing BA course. (KD) ★★ ★
87. To promote collaboration between Universities and other bodies and institutions (including Private Universities, Deemed Universities, Foreign Universities, Professional Bodies, Industry Associations, Research Labs etc). (K-CAD) ★★
88. To institutionalise and sustain the linkages between the institutions of higher learning and Departments concerned with Primary and Secondary Education. (KD) ★★
89. To undertake special drive to create awareness among potential students and non-student youth of the state about the scope and importance of learning relevant skills (KD)

PILOT PROJECTS

A positive initiative that the KJA took was the role of an implementer of its own recommendations. Subsequent to the submission of recommendations a series of meetings were held with the concerned line-departments to explore the possibility of implementing them. During the course of the discussions select few recommendations were considered as priority and thus were chosen for implementation as pilot projects. The chosen recommendations were converted into projects with specific names, budget and timeframe. This provided an opportunity for KJA to closely collaborate with government departments and other stakeholders in project planning and implementation.

KANAJA-A STORE HOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE



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Kanaja, an encyclopedic knowledge portal- www.kanaja.in-in Kannada is a brainchild of Karnataka Jnana Ayoga. Kanaja in Kannada refers to the traditional storage space for food grains, which in this case is an online repository for knowledge in Kannada. The portal was launched on 5th December, 2009 by the then Chief Minister B. S. Yeddyurappa in the presence of Prof. De. Javare Gowda, Dr. K. Kasturirangan and Sri. Aravind Limbavali among others. In collaboration with the Department of Kannada and Culture and with technical support from IIIT-B, the

basic architecture of Kanaja was built in few months. Now Kanaja is considered as an authentic electronic knowledge resource in Kannada for Kannadigas.

The portal has information on Kannada literature and folklore, science, agriculture, children books and on themes relating to Kannada language. Kanaja has 9,932 articles of which 7224 articles are on Kannada literature, culture and folklore, 464 articles are on agriculture and 596 articles are on science. Besides these the site has 1.3 corers of Kannada words with dictionary meanings. The portal is interactive and allows visitors to contribute or participate in updating the information. Every article posted on the site will undergo validation and verification by an expert committee constituted for the purpose. A large number of Kanaja visitors have been researcher scholars, students, farmers and a significant number have been homemakers. The portal has special software called e-speak which enables even a visually impaired visitor to make use of the content available on the site. Kanaja has now been search engine enabled to make navigation optimum for visitors. So far over 9000 visitors have benefitted from KANAJA. The portal is gradually evolving as a store-house for conserving Kannada heritage in digital form. The Department of IT&BT and Science and Technology will be the nodal department for Kanaja portal in the coming days.

ARIVU: 'OPEN LIBRARY' IN SCHOOL



Libraries play a pivotal role as centers of knowledge dissemination. Realizing this KJA recommended for transforming government school libraries into effectively functioning libraries with appropriate books and audio-video materials for the use of both students and teachers. On approval by the Department of Primary and Secondary Education, a core committee-Expert Committee on School Libraries-to identify relevant resource materials was constituted. Series of deliberations were held with different stakeholders including students and teachers, to identify best and relevant resources. Along with handing over the resources to select schools, a need to popularize open libraries to encourage fearless reading among children was felt. Hence, Project Arivu was launched in collaboration with Department of Primary and Secondary Education.

Under the project 225 schools were provided with rich resource materials and to encourage open libraries a manual on Open Library was published. To orient and encourage librarians and teachers to adapt to the practice of open library, training workshops at Bangalore and Dharwad were conducted. Towards the end of 2012, DPSE had implemented Project Arivu in all the primary schools. Shala Shraddha Vachanayala, an initiative of the Department to encourage reading was also introduced to sustain the project. The project was extended to 500 high schools under RMSA during 2011-12.

SAHAYOG: 'IMPARTING SKILLS'



Lack of employability skills among graduate students in the state is limiting their job opportunities and also impacting the workforce of the state. Taking cognizance of the growing importance of acquiring appropriate job skills, KJA submitted a recommendation to impart vocational and life skills among arts graduates. Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC) which had the mandate of skilling people was first approached to evolve an action plan to impart training. After series of meetings and deliberations a consensus to impart vocational skills on the lines of Modular Employable Skills (MES) of Gol and life skills as advocated by the report to UNESCO of the International Commission on Education for Twenty-first Century was made. Later, the Department of Collegiate Education (DCE) was invited to join hands for implementation. A tripartite agreement among KJA, KVTSDC and DCE was made and the initiative was launched during the academic year 2009-2010 in the name of Sahayog. On the request of the

DCE, the project was extended to include graduate students of all the streams of government first grade colleges.

During 2009-10 nearly 7000 students from 112 government first grade colleges were imparted vocational and life skills. To help students internalize life skills, Vikasa, a post training manual was brought out by KJA. With the help of training providers KVTSDC, for the first time in most of the government colleges, organized job fairs to facilitated student trainees recruitment. On successful completion of pilot project, a need to extend and expand the project was felt and thus Sahayog was re-launched by DCE and KVTSDC covering 13363 students from 223 government first grade colleges. By the end of 2012, over one lakh students of government first grade colleges spread across the state had undergone training in vocational and life skills. ***Project Sahayog, as collaborative skill development initiative of Government of Karnataka was nominated for Prime Minister's Award for Innovative Practices in Governance in 2010-11.*** Now the project is being implemented by the Department of Collegiate Education on a regular basis to enhance the employability opportunities and self confidence of young graduates.

SAMARTH: 'STRENGTHEN AND EMPOWER'



The project aimed at strengthening and empowering DSERT and DIETs (District Institute of Education and Training) as decentralised lead resource institutions. A Vision Building workshop in collaboration with Department of Primary and Secondary Education was held in July 2010 for all the DIETs of the state to orient them towards the broad vision of a DIET as the district resource centre. A successful outcome of the Vision Building workshop was the development of a vision statement-an autonomous research oriented resource institution, striving to build education leadership capacities in the learning community-by the DIETs. A need to support this collective vision was felt by KJA and therefore, DIETs were asked to draft an action plan to realize the vision. A presentation workshop was held in November 2010 to deliberate on the Action Plan presented by 29 DIETs. A decision to support best Action Plans was made and DIETs were requested to submit their project proposals. Of the 14 proposals received, 7 were selected by a Screening Committee headed by the DSERT Director. KJA in collaboration with DSERT and support from resource institutes funded 7 DIETs to implement their respective action plans.

SWASTHYA: 'PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE'



Maintaining individual and community health is very important aspect for a healthy state. A knowledge society devoid of good public health would not sustain the growth. Taking cognizance of this,

KJA made a recommendation to design and launch state-level programmes on preventive health care (Swasthavritta) including retrospective research studies to identify good traditional health practices which would contribute to enhance self reliance in public health care by empowering common man with discretion to choose the most suitable and harmonious healing when needed. To take this forward, Project Swasthya was launched in collaboration with Department of Ayush.

Under the project, the department held 93 health care campus, 27 high school education programme, and 67 health awareness programmes in 14 geographically diverse districts of Karnataka. Based on the pilot study the project proposes to enhance the efficacy of the present healthcare system (preventive and curative) and to enhance the knowledge of self and the skill of self care among others. The department has prepared Healthcare modules to create awareness about good healthcare practices among general public.

