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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

EVALUATION OF THE
VIDYAPEETHAS IN KARNATAKA

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P R E F A C E

The vidyapeethas came to be set up in the State, as a part of the Adult Education Programme, in 1947. At present there are 12 vidyapeethas in the State, 10 for males and two for females.

These vidyapeethas were to function on the model of the folk high schools of Denmark and the Gurukulas or Ashrams of our country. They were to impart education to youth, oriented to rural life and vocations and to train them for good citizenship as well as rural leadership.

This Evaluation Study was taken up in five vidyapeethas to ascertain their working and impact. The study has revealed some serious shortcomings in the working of the vidyapeethas like dwindling number of students enrolling, high percentage of dropouts, low income from land resources, lack of proper accommodation etc., in some of the vidyapeethas. It is hoped that the problems and shortcomings in the running of the vidyapeethas, brought out in this report will help the authorities in taking timely and corrective action. The co-operation extended by the concerned Departments in conducting this study is gratefully acknowledged.

Bangalore
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CHAPTER - I

Summary.

- 1.1 India is rich in human resources and therefore harnessing the energies of the people has become one of the important aims of the five year plans. A large part of the population are still illiterate with low standard of living. Keeping the rural situation in view, Karnataka State launched the Adult Education Programme in 1911 and the Vidya-peetha Programme as part of the Adult Education Programme was commenced in the year 1947.
- 1.2 The main objective of the Vidya-peetha Programme was to help to develop the personality of the rural youth for their contribution to the welfare of the community and to develop the vocational skills so that the socio-economic conditions of their lot is improved.
- 1.3 This study was taken up with the following objectives:
 - i) to study the administrative set up in relation to the activities;
 - ii) to know the expenditure incurred in relation to the achievement;
 - iii) to study the impact of the programme on the beneficiaries;
 - iv) to elicit the opinions of the beneficiaries regarding the programme, specially with reference to the type of trade they have been taught and
 - v) to know the difficulties, if any, experienced by the beneficiaries and to suggest corrective action.

1.4 The information required for the study was collected through schedules and questionnaires which were mailed to the selected vidyapeethas. Beneficiaries of these vidyapeethas were interviewed to obtain their views and experiences.

1.5 Out of 10 vidyapeethas for males and 2 for females in the State, four for males and one for females were selected for detailed study. The beneficiaries who were available on the day of visit to the selected villages were interviewed.

Vidyapeethas in Karnataka:

1.6 Vidyapeethas are under the administrative control of Adult Education Council in the State. The general Secretary at the State level and Principal at the Vidyapeetha level were responsible for carrying out the various activities.

1.7 Vidyapeethas were generally located away from the township surrounded by vast stretch of land varying from 10 to 80 hectares.

1.8 The training at Vidyapeetha was imparted to batches of 50 students. The training was of six months duration, with 150 working days including excursion. Seven hours were spent on each working day of which 57 per cent was spent for practical and field work and the remaining 43 per cent for theory classes. The programme for each day was regulated by a time table framed according to an elaborate syllabus prescribed for the course.

- .9 The average number of students trained per year during the period 1974-79 in the State was 47, the maximum being 77 at Nanjangud and minimum being 3 at Negalur. The dropouts during this period was 22 per cent for the State and it fluctuated between 9 per cent at Sirsi and 32 per cent at Shivaragudda.
- .10 It is seen that the number of students enrolled in Vidyapeethas is much below their capacity of 100. There is a need to make a detailed investigation of the reasons for the low intake. If necessary, changes should be made in the course content and also incentives may be provided to students. Publicity needs to be given to attract more students. If the intake cannot be improved inspite of all the efforts, it would be better to close down such Vidyapeethas (Para-3.9).
- .11 The percentage of dropouts is very high. The reasons for this need to be looked into and corrective action taken (Para-3.12).
- .12 The average total expenditure for Vidyapeetha was Rs.10.86 lakhs and it varied between Rs.9.26 lakhs and Rs.12.01 lakhs during 1974-79. Operational expenditure alone accounted for 55 per cent of the total, salary 31 per cent and the remaining for stipend and training.

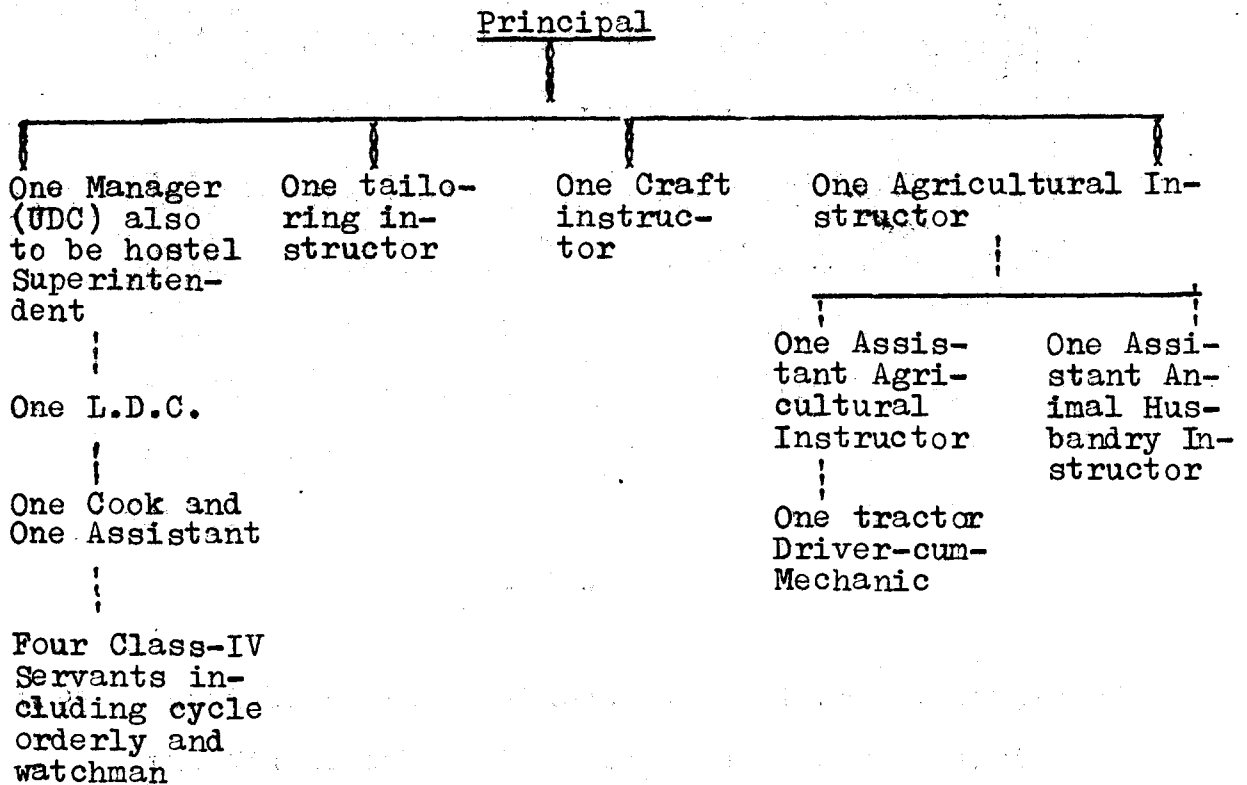
- 1.13 Among the individual Vidyapeethas, the total expenditure varied between Rs.0.14 lakh (Negalur) and Rs.1.79 lakhs (Shivaragudde).
- 1.14 Keeping in view the number of students trained the average expenditure per student works out to Rs.1,926 per year and it was Rs.4,637 at Negalur and Rs.1,023 at Kengeri.
- 1.15 The total income per Vidyapeetha was Rs.21,833 per year and it was highest at Shivaragudde (Rs.78,989) and lowest at Basavakalyan (Rs.2,713) where as it was nil at Negalur.
- 1.16 The income per student was Rs.465 for the State with variation lying between Rs.1,097 and Rs.75.
- 1.17 The income-expenditure ratio for the State was 0.241. It was low at Sirsi (0.056) and high at Yegachi (0.356).
- 1.18 Efforts should be made by those Vidyapeethas whose income is low to make maximum utilisation of the existing resources and to derive higher incomes (Para- 3.27).

Selected Vidyapeethas:

- 1.19 Negalur Vidyapeetha was provided with largest extent of land, but it was of very low quality and not fit for agricultural use.

- 1.20 The area of land provided to Vidyapeethas should be uniform as far as possible. Also it should be fit for cultivation (Para-4.3)
- 1.21 Among the six Vidyapeethas selected for study one was housed in rented building and the rest in owned building.
- 1.22 The average building space available was 765 sq. metres per Vidyapeetha and it varied between 118 sq. metres (Negalur) and 2,285 sq. metres (Nanjangu). The building space provided for lodging for students and staff quarters together accounted for 58 per cent of the total space whereas for classroom and workshop it was 22 per cent.
- 1.23 The building space provided for Vidyapeethas varied considerably. It is necessary to evolve norms to determine the space required for each Vidyapeetha. Running of Vidyapeethas in rented buildings should be stopped and each Vidyapeetha should have its own building (Para Nos.-4.5 and 4.6)
- 1.24 The staff strength of Vidyapeethas varied between 6 and 9 and it consisted of principal, instructors, clerk, cook and Class-IV servants. The qualifications possessed by the instructors varied from one Vidyapeetha to the other.

1.25 Considering the syllabus and various activities of the Vidyapeethas there is need to have a revised staff pattern as given below:



(Para Nos.,- 4.9 and 4,10)

1.26 It is recommended that uniform qualifications be prescribed for recruiting technical staff. The principal should be a B.Ed., Graduate with training in various crafts and agriculture and animal husbandry (Para No.- 4.12).

1.27 The Principal of the Vidyapeetha was in overall charge assisted by the Instructor and Clerical and Class-IV staff. The responsibilities entrusted to the principal and the clerical staff were

- high and the workload in terms of syllabus prescribed was much for the instructors.
- .28 Higher pay scales need to be given to the staff of the Vidyapeethas as the present scales are not commensurate with the nature of work and responsibilities (Para No.-4.20).
- .29 Also appointment of part-time instructors on consolidated pay needs to be stopped (Para No.-4.21).
- .30 The number of students trained during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was much below the norm, even in the selected vidyapeethas and the drop-outs during the two years was 41 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.
- .31 The entire course consisted of 560 teaching periods, each of 45 minutes duration and 280 hours each for practical and field work. Practical and field work accounted for 58 per cent of the total time allotted for the entire course.
- .32 In almost all the Vidyapeethas visited, it was found tools and equipments required for practical training were lacking. Hence, all the tools and equipments, should be made available. A tractor may also be supplied to those Vidyapeethas which have large areas under cultivation (Para No.-4.34).

