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ACTIVITIES OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
IN KARNATAKA

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# ACTIVITIES OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN KARNATAKA

## 1. Expenditure on Education

The Estimated expenditure of the State for 1984-85 is Rs. 2,84,247-14 lakhs. Of this, the proposed expenditure on Education (including N.C.C. and Public Libraries) is Rs. 31,180.62 lakhs (15.30 per cent of Revenue & Capital expenditure of the State). The proposed outlay on Education includes Rs. 31064.12 lakhs as Revenue, and Rs. 116.50 lakhs as capital expenditure. Besides, Rs. 745.00 lakhs are provided for Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Rs. 19.95 lakhs for Karnataka State Archives and Rs. 12.83 lakhs for the State Gazetteer Unit.

## 2. Primary Education

With 36797 Schools, 1.20 lakhs Teachers and 54.43 lakh children (1983-84) Primary Education occupies an important place in the Educational system of the State. 441 new Schools were opened during 1983-84, and 588 new ones—one for every school-less Village in the State is being opened during 1984-85. The enrolment target for 1984-85 is 56.80 lakhs. To provide better facilities, Rs. 162 lakhs are being spent on construction of Class rooms.

The State proposes and is confident to achieve 100 per cent enrolment in Standards I-IV by 1990. During 1984-85, 1500 single teacher schools will be provided with an additional teacher.

## 3. Pre-Primary Education

For improving the enrolment in lower Primary Schools, especially girls, during 1983-84, 800 Pre-Primary Centres, have been started in eight districts selected under "Aksharasene" Programme. This is in addition to 930 Centres established during previous years of the present plan.

#### 4. Aksharasene Programme

Government of Karnataka in order to eradicate illiteracy have launched Aksharasene Programme in 8 selected districts during 1983-84 in the first instance.

The programme include—

(a) Strengthening of formal education by starting Pre-Primary Centres which help to inculcate school-going habit in young children from a very early age and relieve the burden of looking after younger children especially girls and by attaching this to single teacher schools, the school will work on all days even if the teacher goes on leave.

(b) Expansion of non-formal education programme which includes both part-time and continuing education classes both by Government and voluntary agencies.

(c) Starting of part-time adult education classes through local bodies and voluntary service organisations for a duration of about 4 months to impart literacy only.

#### 5. Providing Incentives to School Children

The incentive programmes designed to increase enrolment and help retention has been substantially stepped up. The beneficiaries under supply of Free Uniforms go up from 0.92 lakhs to 1.50 lakhs. 7.80 lakh children will get free Text Books and Stationery as against 4.29 lakhs last year. While the coverage under CARE-assisted Midday Meals Programme remains at 9.50 lakhs, the State-sponsored Energy Food Programme now covers 4.00 lakh children as against 3.00 lakhs of last year. Allocation for Library and equipment has been doubled, from Rs. 25.00 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Concentrated effort through various incentives in one Hobli (Revenue Circle) in each of the 175 Taluks of the State is being organised.

#### Social Forestry

688 Schools have planted seedlings in 1092 hectares last year, which is proposed to be doubled during 1984-85.

## **Community Participation**

The School betterment Committees have helped Primary Education in a big way by contributing Rs. 5.00 crores in cash and kind during the last twelve months.

## **Secondary Education**

Success at Universalisation of Elementary Education is reflected in the increased demand for secondary Education. 313 new Schools were opened during 1983-84 bringing the total number of Secondary Schools to 2953. Similarly 96 Secondary Schools were converted into Junior Colleges.

## **Welfare Schemes**

Rs. 1.10 lakhs was released to 344 teachers in needy circumstances from the teachers benefit fund. Another 650 teachers got assistance to a tune of Rs. 2.00 lakhs from the National Foundation of Teachers Welfare.

## **Educational Research and Training**

The Department of Educational Research and Training advises the Government in maintaining and improving Academic standards, quality of Text Books and Class Room instruction. Year round programmes are designed for teachers and teacher Educators for achieving this. Modernisation of the Educational Film Library has been taken up and Rs. 20.00 lakhs is being spent in two years, on this. The Primary Education curriculum Renewal Programme will be pursued vigorously.

## **Department of Adult Education**

The programme of Adult Education has been in operation in the State since 1978 in accordance with the scheme of National Adult Education Programme.

## Physical targets and achievements

During the year 1983-84 both under Central and State Sector Schemes, Rs. 2.70 lakhs Adult Illiterates in the age group 15-35 were targeted for enrolment in 9,000 Adult Education Centres. At the end of December 1983, 2.34 lakhs Adults have been enrolled in 7,800 Adult Education Centres. Out of this 2,432 Centres have been started exclusively for women and 1,700 Centres for S.Cs. and S.Ts. In these Centres 0.79 lakh women and 0.72 lakhs Adult belonging to S.C. and S.T. have been enrolled respectively.