DRAVYA KOSHA: 'REGIONAL PHARMACOPEIAS'



Project Dravya Kosha was conceived to develop regional pharmacopeias in all the districts of the state for cultivation and sustainable utilization of medicinal plants, which can be useful to local

community, and also strengthen the community and folk healers' association. The Department of AYUSH, Government of Karnataka was identified to implement the project. Depending on the Agro-Climatic zones two districts-Tumkur (Arid zone) and Shimoga (Malnad Hilly region) districts were selected for piloting. Over 320 traditional vaidyas were consulted over ten day-long workshops for documenting the local medicinal plants and their usage. The information shared by these vaidyas was processed and seven publications, including a Compendium of Medicinal Plants, were brought out for different users. The Compendium of Medicinal Plants includes information about 210 drugs along with latest research profile and folklore usage which are found in Tumkur and Shimoga districts.

Subsequent to documentation, several training workshops were also conducted at Tumkur and Shimoga to impart knowledge about traditional medicinal plants and home remedies. Student volunteers, health visitors, ANM, ASHA and Anganawadi workers numbering over 550 benefitted from this training. The Department of AYUSH is now planning to carry out this project in other districts of the state.

ODU PUTANI: 'COME ON READ MY DEAR CHILD'



Libraries play a pivotal role in a knowledge society and this is more applicable to children libraries. To infuse the habit of reading among children, KJA in collaboration with Department of Public Libraries launched Project Odu Putani, which means 'read my dear little child'. The project aimed at upgrading Indira Priyadarshini Children's Library (IPCL) (located in Bangalore) to a state of the art library for children in Karnataka by making available invaluable child-centric resource materials and by creating an environment

which makes reading a fun for child visitors.

Under the project, age appropriate activities were conducted for children, along with their instructors, to engage them in constructive and joyful learning process. Participating children were introduced to the concept of magnetism, life cycle of butterfly, coral reef, forest, traffic safety, nature & bird watching, endangered animals and alike through demonstration and experiential learning. Apart from these information oriented learning activities, several competitions and cultural programmes were also conducted to make learning more fun. The project attracted over 7000 children to visit IPCL during the six months implementation period. Besides joyful learning, children found IPCL to be a platform to unleash their creative potential. Under the project the library personnel were trained to constructively engage with children to foster their reading habits for continuous and joyful learning.

DAKSHA: 'DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP'



Capacity building of human resource is critical for building a knowledge society. The need for capacity building of teachers of institutions of higher education is considered to be even more imperative due to the paradigm shift in teaching-learning contents and methods. Hence, Project Daksha was launched in collaboration with Department of Collegiate

Education to empower assistant lecturers of government degree colleges through imparting academic leadership training.

Under Daksha, 3000 Assistant Professors from Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Dharwad divisions were given seven days residential training in life skills, spoken English and pedagogy of teaching along with exposure to latest information and communication technology with higher education perspective. A Training Need Analysis (TNA), in consultation with lecturers, principals, Joint Directors and Department of Collegiate Education (DCE) was also undertaken to assess the future training requirements of the target group.

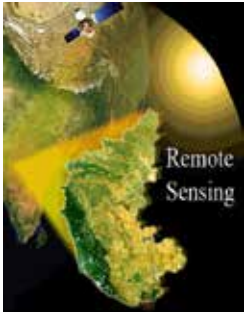
MANAVA BHANDARA: 'ENCOURAGE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES'



The discipline humanities and social sciences is often perceived as the subject for below average performers and therefore students fail to understand the scope and importance of learning humanities. To eliminate these misperceptions and to encourage students to pursue social sciences in higher education KJA partnered with Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) to devise a scholarship scheme. ISEC in collaboration

with Bangalore University proposed 'Social Science Talent Search Scheme' (S.S.T.S.S) to popularize the social science discipline among young students aged 17-18 years. The prime objective of this initiative is to orient the best brains towards social sciences. The initiative endeavours to create awareness among the students about the need to study social sciences as it plays a crucial and critical role in development of the self and society. Under the SSTSS best 25 students who secure highest marks in the talent search examination are given an annual scholarship of Rs. 2500. The talent search examination was conducted for students of pre-university spread across 800 colleges located in and around Bangalore.

KARNATAKA GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM-'INNOVATION IN GOVERNANCE'



Project Karnataka Geographical Information System (K-GIS) was conceived to enable good governance through application of geospatial information. The project also aimed at giving effect to the vision 'institutionalize good governance across the state through enhanced transparency, accountability and participation' as stated in the Vision 2020 document of Karnataka. KJA commissioned Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Centre (KRSRAC) to prepare K-GIS Vision and User Needs Document outlining geospatial data generation and application for the state of Karnataka. KRSRAC in consultation with

Department of IT, BT & Science and Technology identified 12 departments, whose services are critical and citizen-centric, to prepare a roadmap for implementing GIS. The project aims to provide seamless, updated and standardized digital layers of data pertaining to state's geography which would help departments in accurate and sustainable planning. In the long run application of GIS would enable better citizen services, good governance and sustainable development.

EMPOWERING YOUTH THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT-'HONING THE SKILLS'

To address the skill gap among graduate students 'Empowering Youth through Skill Development' was initiated for empowering students' pursuing degree courses under Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary (VSKUB). The initiative aimed at imparting vocational and life skills to nearly 2500 students studying



in first grade degree colleges. A post-training self-improvement manual-VIKASA, was given to students to help them in understanding the nuances of work culture. The Vocational Skills imparted were based on the demand for such skills in the region. The skill demand was assessed by the University by undertaking Skill Demand Survey in the Hyderabad Karnataka region with specific focus on Bellary and Koppal

districts. The major industrial segments of the region such as mining and mineral processing, tourism and hospitality, garment industry etc., as well as potential for various service sector industries were considered in the survey. Vocational skills training were then designed based on the survey results as well as the academic background and aptitude of students. At the end of the course, students would be evaluated and a certificate in collaboration with Karnataka Jnana Aayoga would be issued.

KJA MEETINGS	
First	: 12 September 2008
Second	: 16 September 2008
Third	: 29 November 2008
Fourth	: 31 January 2009
Fifth	: 17 April 2009
Sixth	: 27 June 2009
Seventh	: 22 August 2009
Eighth	: 20 February 2010
Ninth	: 23 April 2010
Tenth	: 23 September 2010
Eleventh	: 20 January 2011
Twelfth	: 23 April 2011
Thirteenth	: 24 September 2011
Fourteenth	: 18 January 2012
Fifteenth	: 17 March 2012
Sixteenth	: 20 June 2012
Seventeenth	: 29 September 2012
Eighteenth	: 21 January 2013

RESEARCH STUDIES

Besides receiving inputs from knowledge leaders and stakeholders, KJA commissioned research studies to understand concepts and current scenarios which enabled evident based policy recommendations. Research studies were also intended to approach large section of population belonging to different segments of society. Some of the research studies were undertaken in the process of implementation of recommendations while others were independent of recommendations. Both have proved to be critical for KJA's efforts to build a knowledge society.

A STUDY ON BUILDING KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY IN KARNATAKA



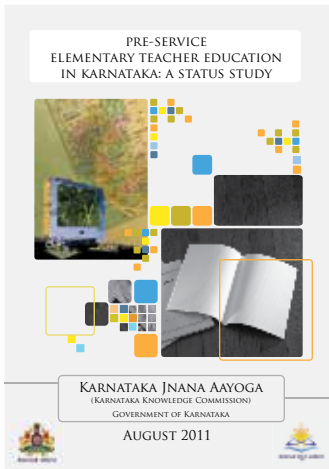
As a prelude to transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society, a need was felt to understand national and global perspective about concept and constituents of a knowledge society. Therefore, a study on Building Knowledge Society was envisaged with specific reference to Karnataka. The study defines a knowledge society and its core elements and characters and based on the universal perspective a framework with three vital components of the Knowledge Society- 'creation' of knowledge, 'dissemination' of knowledge and 'application' of knowledge is evolved. The framework is then used to assess the present status of core sectors in the contest of Karnataka. The five core sectors focused in this study are-Education,

Health, Agriculture, Rural Development and Urban Development. Traditional knowledge is also included as an important component of state's knowledge society.