1.33 The total expenditure per vidyapeetha was Rs.67,302 during 1979-80 and Rs.77,970 during 1980-81 against the previous 5 years average of Rs.89,941. The operational expenditure was very much less during 1979-80 and 1980-81. It was less by 67 per cent and 55 per cent as compared to previous 5 years average, whereas expenditure on salary and stipend showed increase during both the years.

1.34 The expenditure of Rs.7,722 per student was highest during 1980-81 mainly due to poor performance at Negalur Vidyapeetha. This was Rs.2,483 during 1979-80 as against the 5 years average of Rs.2,405.

1.35 The income derived was low during both the years as compared to 5 years average mainly due to nil income in Negalur Vidyapeetha. Nanjarud Vidyapeetha recorded the highest increase during both the years followed by Pampa Vidyapeetha.

1.36 Income from agriculture and horticulture together constituted 38 per cent of the total income. The average income per student per year was Rs.446 and Rs.462 during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively and was better than the previous 5 years average of Rs.396.

- . 37 The income expenditure ratio was very low during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and it was 0.180 and 0.060 respectively. This was mainly due to nil income in Negalur Vidyapeetha during both the years.
- . 38 The average expenditure incurred per hectare of land owned was Rs.3,245 in 1979-80 and Rs.3,759 in 1980-81 whereas the corresponding income derived was Rs.955 and Rs.1,061.
- . 39 In conclusion, efforts are required to be made to improved the working of Vidyapeethas which is far from satisfactory. Till the working of the existing Vidyapeethas is improved no new Vidyapeethas may be started (Para Nos.-4.54 and 4.55).

Beneficiary Study:

- 40 Majority of the beneficiaries interviewed were below 24 years of age and had studied upto 10th standard. The beneficiaries belonging to SCs. and STs. were 20 per cent and those belonging to Backward Classes 30 per cent. Forty six per cent of the beneficiaries were earning members of which 12 per cent were head of the family. Almost all the beneficiaries (90 per cent) had own houses. The living space was less than 3 squares in case of 50 per cent of the households of the beneficiaries.

- 1.41 The average size of the family was 7 and varied between 1 to 15. Illiterates constituted 34 per cent. The standard of living was quite low as 70 per cent of them had household income of less than Rs.3,000/- per annum depending mainly on agriculture for livelihood.
- 1.42 Change in employment status after training was observed in only 22 per cent of the beneficiaries resulting also in change in income level. Most of the **female beneficiaries trained, were students and** therefore the impact of the training was not visible in any form. The beneficiaries who were agriculturists expressed that the training they received in agriculture was beneficial and 93 per cent of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the type of training they received at the Vidyapeetha and the facilities provided during their training period.
- 1.43 Enrolling of youths who are still studying to undergo training at Vidyapeethas should be avoided (Para No.5.3).

CHAPTER - II

Introduction

2.1 The development of human resources to harness the energies of the people was one of the major aims of the Third Five Year Plan and the importance of human element in economic development has also been recognised in the successive five year plans of our country.

Dissemination of knowledge has become one of the proximate causes for growth of the economy. Although, India is rich in human resources, in terms of number, a large part of the population is still illiterate and has a low standard of living. A majority of the rural youth either have no education or having entered the school, discontinued studies subsequently, even before they reach the secondary level. Keeping the rural situation in view, the Government of Karnataka launched the Adult Education Programme in the State as early as 1912. An Adult Education Council was constituted to implement the programme.

2.2 The activities of the Adult Education Council include the following:

- i) Conducting adult literacy classes
- ii) Training of teachers and workers
- iii) Starting of libraries
- iv) Publications
- v) Establishment of Vidyapeethas
- vi) Audio-visual education

2.3 During 1979 an evaluation of the Adult Education Programme had been done, covering the above activities

of the Adult Education Council. Since the Government was contemplating to provide Vidyapeethas in all the districts in the State, an in-depth study of the programme was initiated.

2.4 Vidyapeetha, as the title indicates, is a seat of learning. This programme was started to assimilate the model of the Folk High School of Denmark and the tradition of the Gurukula or Ashram of our Country. These Vidyapeethas, aimed at imparting education oriented to rural life to youth and to train them for good citizenship and rural leadership, in the context of the prevailing cultural and social background. The programme has the following objectives, with a view to provide opportunities for development to the rural youth:

- i) to adopt oneself to a modern developing society;
- ii) to help to develop the personality of the rural youth, so that they contribute to the welfare of the community;
- iii) to study the rural problems, so that the rural youth can make effective contribution to solve such problems;
- iv) to develop the vocational skill of the rural youth, so that the socio-economic condition is improved; and
- v) to develop a scientific outlook and to inculcate the spirit of research.

2.5 Keeping in view the above objectives, the programme and activities of the Vidyapeetha are drawn up, so as to train the village youth and to equip them to face the present day challenges, specially the problem of unemployment and underemployment and also to afford greater insight in the field of work in which they are generally interested.

Objectives:

2.6 The general objective was to study the activities of the Vidyapeethas and their usefulness to the rural youth. The specific objectives included the following:

- i) to study the administrative set up of the Vidyapeethas in relation to their activities;
- ii) to know the expenditure incurred in relation to the achievement, in terms of number trained and income derived;
- iii) to study the impact of the programme on the beneficiaries;
- iv) to elicit the opinion of the beneficiaries regarding the nature of training they have actually received and suggestions, if any, with special reference to the type of trade they have been taught and
- v) to know the difficulties, if any, experienced by the beneficiaries and to offer suggestions for corrective action.

Methodology:

2.7 The procedure followed in conducting the study was as follows:

- i) collection of information through questionnaires mailed to the concerned officers and discussions with them;
- ii) collection of detailed data from the selected vidyapeethas through mailed questionnaires, followed by visits and
- iii) contacting the beneficiaries to obtain their views and experiences, through personal interview.

2.8 Sampling:

Stratified sampling procedure was followed. Out of 12 Vidyapeethas (2 for females), in the State, 5 including one for females, were selected for the study. Beneficiaries who underwent training and who were available on the day of visit to the selected villages were interviewed.

CHAPTER - III

Vidyapeethas in Karnataka

3.1 The first Vidyapeetha, under Adult Education Programme, was started in the year 1947. There are at present 12 vidyapeethas in the State, of which ten are meant for males and two for females. The last to be started was in the year 1966. The details of the existing vidyapeethas in the State with their location, is provided in Appendix-1.

The set up:

3.2 The Vidyapeethas in the State come under the administrative control of the Adult Education Council, with its headquarters in Mysore city. The structure of the Adult Education Council is presented in Appendix-2. At the State level the General Secretary is assisted by a Secretary who looks after the affairs of all the Vidyapeethas in the State. Each vidyapeetha is headed by a Principal, assisted by technical and clerical staff.

3.3 Vidyapeethas are generally located away from the township. Most of the vidyapeethas are housed in owned buildings, surrounded by land, the extent of which varied from 10.26 hectares in the case of Mahila Vidyapeetha in Mysore District to 80.53 hectares in the case of Yenigadale Vidyapeetha in Kolar District.

Activities of the Vidyapeethas:

3.4 The activities of the Vidyapeethas are spread over six months and are regulated according to the prescribed syllabus. The utilisation of the six months period is as follows:

<u>Partieulars</u>	<u>No. of days</u>
Admission	6
Working days	140
Excursion	10
Sundays	24
Total	<u>180</u>

3.5 The working days consists of 7 hours, excluding the break period. These seven hours during each day are spent as shown below:

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>No. of hours</u>
Theory classes	3 (42.8) (4 periods of 45 minutes each)
Practical classes in Industry or Craft	2 (28.6)
Field work in agriculture, horticulture and Animal Husbandry	2 (28.6)
Total	<u>7 (100.0)</u>

Note: Figures in paranthesis are percentages.

3.6 The time allotted for practical classes and field work together account for 57.2 per cent of the total. The remaining 42.8 per cent is spent within the class room.

Number of students in Vidyapeethas:

3.7 Each year students are enrolled for training at Vidyapeethas, in batches of 50, normally twice a year. Those who have entered the school but discontinued their secondary education are generally preferred. The total number of students who were enrolled at the 12 Vidyapeethas in the State during 1974-75 to 1978-79 is shown in table-1.

Table-1: Number of students during 1974-79

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Number of students	
		Total	Average per year
1	2	3	4
1.	Kengeri	362	72
2.	Pampa	209	42
3.	Basavakalyan	181	36
4.	Banthanal	148	30
5.	Kathral	230	46
6.	Negalur	15	3
7.	Yegachi	285	57
8.	Yenigadale	225	45
9.	Shivaragudda	360	72
10.	Nanjangud	383	77
11.	Thunga	358	72
12.	Sirsi	90	18
	Average	237	47

3.8 It can be seen that the total number of students enrolled during the five year period varied between 15 at Negalur and 383 at Nanjangud, as against the overall state average of 237. Out of 12 vidyapeethas, 5 were above the state average and the remaining 7 below the state average. Since the number prescribed for admission is 50 for each batch, of six months duration (long duration courses held during 5 years considered as negligible), and two batches are taken in a year, the total admission per year per vidyapeetha should be 100. As against this, the number actually admitted was far less. It was as low as 3 at Negalur and the highest was 77 at Nanjangud. When compared with the prescribed number of 100 for each vidyapeetha per year, the state average works out to 47 per cent. In only five vidyapeethas viz., Nanjangud, Shivaragudda, Thunga, Kengeri and Yegachi admissions were above this state average. Further details are given in Appendix-3.

3.9 It is unfortunate that these vidyapeethas started with noble ideals and at huge costs are not serving the purpose as the number of students enrolled is much below their capacity. There appears to be something basically wrong with the working of some of the vidyapeethas like Negalur and Sirsi where the

average enrolment per year during the period 1974-79 was as low as 3 and 18. Even in the case of other vidyapeethas the position was not satisfactory. There is need to make a detailed investigation of the working of these vidyapeethas and to find out the reasons for their low intake.

The local people in the area should also be contacted to find out the reasons for the poor response. If necessary, changes should be made in the course content and also offer more incentives to the students. If it is not possible to improve the intake of these vidyapeethas where the enrolment is very poor, it would be better to close them down instead of wasting huge amounts on salary etc., of the staff and maintenance without deriving any benefit.

- 3.10 Also, wide publicity through village panchayats, radio programmes, etc., needs to be given to attract more rural youth for the vidyapeethas.

Number of drop outs:

- 3.11 As can be seen from table-2, the number of drop outs was 22 per cent of the total admitted, for the state as a whole. The maximum being 32.0 per cent at Shivaragudda and the minimum 8.9 per cent at Sirsi. The average number per year for

the State was 11, the variation ranging between 2 at Sirsi and 23 at Shivaragudda. Further, details are provided in Appendix-4.

Table-2: Details of drop outs during 1974-79

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	Drop outs		
		Total	Per Year	Percentage to total number admitted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kengeri	35	7	9.7
2.	Pampa	38	8	18.2
3.	Basavakalyan	37	7	20.4
4.	Banthanal	38	8	25.7
5.	Katharal	68	14	29.6
6.	Negalur	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	72	14	25.3
8.	Yenigadale	60	12	26.7
9.	Shivaragudda	116	23	32.0
10.	Nanjangud	65	13	17.0
11.	Thunga	93	19	30.0
12.	Sirsi	3	2	8.9
Average		53	11	22.4

3.12 The percentage of drop outs at 22.4 is very high. This means one out of 5 students leaves the course without completing it. The reasons for such drop outs may be either due to the personal problems of

the students or due to the course not catering to their requirements. This needs to be looked into in detail and corrective action taken.

Expenditure of Vidyapeethas:

3.13 The expenditure incurred by the Vidyapeethas included salary, payment of stipend, training and other operational expenditure. The annual expenditure for the State during the five years is presented in table-3.

Table-3: Total Expenditure of Vidyapeethas for the State

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salary	3.05	2.95	3.24	3.34	3.99	3.32 (30.6)
Stipend	0.81	0.94	1.32	1.72	1.53	1.26 (11.6)
Training	0.22	0.24	0.30	0.44	0.30	0.30 (2.7)
Operational	5.18	5.67	6.51	6.51	6.07	5.98 (55.1)
Total	9.26	9.80	11.37	12.01	11.89	10.86 (100.0)

3.14 The total average expenditure per year for the State was Rs.10,86 lakhs. It varied between Rs.9.26 lakhs and Rs.12.01 lakhs, during the 5 years period. Of

the total expenditure, Rs.5.98 lakhs or 55.1 per cent was towards operational expenditure, Rs.3.32 lakhs or 30.6 per cent for salary, Rs.1.26 lakhs or 11.6 per cent towards payment of stipend and Rs.0.30 lakh or 2.7 per cent for training. Operational expenditure included the expenditure towards agriculture, animal husbandry, industry etc., thus accounting for a major portion of the expenditure incurred by the vidyapeethas during each year.

3.15 The total expenditure incurred by the individual vidyapeethas per year varied between Rs.1.79 lakhs (Shivaragudda) and Rs.0.14 lakh (Nagalur), as against the state average of Rs.0.91 lakh (Table-4).

Table-4: Annual Average Expenditure of Vidyapeethas (1974-79)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Average Expenditure towards				
		Salary	Stipend	Training	Operational	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kengeri	25543	20594	-	27553	73690
2.	Pampa	35453	8578	16183	50303	110507
3.	Basavakalyan	14125	9402	123	38502	62152
4.	Banthanal	22716	6059	1551	31849	62175
5.	Kathral	31543	9810	1017	53575	95945
6.	Negalur	8619	848	-	4444	13911
7.	Yegachi	32260	12088	1884	32301	78533
8.	Yenigadale	32299	10097	2571	53588	98555
9.	Shivaragudda	45501	15182	201	117721	178605
10.	Nanjangud	30353	14252	1774	65221	111600
11.	Thunga	32563	14744	2572	113042	162921
12.	Sirsi	20672	4627	2012	10627	37938
Average		27637	10523	2491	49893	90544

3.16 The expenditure incurred on salary varied between Rs.0.08 lakh (Negalur) and Rs.0.45 lakh (Shivaragudda), as against the state average of Rs.0.28 lakh. On stipend, the variation was between Rs.0.01 lakh (Negalur) and Rs.0.21 lakh (Kengeri), the state average being Rs.0.11 lakh. As regards training, the expenditure was between nil (Kengeri and Negalur) and Rs.0.16 lakh (Pampa), as compared with the state average of Rs.0.03 lakh. The operational expenditure was between Rs.0.00 (Negalur) and Rs.1.18 lakhs (Shivaragudda), while the state average was Rs.0.50 lakh. Further details are given in Appendix-5.

Table-5: Average Expenditure (Rs.) per student per year

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	No. of students	Average expenditure	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kengeri	72	1,023	1
2.	Pampa	42	2,631	11
3.	Basavakalyan	36	1,726	4
4.	Banthanal	50	2,072	5
5.	Kathral	46	2,086	6
6.	Negalur	3	4,637	12
7.	Yegachi	57	1,378	2
8.	Yenigadale	45	2,190	8
9.	Shivaragudda	72	2,481	10
10.	Nanjangud	77	1,449	3
11.	Thunga	52	2,263	9
12.	Sirsi	18	2,108	7
	Average	47	1,926	

3.17 The average expenditure incurred per student per year was Rs.1,926 for the State (table-5). Out of

12 vidyapeethas, only four viz., Kengeri, Yegachi, Nanjangud and Basavakalyan, had incurred expenditure lower than the state average. Negalur vidyapeetha had incurred the maximum expenditure. This was because of the very poor intake of students by this Institution and the consequent increase in the per capita expenditure. Yearwise information is provided in Appendix-6.

Income of Vidyapeethas:

3.18 Although vidyapeethas are not primarily commercial in character, they are engaged in production and manufacturing activities, in the process of imparting training in different trades. They have, therefore, derived some benefits by way of income. The income is mainly from agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and industry. The annual average income per year in each of the vidyapeetha in the State is given in table-6.

Table-6: Average Income of Vidyapeethas per Year (1974-79)
(Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Agri-culture	Horti-culture	Dairy	Poul-try	Indu-stry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kengeri	7734	8250	4561	1967	229	22741
2.	Panpa	24767	-	4044	835	223	29869
3.	Basavakalyan	2713	-	-	-	-	2713
4.	Banthanal	5093	2200	-	-	-	7293
5.	Katharal	9022	251	-	3455	255	12983
6.	Negalur	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	15568	5314	399	6092	134	28007
8.	Yenigadale	7027	317	1267	727	331	9669
9.	Shivaragudda	18206	17693	7417	34297	1376	78939
10.	Nanjangud	3400	5195	350	-	52	13997
11.	Thunga	37077	7123	7923	1484	-	53612
12.	Sirsi	-	2130	-	-	-	2130
	Average	11300	4040	2205	4071	217	21833
	Percentage	51.8	18.5	10.1	18.6	1.0	100.0

3.19 The average annual total income per vidyapeetha was Rs.21,833. The income was derived mainly from agriculture and horticulture, as they accounted for 70.3 per cent of the total, the share of agriculture alone being 51.8 per cent. Animal husbandry contributed 28.7 per cent out of which poultry accounted for 13.5 per cent. The contribution from industry was just 1.0 per cent. The total income per vidyapeetha varied from nil in Negalur to Rs.78,989 in Shivaragudda. The average income was above the state average in five vidyapeethas and below in remaining seven. Further details are given in Appendix-7.

3.20 Since the income derived depended on the strength of the students who were available for field work as part of the training programme, it would be interesting to know the average income obtained per student. The same is provided in table-7.

Table-7: Average Income per Student (1974-79)
(Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	No. of students	Average income per student	Rank
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kengeri	72	316	5
2.	Panpa	42	712	3
3.	Basavakalyan	36	75	11
4.	Banthanal	30	243	7
5.	Katharal	46	282	6
6.	Negalur	3	Nil	12
7.	Yegachi	57	491	4
8.	Yenigadale	45	215	8
9.	Shivaragudda	72	1097	1
10.	Nanjangud	77	182	9
11.	Thunga	72	745	2
12.	Sirsi	18	118	10
	State	47	465	*

3.21 The average income derived per student for the State as a whole was Rs.465 per year and it varied between nil in Negalur and Rs.1,097 in Shivaragudda. Only in four vidyapeethas the average income was above the state average and in the remaining eight vidyapeethas it was much below. Further information is provided in Appendix-8.

3.22 Although Nanjangud Vidyapeetha had the maximum number of students per year (77), in order of income derived, it occupied 9th rank, whereas Pampa Vidya-peetha, with the number of students below the state average, occupied 3rd rank.

3.23 The variation in the income derived during the 5 years period, as revealed from the index constructed for the 12 vidyapeethas, is presented in table-8.

Table-8: Index of Income of Vidyapeethas
(Average 1974-79 = 100)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79
1.	Kengeri	185	82	73	67	93
2.	Pampa	75	64	115	115	130
3.	Basavakalyan	45	88	70	176	121
4.	Banthanal	110	102	115	101	71
5.	Katharal	149	60	41	167	82
6.	Negalur	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	123	61	98	116	101
8.	Yenigadale	128	28	98	88	157
9.	Shivaragudda	130	73	82	72	143
10.	Nanjangud	66	114	60	42	208
11.	Thunga	125	125	98	74	77
12.	Sirsi	214	145	69	34	38
	State	124	84	88	87	117

3.24 The year to year income of the Vidyapeetha, when compared with average for the period 1975 to 1979 (taken as 100) show that, there was consistency only in the case of Pampa Vidyapeetha, where as in the case of others, the deviation from the average was significant. The index for the state followed the same pattern.

Income-Expenditure Ratio:

3.25 In order to know the impact of the students' participation in the field activities undertaken by the vidyapeethas, the income-expenditure ratio based on the average per student was worked out and the same is presented in table-9.

Table-9: Income-Expenditure Ratio

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Ratio
1	2	3
1.	Kengeri	0.308
2.	Pampa	0.270
3.	Basavakalyan	0.043
4.	Banthanal	0.117
5.	Katharal	0.135
6.	Negalur	-
7.	Yegachi	0.356
8.	Yenigadale	0.098
9.	Shivaragudda	0.442
10.	Nanjangud	0.125
11.	Thunga	0.329
12.	Sirsi	0.056
	Average	0.241

- 3.26 It is seen that, as compared to the state average ratio of 0.241, five vidyapeethas viz., Shivara-gudda, Yegachi, Thunga, Kengeri and Pampa had a ratio higher than the state average. This ratio was considerably less in the case of all the remaining vidyapeethas. Apart from the influence of other factors, like seasonal condition, it may be inferred that the participation of the students in the activities, specially field work is fairly good in the five vidyapeethas mentioned above, as it has resulted in better return, as compared to the remaining seven vidyapeethas. Credit must also go to the staff for their effectiveness in training in this regard. Yearwise income-expenditure ratios for all the vidyapeethas are given in Appendix-9.
- 3.27 Sincere efforts should be made by those vidyapeethas whose income is low to make maximum utilisation of the existing resources so as to derive higher incomes and be self-supportive to the extent possible.

CHAPTER - IV

Selected Vidyapeethas

- 4.1 Six Vidyapeethas were selected for detailed study. The year of commencement of these vidyapeethas and the extent of area owned are given in table-10.