The key mode of assessment in this study has been resource mapping and profiling-secondary data analysis- supported by primary data collected through interactions with about 1250 respondents representing various stakeholder groups across 8 districts of Karnataka. The report suggests a roadmap with phase-wise transition of Karnataka into a vibrant Knowledge Society by 2020. The roadmap includes twenty one recommendations spread across core sectors including a 'District wise-Creation-Application-Dissemination Index (D-CAD Index) to measure the level of transformation (into a knowledge society). The study was commissioned to PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC).

PRE-SERVICE ELEMENTARY TEACHER EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA: A STATUS STUDY

In pursuance of the recommendation to bring about reforms in pre-service and in-service teacher education, a study on the status of D.Ed colleges in Karnataka

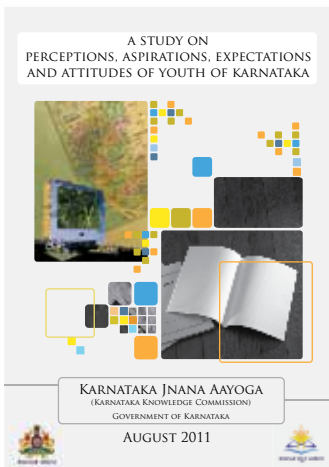


was conceived. D.Ed Colleges from the four educational divisions were selected, based on the proportion of colleges in each division. A stratified random sampling technique was used to ensure proportional representation of Government, Aided and Unaided colleges. The sample comprised of 108 D.Ed colleges, 600 teacher educators and 983 student teachers. The study used both quantitative and qualitative data which were captured through a set of seven data forms.

The report presents the infrastructure of D.Ed. colleges in Karnataka in terms of physical resources, academic resources and human resources. The study further talks about the level of understanding of teacher educators in terms of their subject

knowledge in mathematics, general sciences, social sciences and languages; pedagogic knowledge vis-à-vis nail-kali and NCF-2005; and clarity of goals with respect to knowledge, skills and disposition that are to be imparted to students. The study also captures the classroom practices of teacher educators' in terms of their planning; structure of delivery of lessons; interaction with students and use of assessment techniques. Based on the findings, the report suggests changes in the present D.Ed. curriculum, recommends for capacity building of teacher educators, monitoring and regulating of D.Ed. colleges to ensure quality among others. The study was carried out by R.V. Educational Consortium.

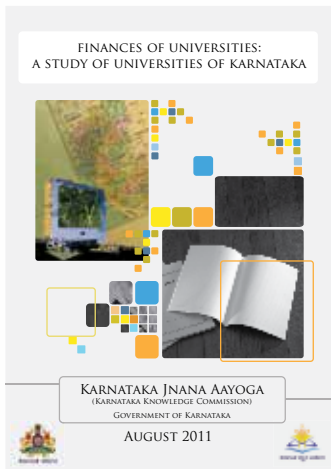
A STUDY ON PERCEPTION, ASPIRATIONS, EXPECTATIONS AND ATTITUDES OF YOUTH OF KARNATAKA



To capture the perceptions, aspirations, expectations and attitudes of one of our key stakeholders-YOUTH- a survey-based mega study was conceived. This was also deeply influenced by the realization of the potential that the youth, who constitute 40 pc of the total state population, hold to transform Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. The study covers young people in the state in the age group of 15 to 34 years. In an attempt to cover the entire youth population a representative sample was drawn from all over the State. The survey was conducted in 600 Polling Stations spread across 150 Assembly Constituencies. Out of 12600 target samples, 8999 respondents were interviewed. The study was conducted by CERSSE of Jain University.

The study provides a snapshot of the 'world' of the youth and their perceptions on wide issues ranging from personal belief system to larger socio-political-economic system. It was a pleasant revelation when the findings stated that the youth of the state pride in being Kannadigas and a large number aspire to pursue higher education and subsequently serve the public system instead of opting for a lucrative corporate job. The study also brings to the forefront the anxiety and stress being experienced by the youth due to several internal and external reasons. The report suggested several policy recommendations to address the issues concerning youth. Based on the findings, KJA requested the Government to evolve an exclusive policy for youth empowerment. On consent by the government, KJA partnered with the Department of Youth Services and Sports to bring out the Youth Policy which was submitted to the state in October 2012.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES: A STUDY OF UNIVERSITIES OF KARNATAKA

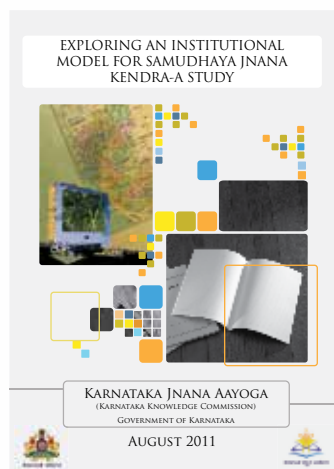


Education in general and higher education in particular plays a key role in transforming a society into a knowledge society. The state universities play a greater role in the transformation as they are entrusted with the responsibility of providing quality education to a large number of young people. Additionally, there seems to be a tremendous pressure on universities to reach the national and global standards of educational excellence. This requires state government to increase its financial grants to universities as finances are absolutely necessary to bring qualitative and quantitative improvements in the education system. Despite of huge allocation to enhance the quality of higher education, universities face severe criticism for low performance, underutilization of resources, lack of

accountability and inflexibility in the mode of functioning of institutions. In order to rectify the deficiencies and to make improvements in the university system, a study to analyze the finance and costs of universities was undertaken.

An in-depth analysis of financial resources, expenditure pattern, cost and fee structure of the 11 state universities to understand the trend among the universities of Karnataka was carried out under the study. Observation of annual reports of universities of US, Australia, UK and New Zealand were made to learn about best financial practices. The report recommends for performance audit of investments in higher educational projects, accrual accounting system, academic performance index and to improve and diversify sources of income for universities. The study was entrusted to IIM-Bangalore.

EXPLORING AN INSTITUTIONAL MODEL FOR SAMUDHAYA JNANA KENDRA-A STUDY



Putting in place robust knowledge processes is an important part of transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. Though the State Capital and few other tier two cities have been quite successful in connecting to the global knowledge economy, use of new knowledge opportunities in local development and community processes has still been limited. In this context, a study was undertaken to develop a model Samudhaya Jnana Kendras or Community Knowledge Centres to be established across the state which would act as the centre for creation, dissemination and application of knowledge. The study explores the appropriate institutional system to support this new knowledge paradigm through a wide consultation and case study. The study recommends setting

up of Samudhaya Jnana Kendras which are not just points in space and time, but represent the locus of a set of new community-based processes which together can achieve the objective of transforming Karnataka into a knowledge society. The Department of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development is planning to pilot the model in few districts to check the feasibility of scaling up. The study was commissioned to ITfChange.

STRENGTHENING AND EMPOWERING OF STATE EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTRES



Enhancing the quality of education requires multi-dimensional and multi-layered systemic intervention. The recommendations of KJA aiming at enhancing the quality of school education have two critical components-Teachers Capacity Building and Strengthening and Empowering of Resource Institutions. These two components of quality are inter-linked and success and sustainability of quality largely depends on their effectiveness. Therefore, a study aiming at strengthening and empowering of resource institutes was envisaged.

The report captures the present structure and functioning of the key resource centres- Department of State Education Research and Training (DSERT), District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), College for Teacher Education (CTE) and newly instituted State Institute of School Leadership Educational Planning and Management (SISLEP). The report clearly brings out the stated mandate of these centres and actual role

being played by them in enhancing the quality of school education through a gap analysis.

Based on the gap analysis, the report proposes a time-bound roadmap to revitalise these resource centres. The recommended roadmap includes strategies evolved from an organisational development (OD) perspective without compromising the visions envisaged in the Right to Education Act (RtE), National Curriculum Framework (NCF), National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE), 12 Five Year Plan and MHRD guidelines. To enable hurdle-free implementation, the roadmap presents phase-wise implementation strategies. The report emphasises on the need for capacity building, of the institutions and of human resources, to efficiently carry out the challenging tasks which are integral to quality universal education. The study was carried out by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

KARNATAKA TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY-FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



The shift in the policy focus of the school education from access; enrolment and retention to access to quality education has placed a tremendous demand for quality teachers. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 brought the dimension of Quality (Education) to the forefront of the school education system in India. As a result teacher education both in-service and pre-service underwent a perceptual change calling for major intervention by stakeholders of school education, especially by state governments. Responding to this, KJA made a recommendation to evolve a comprehensive policy on Teacher Professional Development to address the challenges arising

from the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act 2009). The new teacher education scheme proposed in the 12th five-year plan also offered a unique opportunity for our state in terms of its focus, ideas and availability of resources. To augment this, KJA partnered with Department of Primary and Secondary Education and Azim Premji Foundation to evolve a policy framework for professional development of teachers.

Based on the secondary research four dimensions of teacher professional development-teacher educators, pre-service teacher education, in-service teacher education and professional standards for teachers, teacher educators and teacher education institutions were identified. These dimensions were then presented before the stakeholders during the series of Focus Group Discussions and individual interviews held at four educational division of the state. A state-wide teacher

needs analysis was also conducted covering 25000 teachers to identify areas of professional development needs of in-service teachers. Drawing from all these a framework is presented with major policy interventions in the areas of teacher recruitment, in-service training, teacher education and teacher educators.

A HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY IN KARNATAKA

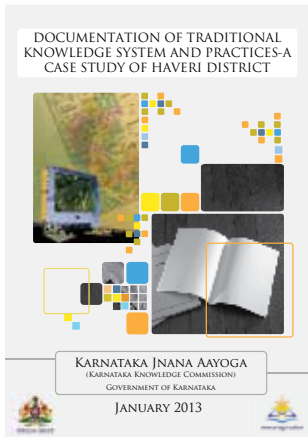
The roadmap proposed by KJA for building a knowledge society in Karnataka envisaged creation, dissemination and application of knowledge among systems and institutions of education, health, agriculture, urban development and rural development in three phases-inclusion, expansion and excellence. To traverse the roadmap, KJA funded the said study to map the stated aspirations and ground reality of Karnataka's Higher Education System. Using an ontological framework the study has mapped the state-of-the aspiration and the state-of-the-practice of the higher education system of Karnataka. The aspirations of the each of the higher education institution was inferred from their vision statements, mission statements, objectives, Vice-Chancellor's speeches and similar documents available on the website of the institutions. For mapping the state-of-the-practice, the annual reports of the institutions and reports from regulatory and accreditation agencies like UGC, NAAC, AICTE, ICSSR, MCI were referred.



The report states that the state-of-the aspiration of the higher education system in Karnataka is rich but not ideal to accomplish the vision of transforming Karnataka into a knowledge society. Findings on the state-of-the-practice, says that the higher education institutions in Karnataka is good and better than the public and media perception of the same. The study provides a synoptic picture of the state-of-the-aspirations and the state-of-the-practice and based on the analysis recommends for developing evidence-based strategies to transform the higher education system in Karnataka. The study was carried out by Higher Education Innovation & Research Application of Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS).

DOCUMENTATION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM AND PRACTICES-A CASE STUDY OF HAVERI DISTRICT

Documenting community knowledge system and practices, which is also referred to as traditional knowledge, can not only throw light on life and evolution of people of a community but also provide a rich data for the benefit of the present generation. In an effort to learn about the community knowledge and practices prevailing in Karnataka, a survey based research study was undertaken in collaboration with Karnataka State Folklore University. The study documents the traditional knowledge



system and practices of people of Haveri district (of Karnataka) in the areas of agriculture, along with tools used for cultivation, animal husbandry & fishery, food pattern, community medicinal system & medicinal plants, making of folklore musical instruments and its usages, and profile of folklore practices, art and artists. The report contains a comprehensive list of folklore artists and other traditional knowledge holders and practitioners of seven taluks of Haveri district. Based on the experience undergone during the research and documentation of this study, a model to facilitate such surveys and documentations of such practices in other districts of the state would be evolved.

FLAGSHIP INITIATIVES

Aspiring to give effect to some of its innovative recommendations, KJA joined hands with departments to launch the following flagship initiatives. Aimed at reducing the gulf between government and citizens, the Jnana Fellowship was launched in 2011 and to increase the participation of government, quasi-government and not-for profit organizations in building knowledge society Jnana Shodha was launched in 2012. To empower youth to achieve their aspirations, KJA recommended for an exclusive policy for youth. On consent by the government, KJA partnered with Department of Youth Services and Sports in evolving Karnataka State Youth Policy 2012. To drive the innovation agenda at the state level, KJA recommended to government to constitute a innovation council and thus Karnataka State Innovation Council was formed in June 2011.

JNANA FELLOWSHIP

In an attempt to enhance meaningful and sustained interface between the public system (the government) and the larger public (citizens), KJA recommended to the Government of Karnataka to create a space which would provide an opportunity for the citizens to work with and for the government. Also influenced by the spirit Be the Change You Wish to See in the World, Jnana Fellowship was conceived to enable young and innovative professionals from diverse sector to join hands with public system for social development.

Jnana Fellowship attracted over three thousand young innovative minds, largely from Karnataka and few from India and outside. An Advisory Committee to guide KJA in selecting the best young minds was constituted. Through a rigorous process, 50 candidates were shortlisted for an interview. A Selection Panel composed of former civil servants, secretaries of government departments, educationist and industrialist as members selected 24 Jnana Fellows. On November 2011, eighteen Jnana Fellows were formally inducted for a period of six months.



The Jnana Fellows were assigned projects in eight of the government departments based on each of the department's requirements and Fellow's competency. Each department nominated a nodal officer to sensitize the Fellows about the government system and schemes. These nodal officers also acted as mentors and monitored the work assigned by respective departments to the Jnana Fellows. Most of the Fellows travelled extensively to undertake the impact study of schemes and programmes implemented by respective departments. Based on extensive review and interaction with beneficiaries of the scheme, Jnana Fellows submitted study reports to the departments in May 2012. The initiative succeeded in removing the misperceptions that the people held about the government system. The innovative intervention also revealed the capacity and willingness of the public system to share its space with young people who have abilities to work with and an attitude to appreciate the system. An overwhelming response from the departments has encouraged continuing Jnana Fellowship in the coming days.