Table-10: Details of selected vidyapeethas

Name of the Vidyapeetha	Year of starting	Extent of area (hectares)	Whether housed in own or rented building
1	2	3	4
Pampa	1962	19.43	Own
Banthanal	1965	17.86	Own
Negalur	1966	30.35	Rented
Yegachi	1952	16.19	Own
Nanjangud	1947	10.26	Own
Tunga	1958	30.35	Own

Note: Average - 20.74 Hectares

- 4.2 The oldest of the vidyapeethas was started in the year 1947 at Nanjangud. The rest were started between the year 1952 and 1966. Except Negalur Vidyapeetha, which had rented building, all the others were having their own building. The extent of area owned by these vidyapeethas varied between 10.26 hectares (Nanjangud) and 30.35 hectares (Negalur, Tunga). The land provided for Negalur Vidyapeetha was of very low quality and was not fit for agricultural production.

4.3 The area of land provided for the vidyapeethas should be uniform as far as possible. Norms regarding the requirement of lands for each vidyapeetha should be worked out based on its admission capacity as well as subjects in which training is imparted. Particular care should be taken to see that the land provided to the Vidyapeetha is fit for cultivation.

Building:

4.4 Of the six vidyapeethas taken up for the study, excepting Banthanal all the remaining five were visited. Four vidyapeethas viz., Tunga, Yegachi, Nanjangud and Pampa had fairly good buildings. Only Negalur Vidyapeetha which was housed in rented building, had not sufficient building space and even the one used at present to conduct classes and workshop was fit only to be a cattle shed. The building space provided for the vidyapeethas varied considerably. It was as low as 118 sq. kms. in Negalur compared to 2,285 sq. kms. in Nanjangud.

4.5 Hence, it is necessary to evolve norms to determine the space required for each vidyapeetha based on the requirements for class room, workshop, office, staff quarters, students hostel etc.

4.6 Running of vidyapeetha in a rented building proved to be a total failure as in the case of Negalur Vidyapeetha. It is essential that each vidyapeetha must have its own building.

Staff Position:

4.7 The staff of the vidyapeethas consisted of a principal, instructors, clerks and attenders including cooks and kitchen servants. The sanctioned strength and the number in position are given in table-11.

Table-11: Staff Position

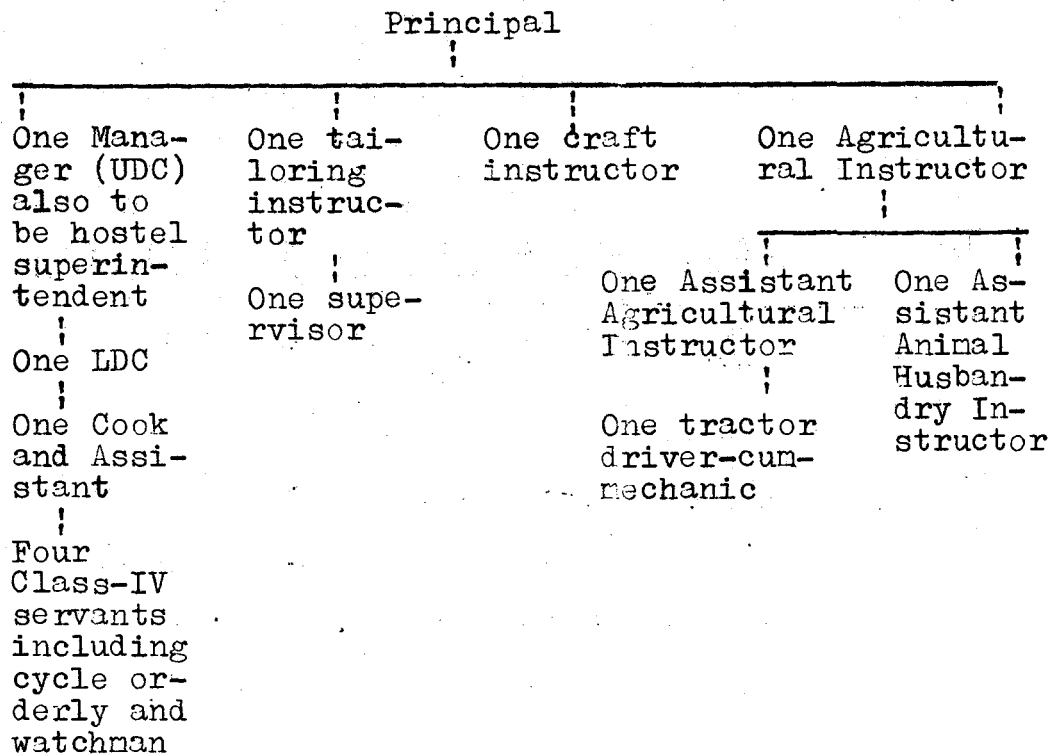
Name of the vidyapeetha	Principal		Instructors		Ministerial		Class-IV		Cook		Kitchen servants		Total	
	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pampa	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	7	7
Banthanal	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	8
Negalur	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	6	5
Yegachi	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	7	6
Nanjangud	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	7	7
Tunga	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1*	1	9	8

Note: S = Sanctioned
* = Driver
P = In position

4.8 All the vidyapeethas except Negalur had the sanctioned staff in position. The post of principal at Negalur had not been filled up after it had fallen vacant due to transfer. Five vidyapeethas had the sanctioned strength of two instructors each and one vidyapeetha viz., Negalur had one instructor. Except one instructor at Yegachi Vidyapeetha all were in position. There was one second division clerk, provided for each of the vidyapeethas

and all were in position. Most vidyapeethas had 2 class-Iv attendents and one cook, all of them were in position. Tunga vidyapeetha had however 3 class-IV attendents and one driver and Banthanal Vidyapeetha had one kitchen servant in addition to cook.

4.9 Considering the type of syllabus prescribed and the various activities at the vidyapeethas there is need to have a revised staff pattern as recommended below.



4.10 To attract more candidates to the vidyapeethas, it is recommended to provide training in various crafts like smithy, carpentry, machine operation etc. In

women vidyapeethas, training may be provided in embroidery, knitting, mat and basket weaving etc. However, introduction of various training courses should be taken only after adequate number of students are admitted.

Qualification of the teaching staff:

- 4.11 The principal had a degree while instructors had passed SSLC and had undergone short duration training in the polytechnic institutes. There were some instructors with a degree or a diploma. The Manager was having SSLC as basic qualification. Uniform qualification had not been prescribed for recruitment of technical staff.
- 4.12 It is recommended that uniform qualifications be prescribed for recruiting technical staff. The Principal of the Vidyapeetha should be a B.Ed., graduate and he should be given training in various crafts as also in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Remuneration to staff:

- 4.13 The scales of pay prescribed for different categories of staff of the Vidyapeetha were as given below:

Principal	-	Rs.500-1120
Instructor	-	Rs.400-900
Manager	-	Rs.300-700
Cook-Driver	-	Rs.280-500
Class-IV	-	Rs.250-400

- 4.14 Instructors were also appointed on part time basis and they were paid Rs.200/- per month and Class-IV servants were paid Rs.15/- per month.

Duties and Responsibilities:

- 4.15 Principal: He was in overall charge of the Vidya-peetha. He had to ensure that the activities i.e., teaching, practical training and field work were carried out according to the curriculum prescribed. Since the students were in the Vidyapeetha all the 24 hours in a day, he worked almost round the clock. The financial responsibilities also rested with the Principal. As regards financial power, he could incur an expenditure of Rs.50/- at a time for maintenance and repairs of buildings, furnitures and fittings. Safety and security, of all the moveable and immoveable properties of the vidyapeethas rested with the Principal. He was also incharge of the hostel.
- 4.16 Instructor: The duties of the Instructor were teaching the prescribed crafts and also guiding and supervising practical and field work of the students. They were also expected to assist the principal in maintaining discipline among the students during the training programme in the Vidya-peetha.

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- 4.17 Manager: All clerical and accounts matters were attended to by the Manager, who was in the cadre of a second division clerk. He also assisted the principal in the maintenance and running of the hostel attached to the Vidyapeetha.
- 4.18 Cook: He had to prepare and serve morning breakfast, lunch at noon and dinner at night to the students of the Vidyapeetha. He was assisted by a Class-IV servant.
- 4.19 Menial: Out of two Class-IV servants working in each of the Vidyapeethas, one attended to the Office work and the other worked as a watchman. They also assisted in the hostel work of the Vidyapeetha.
- 4.20 Taking into consideration, the duties and responsibilities of the posts of Principal, instructor, assistant instructor and field staff, suitable pay scales need to be given as the present scales are not commensurate with the nature of work and duties and responsibilities of these posts. Higher pay scales will also attract better talented persons.
- 4.21 Also, appointment of part time instructors on consolidated pay needs to be stopped. Unless the instructor are full time employees their complete involvement in the programme would be doubtful.

Number of students:

- 4.22 The admission to the vidyapeethas was restricted to rural youths, in the age group of 18-25 years, with a minimum qualification of VI standard, maximum being high school course. In exceptional cases, the minimum qualification was relaxed.
- 4.23 The number of students enrolled in the selected vidyapeethas during 1979-80 and 1980-81, as compared to the five years average for the period 1974-79, is given in table-12.

Table-12: Number of Students Enrolled

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidya-peetha	Average 1974-79	No. of students enrolled	
			1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pampa	42	23	49
2.	Banathanal	30	51	29
3.	Negalur	3	4	1
4.	Yegachi	57	69	31
5.	Nanjangud	77	65	39
6.	Tunga	72	117	92
Average		47	56	40

State Average (1974-79) = 47

Note: Since the norm prescribed is 100 per year per Vidya-peetha, the actual number enrolled also indicate the percentage enrolled as compared to the norm.

4.24 The intake of students per year was fixed at 100 per vidyapeetha. The average number of students actually enrolled during the five years 1974-79 in the selected vidyapeethas was however, much below this norm and it varied between 3 per cent in Negalur and 77 per cent in Nanjangud. As against this, the position during the latest two years viz., 1979-80 and 1980-81 was still lower. Except in Tunga Vidyapeetha, in none of the other five vidyapeethas was the utilisation anywhere near the norm. Even when compared to the five years average for the selected vidyapeethas, the number trained was far below the average in 2 vidyapeethas during 1979-80, viz., Nanjangud and Pampa.

4.25 As already recommended, it is necessary to investigate the causes of such low enrolment and to take corrective action by bringing forth necessary changes in the curriculum as well as by providing proper incentives to students so that the capacity of the vidyapeethas is utilised fully. Wherever the intake cannot be improved, it is better to close down such vidyapeethas instead of wasting money on them.

Drop outs:

4.26 The number of drop outs during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in table-13.

Table-13: Number of drop outs

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	No. of drop outs			Percentage to total No. enrolled	
		Average 1974-79	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pampa	8	3	10	13.0	20.4
2.	Banthanal	8	10	8	19.6	27.6
3.	Negalur	-	4	1	-	-
4.	Yegachi	14	50	15	72.5	48.4
5.	Nanjangud	13	31	4	47.7	10.3
6.	Tunga	19	40	16	34.2	17.4
Average		10*	23	9	41.4	22.5

Note: * State average: 11 (or 23 per cent of the total enrolled).

4.27 The drop outs during 1979-80 were very high and constituted 41.4 per cent of the total number enrolled during 1979-80. During 1980-81, it was 22.5 per cent. The actual number of drop outs as compared to the average of 10 for the period 1974-79, was 23 during 1979-80 and 9 during 1980-81. The number of drop outs was high in Negalur,

Yegachi, Nanjangud and Tunga vidyapeethas during 1979-80. The duration of training was 10 months instead of 6 months during this year. During 1980-81, drop out was high in Yegachi Vidyapeetha (48.4 per cent).

Course Content:

4.28 The entire course covered 560 teaching periods, each period being of 45 minutes duration, 280 hours of practical work and 280 hours of field work.

Teaching Period:

4.29 The distribution of teaching period for the entire course is given in table-14.

Table-14: Utilisation of teaching periods

Fields of Study	No. of periods	Percentage to total
1	2	3
General Subjects	215	38.4
Agricultural & Horticulture	120	21.4
Animal Husbandry	85	15.2
Industries	140	25.0
Total	560	100.0

4.30 Nearly two thirds of the teaching periods were utilised for teaching subjects on agriculture, horticulture and industries and the rest for general subjects.

Practical work:

4.31 Practical work covered any one or more of the following trades taught at the vidyapeethas.

1. Tailoring
2. Carpentry
3. Mat making
4. Printing and Dyeing

4.32 Tailoring was the only trade in which training was imparted in all the vidyapeethas in the State. The other three trades were not taught in the vidyapeethas visited for want of facilities like equipment and also lack of encouragement by way of inducement to the rural youths.

Field work:

4.33 The field work was mainly confined to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and ^opoultry, in the vidyapeetha selected for the study. Excepting Negalur, in all the other vidyapeethas the field activity in agriculture and horticulture was encouraging, inspite of poor facilities, provided. Most of the preliminary operations like ploughing was being done by engaging hired labourers for want of implements and bullocks. Bovine population was insufficient to take up animal husbandry activities. At Negalur, since the land provided for the Vidya-peetha was of very low quality, agricultural and horticultural activities were practically nil.

4.34 In almost all the vidyapeethas visited, it was found that tools and equipments required for practical training in trades and field work were lacking. If the training imparted by these institutions is to be useful, it is imperative that proper facilities should be provided. All the tools and equipments required for imparting training in different crafts and trades as well for field work in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc., should be made available. A tractor may also be supplied to vidyapeethas which have large areas under cultivation.

Expenditure:

4.35 The total expenditure incurred by the selected vidyapeethas during 1979-80 and 1980-81, as compared to the average expenditure during the five years period ending with 1974-79, is presented in table-15.

Table-15: Total Expenditure

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)		
		Average 1974-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pampa	1,10,507	74,622 (-32.5)	38,054 (-20.3)
2.	Banthanal	62,175	45,705 (-26.5)	50,124 (-19.4)
3.	Negalur	13,911	29,727 (+113.7)	36,342 (+161.2)
4.	Yegachi	78,533	88,698 (+12.9)	1,01,096 (+28.7)
5.	Nanjangud	1,11,600	92,344 (-17.3)	75,465 (-32.4)
6.	Tunga	1,62,921	72,715 (-55.4)	1,16,739 (-28.3)
Average		89,941	67,302 (-25.2)	77,970 (13.3)

Note: 1) State average 1974-79 = Rs.90,544
 2) Figures in parantheses are percentage variations as compared to the average.

4.36 The overall total expenditure incurred for all the six vidyapeethas during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was below the annual average expenditure. Among the individual vidyapeethas, it was below in Pampa, Bantanal, Nanjangud and Tunga. The percentage variation was between 17.3 and 55.4 in 1979-80 and between 19.4 and 32.4 in 1980-81. In the remaining two vidyapeethas viz., Negalur and Yegachi, it was above the average by 113.7 per cent and 12.9 per cent during 1979-80 and 161.2 per cent and 28.7 per cent during 1980-81 respectively. When compared with the state's five year average, Nanjangud Vidyapeetha (2.0 per cent) during 1979-80 and Yegachi (11.7 per cent) and Tunga Vidyapeetha (23.9 per cent) during 1980-81 recorded higher expenditure and the remaining vidyapeethas during both the years recorded less expenditure. This variation was between 67.2 per cent (Negalur) and 2.0 per cent (Yegachi) during 1979-80 and between 59.9 per cent (Negalur) and 2.8 per cent (Pampa) during 1980-81.

4.37 The break-up of expenditure incurred during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the average for 1974-79 under different heads is given in table-16.

Table-16: Details of Expenditure (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidya-peetha	Salary		Stipend		Operational	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pampa	42990 (35453)	44715	12263 (24751)	11844	19369 (50303)	31495
2.	Banthanal	28968 (22716)	32301	7474 (7610)	10556	8897 +366* (31849)	77007 +260*
3.	Negalur	20493 (8619)	21356	7704 (348)	14761	1530 (4444)	225
4.	Yegachi	44422 (32260)	48233	13162 (13972)	12180	28311 +2803@ (32301)	25120 +1556
5.	Nanjangud	36483 (30353)	40930	24196 (16026)	18433	31665 (65221)	16100
6.	Tunga	32795 (32563)	38260	18646 (17316)	25433	21274 (113042)	5304
Average		34358 (26994)	37633	13908 (13420)	15535	18508 (49527)	22166

Note: Figures in parantheses denote 5 years average - 1974-79

* = Expenditure towards books and Stationery
 @ = Expenditure towards stationery, furniture, repairs to pump etc.

4.38 The expenditure on salary during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was higher than the 5 years average expenditure in all the six vidyapeethas. On the contrary, the operational expenditure was considerably lower during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the 5 years average. In the case of stipend, it was lower during 1979-80 and 1980-81, in Pampa and Yegachi and higher in Negalur, Nanjangud and Tunga, whereas in Banthanal Vidya-peetha it was lower during 1979-80 and higher during 1980-81.

4.39 The incidence of expenditure per student during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the average expenditure for the period 1974-79 is given in table-17.

Table-17: Incidence of Expenditure per Student per year

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Expenditure per student (Rs.)			Variation as compared to the average	
		1974-79 Average	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pampa	2631	3244	1797	+23.3	-31.7
2.	Banthanal	2072	896	1728	-56.8	-16.6
3.	Negalur	4637	7432	36342	+60.3	+683.7
4.	Yegachi	1378	1285	3261	- 6.8	+136.6
5.	Nanjangud	1449	1421	1935	- 1.9	+ 33.5
6.	Tunga	2263	621	1269	-72.6	-43.9
Average		2405 (1959)	2483 (1493)	7722 (1998)	+3.2 (-23.8)	+221.1 (+2.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses refer to the average excluding Negalur Vidyapeetha.

4.40 The average expenditure per student per year was Rs.2,483 during 1979-80 and Rs.7,722 during 1980-81. Although expenditure had been incurred by Negalur Vidyapeetha, the number of students enrolled was very low. Hence, the average expenditure incurred per student during 1980-81 was very high (Rs.36,342). Excluding Negalur Vidyapeetha the overall average for the remaining vidyapeethas was Rs.1,493 in 1979-80 and Rs.1,998 in 1980-81. When compared to the 5 years average, it was less by 24 per cent during 1979-80 and more by 2 per cent during 1980-81.

4.41 Among the individual vidyapeethas, 4 vidyapeethas viz., Tunga, Banthanal, Yegachi and Nanjangud recorded less than average expenditure per student per year during 1979-80 and it was less by 73 per cent, 57 per cent, 7 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Negalur and Pampa vidyapeethas registered higher expenditure by 60 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. During 1930-81, the expenditure incurred was less in 3 vidyapeethas viz., Tunga, Pampa and Banthanal, by 44 per cent, 32 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. The remaining 3 vidyapeethas viz., Negalur, Yegachi and Nanjangud recorded higher expenditure, by 634 per cent, 137 per cent and 34 per cent respectively.

Income:

4.42 The income derived by the vidyapeethas during 1979-80 and 1930-81 as compared to the average income for the period 1974-79 is provided in table-18.

Table-18: Total Income of Selected Vidyapeethas

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Income during			Percentage variation as compared to the village	
		1974-79 Average	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pampa	29,869	37,539	41,123	+25.7	+37.7
2.	Banthanal	7,293	5,381	8,970	-26.2	+23.0
3.	Negalur	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Yegachi	23,007	21,907	13,970	-21.8	-50.1
5.	Nanjangud	13,997	23,409	29,199	+67.2	+108.6
6.	Tunga	53,612	30,611	38,753	-42.9	-27.8
	Average	22,130	19,808	21,999	-10.5	-0.6

4.43 The overall income of the selected vidyapeethas during 1979-80 was 11 per cent below the average for the 5 years period 1974-79. Two vidyapeethas viz., Nanjangud and Pampa had income higher than the average during 1979-80, three vidyapeethas i.e., Tunga, Banthanal and Yegachi had income lower than the average and one vidyapeetha i.e. Negalur had no income at all. The position during 1980-81 was comparatively better, since the overall income of the selected vidyapeethas was less by one per cent as compared to the average for the 5 years period 1974-79. It was much higher in 3 vidyapeethas Nanjangud, Pampa and Banthanal and lower in 2 vidyapeethas Yegachi and Tunga. Negalur had no income at all, since there were again no students during that period. The break up of the total income of the selected six vidyapeethas during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the 5 years average 1974-79 is given in table-19.

Table-19: Details of Income (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Income from	1974-79 Average	1979-80	1980-81	Percentage variation as compared to average	
					1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	15150 (68.5)	10635 (53.7)	11835 (53.8)	-29.8	-21.9
2.	Horticulture	3306 (14.9)	6867 (34.7)	7455 (33.9)	+107.7	+125.5
3.	Dairy	2204 (10.0)	2160 (10.8)	1990 (9.0)	- 2.0	- 9.7
4.	Poultry	1402 (6.3)	-	595 (2.7)	-	- 57.6
5.	Industry	68 (0.3)	72 (0.4)	100 (0.5)	+ 5.9	+ 47.1
6.	Others	-	74 (0.4)	25 (0.1)	-	-
Total		22130	19808	22000	-10.5	- 0.6

4.44 The return from agriculture and horticulture continued to be the major source of income of the vidyapeethas and accounted respectively for 53.7 per cent and 34.7 per cent during 1979-80 and 53.8 per cent and 33.9 per cent during 1980-81. However, as compared to the average for 1974-79, the income from horticulture was much more during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and there was corresponding fall in the income from agriculture during the same period. Income from dairying continued to be about 10 per cent of the total. There was fall in the income from poultry during the later years where as no significant change was noticed as regards industry.