JNANA SHODHA

To encourage participation of various stakeholders' in transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society, KJA launched Jnana Shodha in June 2012. Academic & educational institutions, government & quasi-government agencies and non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations were invited to undertake research study in the areas of social and industrial innovation, community knowledge & practices, public health, Skill development, building knowledge society, application of ICT and teacher professional development. Research proposals from 149 institutions from across the state were received.

A rigorous selection process was set to identify the best and relevant research proposals. Of the 149 research proposals, 123 were considered to be eligible in the first phase of the scrutiny. These 123 research proposals were then subjected to the double blind review by the domain experts. Research proposals were evaluated and assessed for clarity of objectives, innovativeness, rationality and feasibility of the study and expected impact on the development of Karnataka. Scoring was

given by the reviewers to each of the criterion. Based on the average score research proposals were ranked under different themes and top ranking 26 proposals (theme-wise) were invited for a presentation. The Jnana Shodha Selection Panel selected 13 research proposals for funding by the KJA.

The 13 Jnana Shodha institutes undertook research studies in their respective areas for three months and submitted reports on the findings. Presentation on research approach and on findings was made by each of the institutes before the domain experts, KJA members, department representatives and stakeholders. The innovative initiative widened the participation of different stakeholders and also brought to the forefront some of the critical issues like sustainable development which needs immediate attention of the larger community. The participation of the government departments and the state owned universities has defied the belief that the departments and universities lack research capabilities.

KARNATAKA STATE YOUTH POLICY 2012

In its endeavor to reach out to its most vibrant stakeholder-Youth, KJA commissioned a study to capture the perceptions, aspirations, expectations and attitudes of youth of Karnataka. Drawing from the findings of the study, KJA proposed to Honourable Chief Minister to evolve an exclusive policy for youth which would empower them in every aspect. Realizing the significant role that the youth could play in development of the state,



Honourable Chief Minister declared to draft a youth policy during the 17th National Youth Festival held in January 2012 and entrusted the work to Department of Youth Sports and Services (DYSS) and KJA.

Department constituted a Steering Committee and a Drafting Committee as a first step towards drafting a youth policy. A conscious effort to involve every stakeholder was made to draft the policy. Besides making use of public and social media, a website dedicated to capture the stakeholders' views and opinions was created. Series of consultation meetings with youth organizations, with representatives of sports & youth activities, students and people working with youth were held across the state. Prevailing national and global youth centric policies and programmes were also referred to create and to ensure best and most relevant policy for youth of Karnataka. Thus, an evidence based approach was adopted where responses received from all the stakeholders from across the state were collated and analyzed.

Based on these a Draft Youth Policy, reflecting the concerns and aspirations of all the stakeholders, was developed and was submitted to Government on 9th August 2012.

The Draft Youth Policy was kept open for discussion on public domain for nearly three months. Further discussions and deliberations were held in the light of the feedback received from stakeholders and public. Incorporating the feedback, a comprehensive policy-Karnataka State Youth Policy 2012 with the vision to 'reach, engage and empower the youth of Karnataka to facilitate all round development of society, Karnataka, India and the World' evolved. The report was submitted to Honourable Chief Minister on 29th November 2012 for implementation.

The policy report presents nine policy rubrics 'Navaratnas' which aims at reaching, engaging and empowering all section and segment of youth in the state. It also proposes to provide a platform for youth to constantly engage with youth entities to benefit from and to contribute to youth development. The uniqueness of this policy report lies in its implementation mechanism which presents a roadmap to implement the Navaratnas and to set up a review and monitoring system to ensure effective implementation.

KARNATAKA STATE INNOVATION COUNCIL

To drive the innovation agenda at the state level, KJA recommended to establish a 'State Innovation Council' on the lines of National Innovation Council. Responding to the recommendation, government of Karnataka constituted Karnataka State Innovation Council (KSInC) in June 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. H. P. Khincha. The KSInC aims to promote innovation in state by creating innovation eco-system, by identifying and rewarding talents in innovation, by evolving a state model of innovation, by network with educational and knowledge institutions among others. The KSInC also strives to encourage innovation in governance and public service delivery.



AMULYA 2012-Nurturing Innovation

In partnership with Department of Industries and Commerce and supported by KJA, patent awareness program- Amulya 2012- was launched in November 2012 with an objective of creating awareness about and advantage of Patenting. Amulya included Recognition, Awards and Incentives to patent applications granted and filed by individuals researchers, institutions, Research & Development (R&D) centres

and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). The initiative attracted 47 applications from all over Karnataka. Of this 36 were applications were selected for award and incentives. As a continuum to this an “Intellectual Property Awareness Programme “ was organized at the University Of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru for post graduate students, research scholars and for the faculty in January 2013.

TOD FOD JOD-Discover, Experiment and Innovate

Tod Fod Jod (TFJ) is a unique program to inspire students to Discover, Experiment and Innovate. Unlike the conventional teaching-learning where the focus is on remembering and understanding the concepts, TFJ provides a platform for application of what is learnt in the classroom in the form of tinkering and experimentation which is vital to nurture creativity and innovation in children. To promote TFJ, KSIInC with support from KJA, held a two-day Meta Mentor Training Programme in December 2012. Resource team from District Institute of Education and Training and mentors from Agastya International Foundation underwent training on conducting tod-fod-jod activities among children in schools. The meta mentor training was facilitated by Shri. Samir Mitra , Head, National Innovation Clusters, NInC, Shri. Neeraj Gulati, Volunteer, Tod Fod Jod, NInC, Shri. Vikas Chawda, Secretary , Vadodara Innovation Council.

Subsequent to meta mentor training on TFJ, KSIInC in collaboration with Agastya International Foundation (AIF) launched an exposure programme for children in 10 districts where the science centres of AIF are located. The programme enabled students to have hands-on learning experience, better understanding of concepts and of everyday science through dismantling appliances and devices like fan, mixer, bicycle, clock, calling bell and tube light. Over 2500 students and 150 teachers drawn from 71 schools participated in this exposure programme.

SNAPSHOT OF THE KJA

Transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society involved tasks and processes which would lead to or impact knowledge creation, dissemination and application in the long run. At the beginning, a roadmap with quarterly targets was prepared to define the tasks and the direction that would be taken by the KJA. Gradually, the increased participation of the internal stakeholders widened the scope of the quarterly targets and overall functions of the KJA. Presented here is the snapshot of KJA work captured in quarterly time-frame.