4.45 The average income per student per year during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in table-20.

Table-20: Average Income per student per year

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Income per Student (Rs.)			Variation as compared to the average	
		1974-79 Average	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pampa	712	1,632	839	+129.2	+ 17.8
2.	Banthanal	243	106	309	- 56.4	+ 27.2
3.	Negalur	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Yegachi	491	317	451	- 35.4	- 3.1
5.	Nanjangud	182	360	749	+ 97.3	+311.5
6.	Tunga	745	262	421	- 64.8	- 43.5
	Average	396 (475)	446 (535)	462 (554)	+ 12.6 (+12.6)	+ 16.7 (+16.6)

Note: Figures in parantheses refer to the average excluding Negalur Vidyapeetha.

- 4.46 The overall average income of the Vidyapeetha per student during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was Rs.446 and Rs.462 and it was on a higher side when compared to the average for 5 years 1974-79, the variation being 13 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.
- 4.47 Among the individual vidyapeethas, the average income per student varied between Rs.106 (Banthanal) and Rs.1,632 (Pampa) during 1979-80 and between Rs.309 (Banthanal) and Rs.839 (Pampa) during 1980-81. As compared to the 5 years, the income per student was low in 3 vidyapeethas viz., Yegachi (35 per cent), Banthanal (56 per cent) and Thunga (65 per cent) and high in two vidyapeethas viz., Nanjangud (98 per cent) and Pampa (129 per cent) during 1979-80. During 1980-81 this was low in 2 vidyapeethas i.e., Yegachi (8 per cent) and Thunga (44 per cent) and high in 3 vidyapeethas i.e., Nanjangud (312 per cent), Banthanal (27 per cent) and Pampa (18 per cent).

Income-Expenditure Ratio:

- 4.48 The ratio worked out on the basis of average income and expenditure per student per year during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the average ratio for the period 1974-79 is provided in table-21.

Table-21: Per Student Income-Expenditure Ratio

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Income-Expenditure Ratio		
		1974-79 Average	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pampa	0.270	0.503	0.467
2.	Banthanal	0.117	0.118	0.179
3.	Negalur	-	*	*
4.	Yegachi	0.356	0.247	0.138
5.	Nanjangud	0.125	0.255	0.387
6.	Thunga	0.329	0.421	0.332
Average		0.164	0.180	0.060

Note: *Income nil and expenditure high therefore the overall average is low.

4.49 The income-expenditure ratio was high in 4 vidyapeethas, i.e., Pampa, Nanjangud, Thunga and Banthanal during 1979-80 as compared to the 5 years average ratio. Only Yegachi Vidyapeetha recorded a low ratio. The overall average was higher and this would have been much higher but for Negalur Vidyapeetha which had recorded considerably high expenditure per student per year with nil income. During 1980-81, this ratio was also high in 4 vidyapeethas Nanjangud, Pampa, Banthanal and Thunga and low again in Yegachi Vidyapeetha. Negalur

again . had recorded very high expenditure per student per year during 1980-81 also with nil income. This has brought down the overall average ratio to as low as 0.060 as compared to five years average ratio of 0.164.

4.50 The extent of land owned by each of the selected vidyapeetha is provided in table-10. The total income and expenditure derived by these vidyapeethas as compared with the area owned by the vidyapeethas has been worked out to study the utilisation on a comparative basis and the same is presented in table-22.

Table-22: Income and Expenditure per Hectare of Land owned

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	Income per hectare			Expenditure per hectare		
		1974-79	1979-80	1980-81	1974-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pampa	1,537	1,932	2,116	5,687	3,841	4,500
2.	Banthanal	408	301	502	3,481	2,559	2,800
3.	Negalur	-	-	-	458	979	1,100
4.	Yegachi	1,730	1,353	863	4,851	5,479	6,200
5.	Nanjangud	1,364	2,282	2,846	10,877	9,000	7,300
6.	Thunga	1,766	1,009	1,276	5,368	2,396	3,800
	Average	1,067	955	1,061	4,336	3,245	3,700

- 4.51 The average annual expenditure incurred per hectare of land owned by the Vidyapeetha was Rs.3,245 and Rs.3,759 during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively as compared to the 5 years average of Rs.4,336. The expenditure per hectare varied between Rs.979 (Negalur) and Rs.9,000 (Nanjangud) during 1979-80 and between Rs.1,197 (Negalur) and Rs.7,355 (Nanjangud) during 1980-81 as compared to the variation in 5 years average of Rs.458 (Negalur) and Rs.10,877 (Nanjangud).
- 4.52 The average income derived per hectare of land owned was Rs.955 in 1979-80 and Rs.1,061 in 1980-81 as against the 5 years average of Rs.1,067. The variation among the vidyapeethas was between nil (Negalur) and Rs.2,282 (Nanjangud) in 1979-80 and between nil (Negalur) and Rs.2,846 (Nanjangud) in 1980-81 as compared to the variation in 5 years average nil (Negalur) and Rs.1,730 (Yegachi). The percentage variation in 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the 5 years average income and expenditure per hectare of land owned is presented in table-23.

Table-23: Percentage variation in Income and Expenditure as compared to 5 years average

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	Percentage variation in			
		Income		Expenditure	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pampa	+ 25.7	+ 37.7	- 32.5	- 20.3
2.	Banthanal	- 26.3	+ 22.9	- 26.5	- 19.4
3.	Negalur	-	-	+113.8	+161.4
4.	Yegachi	- 21.8	- 49.9	+ 12.9	+ 28.7
5.	Nanjangud	+ 67.2	+108.5	- 17.3	- 32.4
6.	Thunga	- 42.9	- 27.7	- 55.4	- 28.4
	Average	- 10.5	- 0.05	- 25.2	- 13.3

4.53 The average expenditure incurred by the selected vidyapeethas was less by 25.2 per cent and 13.3 per cent during 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively as compared to the 5 years average. Two vidyapeethas viz., Negalur (113.8 per cent and 161.4 per cent) and Yegachi (12.9 per cent and 28.7 per cent) recorded higher expenditure and remaining vidyapeethas had lower expenditure during 1979-80 and 1980-81. The overall income recorded a fall by 10.5 per cent and 0.05 per cent during the same period. Nanjangud (67.2 per cent), Pampa (25.7 per cent) during 1979-80 and Pampa (37.7 per cent) Banthanal (22.9 per cent) and Nanjangud (108.5 per cent) during 1980-81 recorded less expenditure.

- 4.54 In conclusion, it should be stated that the working of the vidyapeethas in the State is not entirely satisfactory and efforts are required to be made to improve their working. Particular attention needs to be paid towards improving enrolment of students by providing more facilities and incentives and changing the curriculum according to the needs of the students. Wide publicity should be given to the activities of the vidyapeethas especially in the rural areas surrounding the vidyapeethas so as to attract more students.
- 4.55 Till the working of the existing vidyapeethas is improved no new vidyapeetha may be started.

CHAPTER - V

Beneficiary Survey

- 5.1 A beneficiary survey was conducted in 5 of the selected vidyapeethas namely, Pampa, Negalur, Yegachi, Nanjangud and Thunga. In all, 41 beneficiaries were interviewed. Except in Negalur Vidyapeetha, where only two beneficiaries were interviewed, in other vidyapeethas, the number of beneficiaries interviewed varied between 5 to 18. An analysis of the beneficiary study is presented below.
- 5.2 A majority (90 per cent) of the beneficiaries interviewed were below the age of 24 years. Most of them i.e., 90 per cent, had studied upto 10th standard. Twenty per cent of the beneficiaries interviewed belonged to SCs. and STs. and 30 per cent to Backward classes. Of the beneficiaries interviewed 54 per cent were dependants and 46 per cent were earning members. Among the earning members 12 per cent were heads of their families. Generally, the beneficiaries lived in their own houses. Only 10 per cent lived in rented houses. The type of houses in which they lived were mostly rural in character, walls being constructed out of mud, roofing either thatched or tiled with mud flooring. The number of rooms including kitchen varied between 1 to 3 in the case of 75 per cent of the beneficiary households. The living space was less than 3 squares

in 50 per cent of the households.

Beneficiary Households:

- 5.3 The average size of the family was 7 and it varied between 1 to 15. Males accounted for 55 per cent and the remaining 45 per cent were females. Among the family members of the beneficiaries, 5.4 per cent were children below 5 years of age. Of the remaining members, 34 per cent were illiterates, 30 per cent had studied between I and VII standards, 31 per cent between VIII and X standards and the rest had studied upto either PUC or degree level.
- 5.4 In case of almost all the beneficiary families, the source of drinking water supply was village well. Thirty per cent of the beneficiary households had supply of electricity. The vessels used for cooking were generally either of clay or aluminium. The vessels used for other purposes were also mostly made out of aluminium. The fuel used for cooking was wood in the case of 70 per cent of the beneficiary families. The rest used kerosene oil. Very few (10 to 20 per cent) beneficiary families had moveable assets like almirah, transistor/radio, watch/wall clock, cycles, chairs, tables and cots. Nearly 50 per cent of them had milch animals and bullocks.

- 5.5 The occupation of the earning members of the beneficiary families was mainly agriculture, and 63 per cent were dependant upon it. The household income was less than Rs.3,000/- per annum in the case of 70 per cent of the beneficiary families, above Rs.5,000/- per annum in respect of 20 per cent of the beneficiary households and the rest had income between Rs.3,000/- and Rs.5,000/-.
- 5.6 Although there were other members in the families of beneficiaries who were eligible to undergo training at vidyapeethas, none of them had availed the opportunity, mainly due to lack of interest in such training.
- 5.7 Employment status of the beneficiaries before and after training showed that there was change in the nature of work done only in the case of 22 per cent of them. However, there was change in the income after the training when compared to their income before training, namely a 30 per cent increase in the case of beneficiaries of Negalur Vidyapeetha and 38 per cent increase in the case of beneficiaries of Yegachi Vidyapeetha. Among the women beneficiaries of **Nanjangud Vidyapeetha**, since, almost all of them were students, the training they underwent at the Vidyapeetha had not much impact on improving the economic conditions of the family.

- 5.8 Hence, enrolling youths, who are still studying, to undergo training at vidyapeethas should be avoided.
- 5.9 The beneficiaries of Pampa and Thunga Vidyapeethas, who were mostly agriculturists, expressed that the training received in agricultural activities was of use to them.
- 5.10 The beneficiaries generally received training in the trade which they desired. Only 10 per cent of them expressed that they did not receive training in the trade they desired. Only 50 per cent of the beneficiaries expressed that the training they received was not^{of} much help for their present work.
- 5.11 Excepting three beneficiaries (7 per cent), all the other beneficiaries interviewed were satisfied with teaching and practical training imparted and boarding and lodging facilities provided to them at the vidyapeethas. The attendance of the beneficiaries was regular and there were no instances of long absence, except in 20 per cent of the cases, where absence was reported due to ill health. The duration of such absence varied between 20 to 30 days.