KJAs expenses from Sept. 2008 to March 31, 2012 is Rs. 1101 Lakh

Key Activities Undertaken

Sept. 2008-Dec. 2008

Quarter

1

Familiarization of New Members and of the Government System

Constitution of Six Working Groups

Interaction with Sri. Sam Pitroda
Chairman, NKC

First, Second and Third KJA Meetings

Jan. 2009-March 2009

Quarter

2

Fourth KJA Meeting

First Meeting of all the Working Groups

Submission of Seven (Budget) Proposals

Setting up of office and appointing of staff

April 2009-June 2009

Quarter

3

Second Meeting of all the Working Groups

Fifth and Sixth KJA Meetings

Summit of Vice-Chancellors of Karnataka

Experts Interaction on Humanities, Social
Science, Law and Management

Stakeholders Consultation on Higher
Education, Karnataka University

Stakeholders Consultation on Community
Learning Centres

Initiation of Interface with Departments

Launch of KJA Website

Constitution of Study Groups

Constitution of Expert Committee on
Innovative Universities

Key Activities Undertaken

July 2009-Sept. 2009

Quarter

4

Submission of First Set of Recommendations

Brainstorm Session with Departments on Kanaja

Seventh KJA Meeting

State Level Brainstorm Session on Traditional Health Sciences

Feedback on Recommendations from Departments

12 Recommendations Considered for Implementation

Oct. 2009-Dec. 2009

Quarter

5

Stakeholders Consultation on Higher Education, Mangalore University

Stakeholders Consultation on Higher Education, Tumkur University

Stakeholders Consultation on Higher Education, Kuvempu University

Stakeholders Consultation on Library and Information Sciences

Submission of Expert Committee Report on Reform and Rejuvenation of University of Mysore and Karnataka

Launch of KANAJA

Implementation of Uniform Academic Calendar in Universities and Colleges

Follow up Meetings with Departments for Implementation of First set of Recommendations

First Meeting of Research Committee

Constitution of Task Force on Innovative Universities

Key Activities Undertaken

Jan 2010-March 2010

Quarter

6

Eighth KJA Meeting

Submission of Second Set of Recommendations

Submission of Report by Task Force on Innovative Universities

Launch of SAHAYOG

Commissioning of 'Pre-Service Elementary Teacher Education in Karnataka-A Status Study'

Constitution of Project Management Group

Commissioning of 'A Study on Building Knowledge Society in Karnataka'

Commissioning of 'A Study on Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of Youth in Karnataka'

Prioritization of Recommendations

April 2010-June 2010

Quarter

7

Ninth KJA Meeting

Launch of ARIVU

Stakeholders Consultation with youth and student organizations

Stakeholders Consultation on Higher Education, Gulbarga University

Evolved Strategies for Implementation of Recommendations

July 2010-Sept. 2010

Quarter

8

Tenth KJA Meeting

Constitution of Expert Committee on Skill Development

Stakeholders Consultations on Skill Development at Bagalkote and Bangalore

Key Activities Undertaken

Oct. 2010-Dec. 2010

Quarter

9

Launch of SAMARTH

Karnataka and Mysore Universities (Special Provisions) Bill, 2010 Introduced in the Legislature

Launch of SWASTHYA

Launch of DRAVYA KOSHA

Launch of ODHU PUTAANI

Stakeholders Consultation on Creation of Autonomous Certification and Administrative Body

Launch of Social Science Talent Search Scheme (Manava Bhandara)

Constitution of a Task Force on Linkages between Institutions of Primary and Higher Education

Jan. 2011-March 2011

Quarter

10

Eleventh KJA Meeting

Submission of Third Set of Recommendations

Commissioning of 'Finances of Universities: A Study of Karnataka'

Interface with Departments

April 2011-June 2011

Quarter

11

Twelfth KJA Meeting

Constitution of Karnataka State Innovation Council (KSInC)

Review of Recommendations by Chief Secretary

Commissioning of Study on Gross Enrollment Ratio in Higher Education

Key Activities Undertaken

April 2011-June 2011

Quarter **11**

Commissioning of 'Developing a Model for Samudaya Jnana Kendras'

Passage of 'Innovative Universities Bill, 2011' in Karnataka Legislature

Launch of DAKSHA

Launch of Jnana Fellowship

July 2011-Sept. 2011

Quarter **12**

Thirteenth KJA Meeting

Jnana Fellows Announced

KJA Chairman Submits Jnana Pallava: Three Years Report to People of Karnataka, to Chief Minister

Sri. Vishweswara Hegde Kageri Releases Key Publications of KJA

KJA COMPLETES THREE YEAR TERM

KJA Term Extended upto June 2013

Oct. 2011-Dec. 2011

Quarter **13**

High-level Meeting to Evolve Strategies for Way Forward

Workshop on SAMARTH

Commissioning of a study for evolving Teachers' Professional Development Policy

Formulation of strategy for wayforward

Key Activities Undertaken

Jan. 2012-March 2012

Quarter **14**

Reconstitution of KJA

Fourteenth and Fifteenth KJA Meeting

Identification of Focus Areas

Launch of e-Newsletter-Jnana Siri

Proposal to Evolve an Exclusive Policy for Youth Submitted to CM

Chief Minister Announces Youth Policy at 17 National Youth Festival

Constitution of 5 Mission Groups, Task Force and Research Committee

Commissioning of a Study on 'A Higher Education System for a Knowledge Society in Karnataka'

Commissioning of a Study on 'Strengthening and Empowering of State Educational Resource Centres'

Conduct of State-Wide Survey on Teachers Training Need

Submission of Five Budget Proposals

Pre-Budget Presentation to CM on Youth Budget

April 2012-June 2012

Quarter **15**

Sixteenth KJA Meeting

Launch of New KJA Website

Review Meeting with Chief Minister

Chief Minister Releases Jnana Fellowship Documentary and Jnana Fellows Profile

Key Activities Undertaken

April 2012-June 2012

Quarter **15**

Launch of Jnana Shodha

KJA and DYSS Constitutes Steering and Drafting Committees to Evolve State Youth Policy

Mission Groups and Task Force Meetings

Workshop on Teacher Need Assessment (TNA)

July 2012-Sept. 2012

Quarter **16**

Seventeenth KJA Meeting

Mission Groups and Task Force Meetings

Stakeholders Consultation on Public Health

Submission of Draft State Youth Policy to Chief Minister

Symposium on Alternative Education Models

Submission of Reports by Mission Groups and Task Force

Approval of Final Set of Recommendations by KJA Members

Sanctioning of 'Evaluating the Work of the KJA Towards Transforming Karnataka into a Vibrant Knowledge Society' to PAC

Oct. 2012-Dec. 2012

Quarter **17**

Submission of Final Set of Recommendations to Chief Minister

Sanctioning of 'Empowering Youth Through Skill Development' Initiative to Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Bellary

Submission of Karnataka Youth Policy to Chief Minister

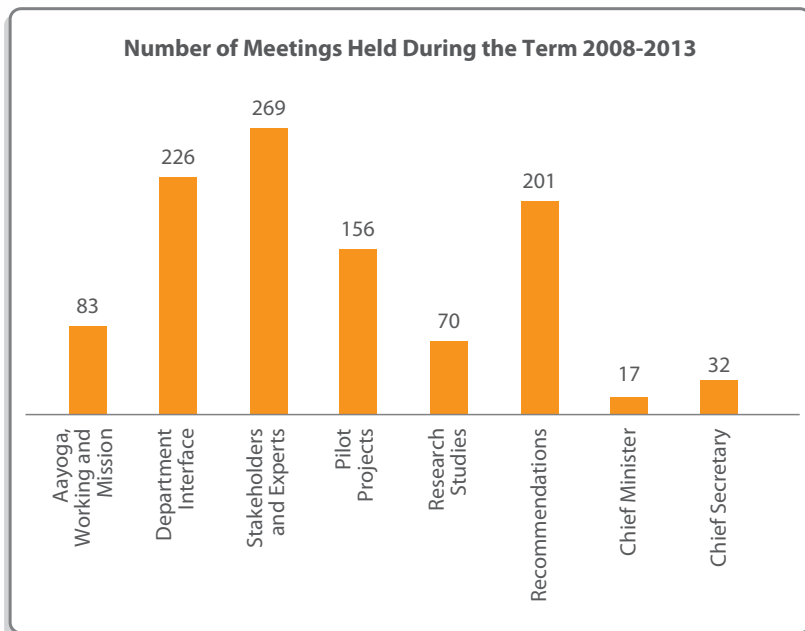
Chief Secretary Holds Review Meeting on Implementation of Recommendations

Preparation for KJA Publications

January 2013

Eighteenth KJA Meeting

Submission of Jnana Sampada to Chief Minister



Between 2008 to 2013, KJA held over 1000 meetings to accomplish its vision. The Aayoga and Working and Mission Groups meetings were primarily discussed about over-all vision of the KJA. Deliberations with departments helped KJA to understand the needs of the respective departments and also for smooth implementation of pilot projects. Consultations with stakeholders provided an opportunity to learn about the expectations of the larger society and meetings with domain experts enriched the over-all work of the commission. Meetings pertaining to projects, research studies and recommendations gave clarity of objectives and strategies for implementation. Meetings with Honourable Chief Minister and Chief Secretary give an impetus to implementation of recommendations.

IN RETROSPECTION

REFLECTIONS

BEST PRACTICES PURSUED BY KJA

The need to traverse towards accomplishing the vision, in partnership with multi-faceted stakeholders, led KJA into best practices. A conscious effort to apply best practices was made most of the times and at times our processes and mechanisms unfolded as best practices. The participation of KJA members, ex-officio members of national and state academic & research institutes, domain experts, secretaries and other officers of the departments and of diverse stakeholders in larger number helped KJA as an organization to think of and to implement best practices. Application of best practices have not always resulted in best expected outcomes but nevertheless they are perceived as good practices as they contributed towards attaining the overall vision of transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. Presented here are some such best practices.

- *Consistent interaction and collaboration with concerned government departments for idea generation and implementation of recommendations.*
- *Select recommendations were converted into pilot projects and were implemented in collaboration with the line departments, which gave them a sense of ownership of the recommendations and also allowed KJA to validate and upscale the projects.*
- *Constituted Project Management Group to implement pilot projects.*
- *Commissioned research studies to complement and supplement the recommendations in attaining the KJA vision.*
- *Prioritization of recommendations keeping in view of the requirements of the departments and of KJAs overall mandate, to drive for implementation.*
- *Submitted Quarterly and Monthly Reports (QR and MR) on the progress of the work to the Office of the Honourable Chief Minister.*
- *Evaluation of the work of the KJA with respect to the mandate was undertaken by Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore.*

KJA IN TRIPLE HELIX CONFERENCES

As an acknowledgement of the work of the KJA in the knowledge sector, the Triple Helix International invited Karnataka Jnana Aayoga to two of their international conferences (VIII held at Madrid in 2010 and X held at Bandung in 2012) to present

a paper on the journey of Karnataka towards a knowledge society. The Conference witnessed a gathering of over 400 national and international academicians, university and industry professionals and government institutional members.

The conference provided an opportunity to share the experiences of KJA in driving the vision of building a knowledge society in Karnataka. The Paper 'Empowering a State's Development of a Knowledge Society'³ presents an ontological framework for empowering a state's development of a knowledge society. It is an adaption of the framework for the role of Triple Helix (TH) in the global agenda for innovation, competitiveness, and sustainability. The Paper highlighted how the framework can be used to advance the vision of developing a knowledge society in Karnataka and elsewhere around the globe. Based on the analysis and ontological mapping of the KJAs output-recommendations, research studies and projects- towards building a knowledge society, the Paper observes that the big picture of strategy for development of such society can be developed by strengthening the role of Triple Helix of Government, University and Industry through innovation, competition and sustainability.

CASE STUDY OF KJA BY CENTRE FOR INNOVATIONS IN PUBLIC SYSTEMS (CIPS)

Centre for Innovations in Public Systems(CIPS) Hyderabad commissioned a Case Study to capture the best innovative practices pursued by KJA in attaining its vision of transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. The primary objective of the Case Study is to develop a model or a framework to replicate the efforts of the KJA in similar or adaption in near-to-similar or sometimes, even dissimilar environments.

The Case Study encapsulates the innovative practices followed by KJA in evolving recommendations, in implementing pilot projects, in commissioning research studies and in launching of flagship initiatives. With an emphasis on implementation strategy, the Study focuses on how changes were developed and were introduced in the existing system, including resource management which led to innovative practices. For the purpose of replication, the Study attempts to understand the chronology in the implementation of innovative practices, stakeholders' involvement in implementing the same, leadership and organisational structure

³Authors-Prof. M.K. Sridhar, Member Secretary and Executive Director, KJA and Prof. Arkalgud Ramaprasad, Professor, University of Illinois at Chicago.

including human resources, funding & reporting and convergence with the departments. In the process, the Case Study explores the process re-engineering by KJA and its impact on building a knowledge society in Karnataka.

EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF THE KJA BY PUBLIC AFFAIRS CENTRE

To promote the public accountability and transparency, KJA submitted itself for evaluation of its work. The Public Affairs Centre, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to improving quality governance in India, was invited to undertake evaluation of the work of the KJA .

The evaluation has undertaken the structural analysis including functional linkages and role rationale of KJA in attaining its stated mandate. For an objective assessment of the output and work processes of the KJA, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Frame and Composite Performance Score (CPS) techniques were applied. Stakeholders of the KJA were classified as planners, implementers and users based on their role and were interviewed to measure the contribution of KJA in the identified sectors.

Based on the comprehensive assessment and stakeholders' feedback, the Report stated that the KJA is the first state level knowledge commission with an expressed and focused role aimed at transforming the state into a vibrant knowledge society. The Evaluation Report further states that the KJA has got the distinctive advantage of being the only commission of its kind in India to have worked with multiple government departments to implement policy recommendations.

The Report presents inferences from the primary data analysis on KJA's contribution towards achieving the broader goal of Transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge Society. Presented here are some such inferences:

- *It was universally accepted that the KJA should continue to exist for a longer term so that the projects and initiatives can be implemented.*
- *The KJA played a crucial role in the formulation of Government policies such as the Karnataka Youth Policy of 2012 and a policy (under consideration) for distribution of drugs in public hospitals. Many new ideas and initiatives, which were not addressed by institutions before, were picked up by the KJA.*
- *Some experts agreed that the KJA has played an important role in bringing about change of attitude of people with respect to the functioning of the Government.*
- *In addition, many opined that a lot of positive vibrations in terms of creation of an enabling environment and supporting ecosystem towards achievement of critical mass of knowledge is created both inside and outside the Government.*

¹First three years of evaluation report is called 'Towards a Vibrant Knowledge Society-A Stakeholder Audit of the Karnataka Jnana Aayoga'. 2011. Consolidated final evaluation is published in the name of 'Towards Transforming Karnataka into a Vibrant Knowledge Society- An Evaluation of the Work of the KJA'. 2013.

WAY FORWARD

MAKING KARNATKA A
GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE HUB

THE BEGINNING

By constituting Karnataka Jnana Aayoga, the Government of Karnataka made a significant beginning to transform Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. During its over four years of term, KJA strived to put Karnataka on the path towards knowledge society. Aligning its work with Karnataka Vision 2020 and keeping in mind the broad terms of reference, KJA submitted 89 recommendations, commissioned 10 research studies and launched 11 projects which resulted in varying degrees of knowledge creation, dissemination and application in the state.

Incepted as a recommendatory body but not limiting itself to making recommendations, KJA joined hands with line-departments to implement its recommendations. This led to greater collaboration and better understanding of the needs of the system and challenges of implementation.

“Karnataka is a safe and peaceful State in the Indian map.

This atmosphere has to be complemented with creative tasks and mission, to empower the people of Karnataka for economic prosperity

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. November 2005.”