A P P E N D I C E S

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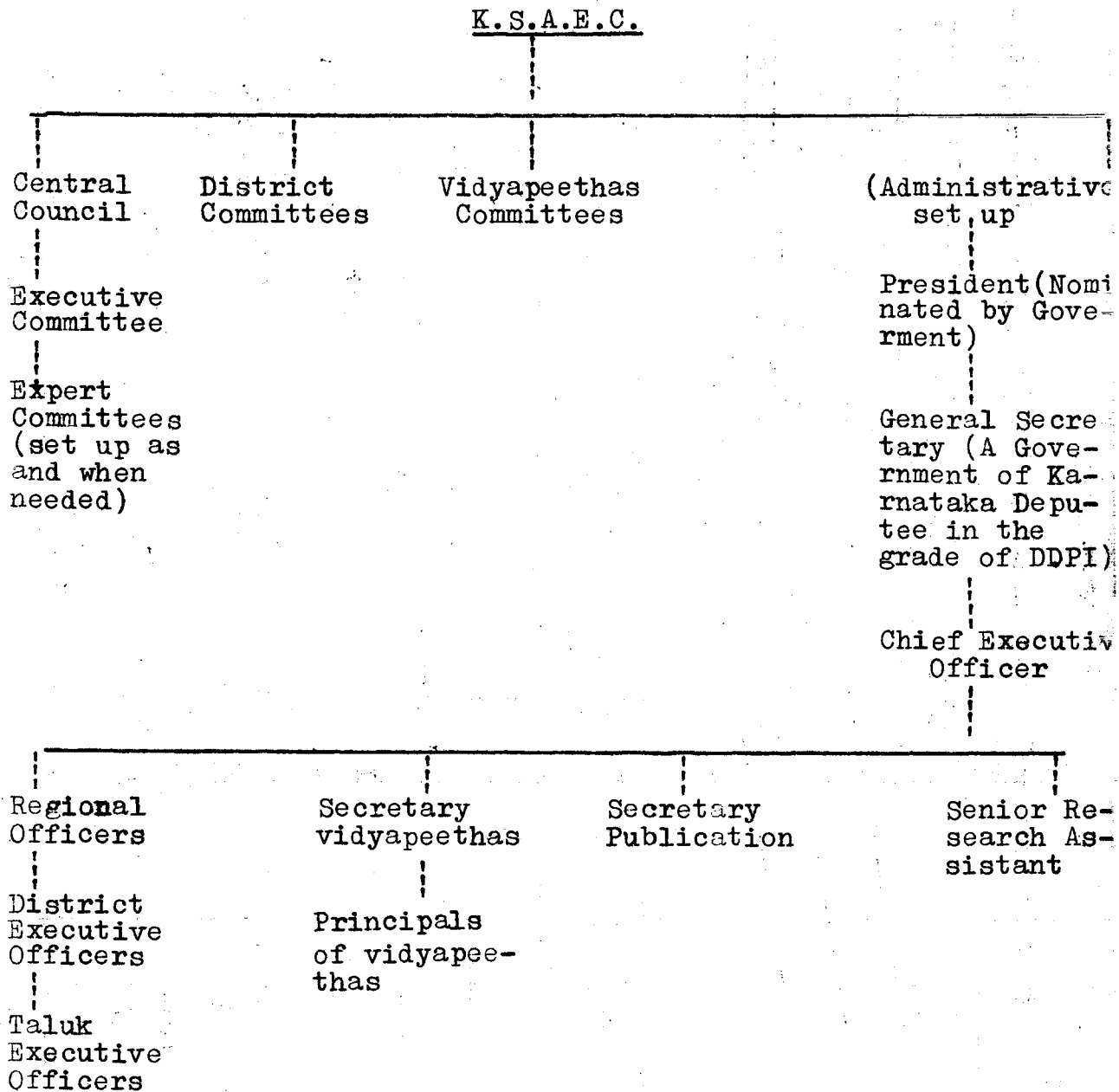
Appendix - 1

Details of the existing vidyapeethas run by the Adult Education Council in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeethas	Location of the vidyapeethas				Distance		
		Village/ town	Taluk	District	Year of starting	Male/ Female vidya- peethas	Kms.	From near- est city/ town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mahila Vidyapeetha	Kengeri	Bangalore South	Bangalore	1958	Female	15	Bangalore
2.	Pampa Vidyapeetha	Ramasagar	Hospet	Bellary	1962	Male	25	Hospet
3.	Basavakalyan Vidyapeetha	Basavakalyan	Basavakalyan	Bidar	1966	Male	10	Basavakalyan
4.	Banthanal Vidyapeetha	Banthanal	Indi	Bijapur	1965	Male	10	Indi
5.	Katharal Vidyapeetha	Katharal	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1966	Male	15	Chitradurga
6.	Negalur Vidyapeetha	Negalur	Haveri	Dharwad	1966	Male	20	Haveri
7.	Yegachi Vidyapeetha	Yegachi	Hassan	Hassan	1952	Male	10	Hassan
8.	Yenigadale Vidyapeetha	Yenigadale	Chintamani	Kolar	1958	Male	22	Chintamani
9.	Shivaragudda Vidyapeetha	Shivaragudda	Maddur	Mandya	1957	Male	12	Maddur
10.	Mahila Vidyapeetha	Nanjangud	Nanjangud	Mysore	1947	Female	1.5	Nanjangud
1.	Tunga Vidyapeetha	Gajanoor	Shimoga	Shimoga	1958	Male	15	Shimoga
2.	Sirsi Vidyapeetha	Navilugiri	Sirsi	Uttara-Kannada	1966	Male	20	Sirsi - Banavasi (Main Road)

Appendix - 2

Structure of Karnataka State Adult Education Council



Note: DDPI: Deputy Director of Public Instruction

Number of students selected for training during 1974-79

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	Average
1.	Kengeri	48	65	70	82	97	362	72
2.	Pampa	34	18	49	49	59	209	42
3.	Basavakalyan	25	36	39	48	33	181	36
4.	Banthenal	13	-	41	52	37	148	30
5.	Katharal	20	37	62	65	46	230	46
6.	Negalur	15	-	-	-	-	15	3
7.	Yegachi	49	46	69	71	50	285	57
8.	Yenigadale	25	50	50	50	50	225	45
9.	Shivaragudda	50	50	87	100	73	360	72
10.	Nanjangud	43	81	79	77	103	383	77
11.	Thunga	38	51	84	90	95	358	72
12.	Sirsi	15	-	-	25	50	90	18
Total		380	434	630	709	693	2846	47

Appendix - 4

Number of dropouts in the vidyapeethas from 1974-75 to 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kengeri	13	4	5	5	8	35	7
2.	Pampa	9	2	11	4	12	38	8
3.	Basavakalyan	7	4	6	11	9	37	7
4.	Banthanal	1	-	8	16	13	38	8
5.	Katharal	6	10	19	8	25	68	14
6.	Negalur*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	14	5	21	22	10	72	14
8.	Yenigadale	3	26	20	8	3	60	12
9.	Shivaragudda	16	22	31	32	15	116	23
10.	Nanjangud	6	27	15	5	12	65	13
11.	Thunga	5	12	20	21	35	93	19
12.	Sirsi	5	-	-	1	2	8	2
Total		85	112	156	133	144	630	53

Note: *There were no admission in Negalur Vidyapeetha during the period in reference except for the year 1974-75.

Appendix - 5

Expenditure incurred by the Vidyapeethas in the State during 1974-79

Sl. No.	Name of the Vidyapeetha	Expenditure (in Rs.) incurred during 1974-79				
		Salary	Stipend	Training	Operational	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kengeri	1,27,714	1,02,971	-	1,37,763	3,68,448
2.	Pampa	1,77,265	42,842	80,917	2,51,516	5,52,540
3.	Basavakalyan	70,625	47,008	616	1,92,512	3,10,761
4.	Banthanal	1,13,579	30,295	7,753	1,59,246	3,10,873
5.	Katharal	1,57,714	49,050	5,086	2,67,877	4,79,727
6.	Negalur	43,096	4,240	-	22,220	69,556
7.	Yegachi	1,61,302	60,439	9,420	1,61,506	3,92,667
8.	Yenigadale	1,61,493	50,484	12,857	2,67,939	4,92,773
9.	Shivaragudda	2,27,505	75,911	1,005	5,88,605	8,93,026
10.	Nanjangud	1,51,764	71,259	8,869	3,26,103	5,57,995
11.	Thunga	1,62,815	73,719	12,860	5,65,210	8,14,604
12.	Sirsi	1,03,358	23,135	10,059	53,134	1,89,686
Total		16,58,230	6,31,353	1,49,442	29,93,631	54,32,656

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Appendix - 6

Average expenditure incurred per student per year by the vidyapeethas in the State from 1974-75 to 1978-79

							(Rs.)
Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	All years average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kengeri	1,475	1,104	1,084	877	805	1,023
2.	Lampa	2,630	5,495	2,746	2,805	1,563	2,631
3.	Basavakalyan	2,467	1,414	1,751	1,363	1,954	1,726
4.	Benthanal	2,739	-	1,823	1,438	1,892	2,072
5.	Katharal	3,115	2,229	1,805	1,865	2,105	2,086
6.	Negalur *	1,950	-	-	-	-	4,637
7.	Yegachi	1,669	1,513	1,074	1,204	1,634	1,378
8.	Benigadale	2,966	1,398	2,233	1,924	2,817	2,100
9.	Shivaragudda	1,317	3,383	2,301	2,119	3,368	2,481
10.	Nanjangud	2,667	876	1,062	1,480	1,694	1,449
11.	Thunga	4,943	4,105	2,029	1,719	971	2,263
12.	Sirsi	2,607	-	-	2,324	893	2,108
Total		2,437	2,257	1,804	1,694	1,716	1,926

Note: * Negalur vidyapeetha functioned only during 1974-75

Income derived by vidyapeethas in the State during 1974-79

(Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	Agriculture	Horticulture	Dairying	Poultry	Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kengeri	38,669	41,249	22,807	9,834	1,143	1,13,702
2.	Pampa	1,23,835	-	20,218	4,175	1,113	1,49,341
3.	Basavakalyan	13,566	-	-	-	-	13,566
4.	Banthanal	25,467	10,999	-	-	-	36,466
5.	Katharal	45,108	1,253	-	17,275	1,274	64,910
6.	Negalur	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	77,838	26,571	4,496	30,460	671	1,40,036
8.	Yenigadale	35,135	1,586	6,334	3,637	1,653	48,345
9.	Shivaraguda	91,028	88,463	37,086	1,71,483	6,882	3,94,942
10.	Nanjangud	41,998	25,973	1,752	-	259	69,982
11.	Thunga	1,85,387	35,638	39,613	7,422	-	2,68,060
12.	Sirsi	-	10,652	-	-	-	10,652
Total		6,78,031	2,42,384	1,32,306	2,44,286	12,995	13,10,002

Appendix - 8

Average Income derived per student per year by the vidyapeethas in the State from
1974-75 to 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	(Rs.)					All years average
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kengeri	875	288	236	186	219	316
2.	Pampa	657	1,062	704	704	660	712
3.	Basavakalyan	50	66	49	99	99	75
4.	Banthanal	449	-	204	142	139	243
5.	Katharal	967	212	86	334	232	282
6.	Negalur *	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	704	369	397	459	570	491
8.	Yenigadale	496	53	190	171	305	215
9.	Shivaragudda	2,059	1,155	741	57	1,549	1,097
10.	Nanjangud	215	197	106	77	296	182
11.	Thunga	1,769	1,319	628	441	433	745
12.	Sirsi	303	-	-	29	16	118
Total		853	505	366	321	445	465

Note: * Negalur vidyapeetha was not functioning during the period under study except 1974-75 where there was no income derived.