The role of KJA as a facilitator of implementation (of recommendations) helped it to build its own identity within and outside of the system and among stakeholders. In the course of interaction with the departments, KJA also sensed that such a knowledge intervention was much needed. This need for knowledge intervention is perceived to continue as knowledge is pivotal for current and future development of the state.

WHERE WE ARE

Though significant amount of work was carried out by KJA while transforming Karnataka into a knowledge society, it could reach only a small layer of the society. A considerable number of stakeholders and beneficiaries are yet to be reached out to bring them under the umbrella of the knowledge society. KJA was able to make great/good strides in some fields and minor interventions in other fields. Thus the work of the KJA has put the state on the threshold of a knowledge society but lot remains to be done by the government to achieve this vision. It is also pertinent to remember that a knowledge society is not an end in itself, it is an organic process in which knowledge creation, dissemination and application simultaneously and continuously takes place. This would be possible in an environment in which the government plays the role of a facilitator by making necessary policy interventions followed by people participation.

WAY FORWARD

The knowledge intervention made by government of Karnataka through KJA must be carried forward by devising a sustainable mechanism which would enable further expansion and excellence in the chosen fields. The mechanism must also evolve a blue print to leverage Karnataka's edge in the fields of education, IT and ITES, while aiming for expansion and excellence, to position Karnataka as the future global knowledge hub. The state must also concurrently strive to accomplish the 12 key areas of transformation as mentioned in the Vision 2020 as these areas are fundamental for transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society. In the light of its tenure end, KJA proposes the following measures for immediate attention-

- *Implementation of priority recommendations*
- *Making use of research study reports for evidence based-policy*
- *Integrating/ merging the successful projects with the schemes or programmes of the respective departments*
- *Allocating budget to respective departments for implementation of KJA recommendations*
- *Constituting an exclusive committee for implementation of recommendations*



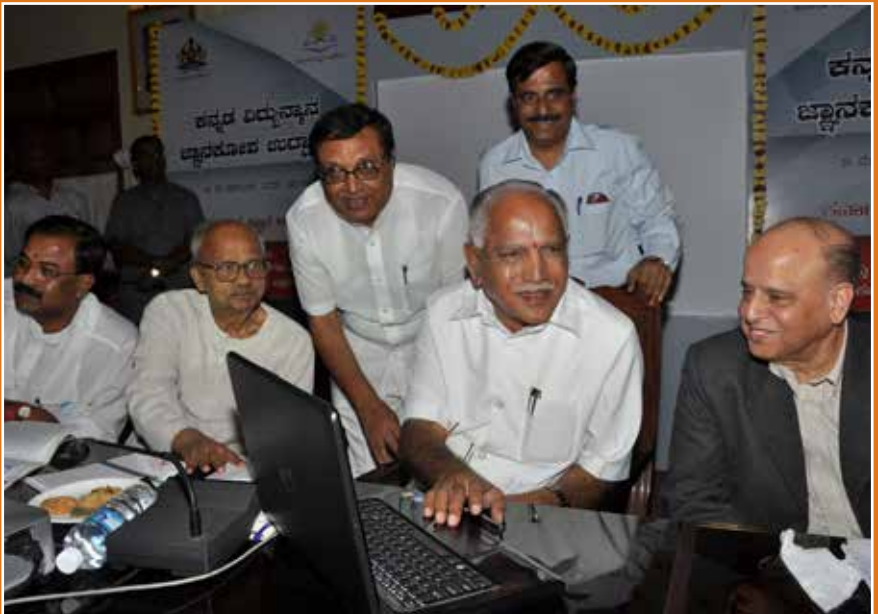
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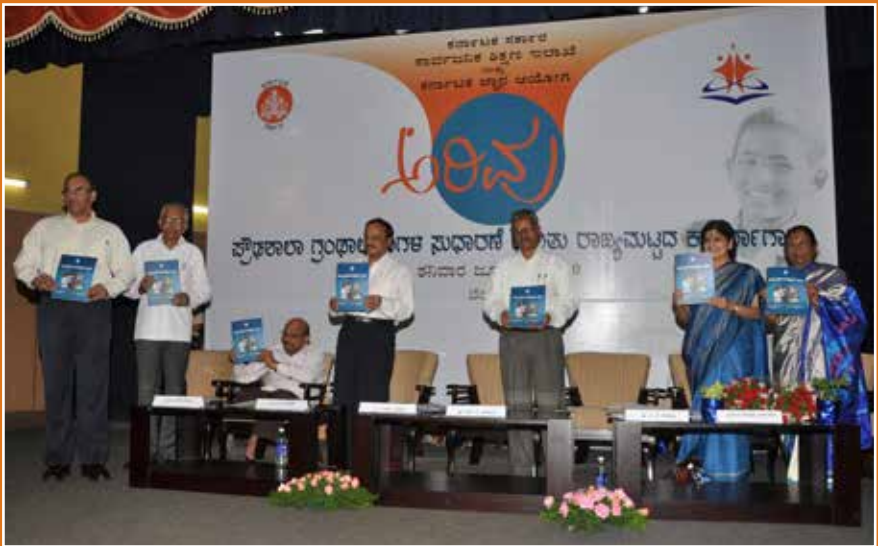












































The report is authored by Dr. Padmavathi B. S. with inputs from Prof. M. K. Sridhar. Copy edited by Zafar Satyavan.



ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ಇದು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ 'ಕಣಜ'

ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ

ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ

ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ



ರಾಜ್ಯ: ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗದ ಗುರಿ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೌಸ್ಲರ್

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೌಸ್ಲರ್

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೌಸ್ಲರ್



Soon, you may hear Kannada

TIMES OF INDIA

Times of India sets up innovation council

Corruption ranks youth: survey

ಪ್ರಜಾಪಿವಾಳ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪಿವಾಳ

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ಪ್ರಜಾಪಿವಾಳ

Youths prefer govt jobs: study

Secure Employment Utmost Priority For 60% Respondents

Job fair studies



ಲುದಯವಾಳ

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ABOUT KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission), an autonomous high-powered commission, was constituted by Government of Karnataka on September 5, 2008 under the chairmanship of world renowned space scientist Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The mandate of the commission was to 'transform Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society'. To accomplish this mandate and the given terms of reference, KJA formed working groups, mission groups and a taskforce comprised of domain experts, secretaries of the government & stakeholders. Under the visionary leadership of the chairman, KJA held several consultation meetings and evolved 89 recommendations spread across 6 sectors and 6 focus areas and submitted to Government of Karnataka for implementation.

In collaboration with the line-departments, KJA piloted 10 projects, initiated flagship programmes like Jnana Fellowship & Jnana Shodha and launched several new initiatives with state universities. KJA undertook 9 research studies and pioneered in commissioning first of the kind state-wide research studies like Building Knowledge Society in Karnataka and Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of Youth of Karnataka based on which KJA recommended for an exclusive policy for the youth of the state.

Towards its term end, KJA submitted itself for an evaluation of its work by the Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore. The evaluation report was then submitted to the Government and also made available for public.

On completion of its over 4 year-term, Karnataka Jnana Aayoga acknowledges the support of Government of Karnataka in its endeavour towards transforming Karnataka into a vibrant knowledge society.

To know about the complete work of the KJA and for all the publications please, visit www.jnanaayoga.in



KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಆಯೋಗ

KARNATAKA JNANA AAYOGA
(KARNATAKA KNOWLEDGE COMMISSION)
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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