Appendix - 9

Statement showing the Income-Expenditure Ratio in the vidyapeethas in the State during 1974-75 to 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the vidyapeetha	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	All years average
1.	Kengeri	0.594	0.261	0.218	0.217	0.272	0.308
2.	Pampa	0.250	0.193	0.256	0.251	0.422	0.270
3.	Basavakalyan	0.020	0.047	0.028	0.073	0.051	0.043
4.	Banthanal	0.164	0.178	0.112	0.099	0.074	0.117
5.	Katharal	0.310	0.095	0.048	0.172	0.110	0.135
6.	Negalur *	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Yegachi	0.422	0.244	0.370	0.381	0.349	0.356
8.	Yenigadale	0.167	0.038	0.085	0.089	0.108	0.098
9.	Shivaragudda	1.563	0.341	0.322	0.267	0.460	0.442
10.	Nanjangud	0.081	0.225	0.100	0.352	0.175	0.125
11.	Thunga	0.358	0.321	0.309	0.256	0.446	0.329
12.	Sirsi	0.116	0.107	0.077	0.012	0.018	0.056
	Total	0.350	0.224	0.203	0.190	0.259	0.241

Note: *There is no Inoome in Negalur Vidyapeetha since the same was not functioning during the period in reference.

BENEFICIARY SCHEDULE

I. IDENTIFICATION:

- 1. Name of the Beneficiary :
- 2. Address of the beneficiary:
 - a) Village/Town :
 - b) Taluk :
 - c) District :
- 3. Age :
- 4. Educational Qualification :
- 5. Caste :

SC	ST	BC	Others
----	----	----	--------

II. BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD :

- 1. Whether the beneficiary is the head of the family? :
- 2. Members in the family and their education :

Yes	No
-----	----

M	F
---	---

Nil
1 - 4
5 - 7
8 - 10
P.U.C.
Degree

0-5	6-10	11-17	18-25	26-55	Ab 5
/	/	/	/	/	/
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/	/	/	/	/	/

- 3. Whether you are living in :
rented house? If yes,
monthly rent paid

Yes	No
-----	----

Rs.

4. Type of dwelling house you are living and accommodation available :
- a) Walls : mud/bricks/stone/others (specify)
 - b) Roof : thatched/tiled /Madras tharsi RCC/others (specify)
 - c) Floor : Kadapa slab/stone/cement/mud
 - d) Accommodation : Rooms Area Sq. ft.
5. Facilities :
- a) Electricity

Yes	No
-----	----
 - b) Drinking water : River/well/tap/others (specify)
 - c) Sanitation - Type : trench/pit/septic tank/others (specify)
6. Please give details of household articles you possess :
- a) Cooking vessels : Clay/Alluminium/Brass/Others (specify)
 - b) Other vessels (like tumblers, plates, dekshis etc.) : Clay/Alluminium/Brass/Steel/Others (specify)
 - c) Cooking fuel : Wood/Kerosene/Gas/Electricity
7. Furniture : Wooden Steel
- a) Tables :
 - b) Cots :
 - c) Chairs :
 - d) Almirah :
8. Other moveables :
- a) Wireless sets : Transistor/Radio (whether 2 in 1)
 - b) Clocks : Wrist watch/Wall clock/Time piece
 - c) Cycles :
 - d) Motorcycle/Scooter :

- 9. Livestock (in Nos.) :
- a) Poultry :
- b) Piggery :
- c) Cows (milch) :
- d) Buffaloes (milch) :
- e) Bullock :
- f) Calves :
- g) Carts :

10. Food habits:

	Type	Quantity		Value	
		Kgs.	Grams	Rs.	P.
a) Cereals (daily) :					
b) Pulses (daily) :					
c) Oil (weekly) :					
d) Vegetables (daily) :					
e) Meat (weekly) :					

11. Occupation (Present) :

- a) Beneficiary
- b) Others
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

Main Subsidiary

12. Income (Present) : (weekly/monthly/yearly)

- a) Beneficiary
- b) Others :
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

Main Rs. Subsidiary Rs.

13. If you are an agriculturist, give extent of land owned and crops grown :

Area owned

Acres	Guntas
-------	--------

Crop

Kharif		Rabi		Summer	
AC	G	AC	G	AC	G

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

14. What was the work you were doing prior to training? :

15. What was your earning prior to taking training (weekly/monthly/annually)? :

Rs.

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16. Apart from your occupation, how do you use your leisure time? :

- a. Attending clubs :
- b. Member of any Institution :
- c. Recreation :
- d. Any other activities :

III. Training

1. Vidyapeetha where you underwent training? :

2. Trade in which you received training? :

3. Did you receive training in the trade you desired? :

Yes	No
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4. If not, in what specific subjects/trade you were interested and was it provided in the Vidyapeetha? :

5. Are you satisfied with the training you received?

a) Teaching :

Yes	No
-----	----

b) Practical :

Yes	No
-----	----

6. Is the training received helpful to your present work? :

Yes	No
-----	----

7. Did you experience any problems during the period of your training at the vidyapeetha, with regard to the following: :

- a) Teaching offered :
- b) Equipments provided :
- c) Hours of training :
- d) Treatment from the staff :
- e) Scholarship payment :
- f) Boarding :
- g) Lodging :
- h) Sanitation :
- i) Drinking water :
- j) Others (specify) :

8. Have you availed any kind of leave during your training period? :

Yes	No
-----	----

9. If yes, please give the period of leave availed and the reasons for availment :
Period:
Reason:

10. How you were able to make good the period of your absence from training? :

11. What was the amount of scholarship you got during your training? :
Rs.

 per year

12. What was the mode of payment of scholarship? :
Monthly/Quarterly/Yearly

13. How did you make use of the scholarship amount? :

14. Number of members in the family, who have received training in the Vidyapeetha

Male	<input type="text"/>	Female	<input type="text"/>
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15. How many persons in your village have undergone and completed training in the Vidyapeetha?

Male	<input type="text"/>	Female	<input type="text"/>
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16. How many of them are employees?

Male	<input type="text"/>	Female	<input type="text"/>
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IV. GENERAL

1. What is your general opinion about the working of the Vidyapeetha and its usefulness to the Society?

2. Do you have any specific suggestions to make for better working of the Vidyapeetha?

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE EVALUATION DIVISION

1. Setting up of Seed Farms and Distribution of Improved Seeds*
2. Soil Testing Arrangements
3. Arecanut Development Programme*
4. Minor Irrigation Tank Work in Kamarahalli*
5. Roads Programme*
6. Investment for Infrastructure in the Tungabhadra Project Ayacut*
7. Kharland Reclamation Scheme*
8. Loans for Irrigation Wells
9. Lokakarya Kshetras
10. Organisation of Hosiery Co-operative
11. Nature and Extent of time-lag in Crop Forecasts and Agricultural Statistics Reporting.
12. Principles of Evaluation-A Manual*
13. Publicity Programme in C. D. Blocks
14. Applied Nutrition Programme in Anekal Block
15. Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore
16. Working of Agricultural Schools*
17. Soil Conservation Programme in Tungabhadra Project Catchment Area*
18. Returned USAID Participants
19. Agricultural Engineering Organisation—Part I and II.
20. Pepper Development Programme*
21. Report on Industrial Estates*
22. Feeds and Fodder Development Scheme*
23. Work turned out by the District Publicity Organisation*.
24. Sheep Development Programme*
25. Artificial Insemination Centres
26. Indo-Danish Dairy Project*
27. Housing Colonies*
28. Community Irrigation Wells*
29. Utilisation of Irrigation Facilities in Chincholi*
30. Land Utilisation in Mysore State
31. Coconut Development Programme
32. Soil Conservation Programme (Contour-bunding)*
33. Structure of Finances and Development of Non-tax Revenues in the State*
34. Production and Consumption of Foodgrains in Mysore State.
35. Drought Prone Area Programme*
36. Fisheries Co-operative Societies*
37. Agricultural Refinance Corporation Scheme in T. B. P. area.
38. Growth of Development Expenditure.
39. Pilot study of Marconahalli Medium Irrigation Project.
40. Cardamom Development Programme.
41. Drought Employment Programme.
42. Land Army Programme
43. Artisan Training Institute*
44. Poultry Development Programme
45. Soil Conservation Programme—Karnataka
46. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in Karnataka.
47. Returns from Minor Irrigation (Tanks) in Kolar District*
48. Scheme for the supply of Improved Appliances to Weavers' Co-operative Societies—Karnataka.
49. Karnataka State Lottery
50. Major Irrigation Projects*—
(i) Bhadra Reservoir Project
(ii) Ghataprabha Project (Stage I and II).
51. Industrial Estate Programme
52. Half-a-million Jobs Programme
53. Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project, Harihar.
54. Primary Health Centres
55. Review of Public Distribution System in Bangalore District*.
56. Adult Education Programme
57. Small Farmers' Development Agency, Bidar
58. Industrial Training Institute and Basic Training Centre, Bangalore.
59. Strengthening of the Divisional Establishment of the Department of Agriculture
60. CARE Assisted Suraksha Programme
61. CARE Assisted Balahar Programme
62. Primary Educational Institutions in Bangalore*
63. Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Mysore District.
64. CARE Assisted Poshak Programme.
65. Small Farmers' Development Agency, Bidar District (Follow-up Study).
66. Working of Employment Exchanges.
67. Area Reporting in Minor Irrigation (Tanks).
68. Bhadravati Dairy Project.
69. Plan for the Development of Hinterland of New Mangalore Port.
70. Food-for-Work Programme-Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.
71. Medium Irrigation Projects.
72. Food-for-Work Programme-Soil Conservation Works.
73. Industrial Estates Programme.
74. Lokavastra Unit.
75. National Rural Water Supply Scheme.
76. Applied Nutrition Programme.
77. World Food Programme for Hostels.

NOTE.—*Copies Exhausted.

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