During the month of January 1984, 0.36 lakh Adults have been additionally enrolled under State Schemes in 1,200 Centres. Thus a target of 2.70 lakh Adults has been achieved. Further action is being taken to start 3 more R.F.L.P. Projects of 300 Centres each under Central Sector during 1984. The total target for enrolment in 1984-85 is 2.97 lakhs.

Under the Akshara Sene programme also it is envisaged to make illiterate Adults of above 15 years age into Literates, within a period of about four months. A Rural Library for neo-literates will be established to enable them to pursue the habit of reading. A sum of Rs. 22.40 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

Post literacy programme has been started with effect from 1st August 1983 in 6,900 Centres, for those who have completed 10 months course. For this purpose Rs. 18.17 lakhs has been released both under Centre and State Sectors.

In Bidar District with the assistance of the UNICEF 300 transistors have been supplied to 300 women Adult Education Centres during this year to run the programme more effectively.

## KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD

The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, Bangalore, is a statutory body constituted under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1966 and has been entrusted with the task of conducting various examinations, including S.S.L.C., Commerce, Sanskrit, Teachers' Training and Drawing Grade Examinations.

Government have sanctioned an In House Computer System to be installed in the Board Office at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs for processing the examination work of S.S.L.C. and other Examinations. The computer is expected to be fully operational during 1984-85.

About 3.34 lakh students (including 98,000 repeaters) took the SSLC examination in April 1984.

### DEPARTMENT OF PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In accordance with the National Policy of Education, the Board of Pre-University Education came into existence in the year 1971-72. The Board for Pre-University Education started functioning from January 1971 and it is imparting Education (+2 stage) of the two year P.U.C. The Board is also conducting Public Examination at the end of second year of the two year course throughout Karnataka. Establishment of the Board has enabled students in the entire State to seek admissions to the Universities throughout the country. The Board is responsible to prescribe the syllabus and Text Books applicable to all Pre-University Colleges in the State. The Board has also been provided with a Computer for processing II PUC examination results. About 1.5 lakh students (including repeaters) took the April 1984 examination.

The total number of Junior College in the State during 1983-84 are as follows:—

(1) Composite Junior Colleges	..	561
(2) Independent Junior Colleges	..	94
(3) Composite Degree Colleges	..	195

Total	..	850
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## Admissions

The total number of students studying in all the Junior Colleges First Year and Second Year during 1983-84 is as follows :—

I Year P.U.C.	II Year P.U.C.	Total
1,81,037	1,23,259	3,04,296

## Department of Vocational Education

The Department of Vocational Education came into existence in July 1977 for implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 level in the 10+2+3 pattern of Education.

## Enrolment

There is considerable increase in enrolment during 1983-84 corresponding to the increase in the number of courses. The enrolment during the year 1983-84 is 4450 in 116 Junior Colleges in 199 courses. The following table gives the comparative figures of enrolment of the previous years with that of the current year.

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Target)
2898	2951	2608	4450	6500

All the Universities of the State have made provision to admit the students of Vocational stream to I Year B. A.

## Placement

Government are taking action to amend the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of departments so as to provide job opportunities to the students of vocational stream. The Karnataka Electricity Board, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Co-operation and K.S.R.T.C. have already amended their rules of recruitment to provide employment to those students of relevant courses.



## **Department of Collegiate Education**

The Department was established in the year 1960. There were 37 Government First Grade Colleges in the Department at the end of the Academic year 1982-83. Eight (8) Government First Grade Colleges were sanctioned during the year 1983-84.

### **Private Aided Colleges**

The total number of Private Aided Colleges is 184 and Private Unaided College is 74. These colleges are controlled through the Regional Offices of this Department at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad.

### **Starting of New Government College Hostels**

Two Student Hostels attached to IDSG Government College, Chickmagalur and Government First Grade College, Bidar, have started functioning in addition to the existing ones.

### **Deputation of Teachers for Higher Studies**

Under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission, 24 Teachers of this Department have been deputed for higher studies leading to M. phil./Ph.D.

## **DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

### **Number of Institutions**

There are 123 Institutions imparting technical education at Degree and Diploma Level. Out of these 44 Institutions (including 4 Evening Colleges and 1 Condensed Course) are offering degree courses and 73 offer Diploma Courses. Out of the Diploma Institutions 7 are exclusively for Women. In addition there are six Junior Technical Schools.

The 23 Private Polytechnics at Diploma level sanctioned during the year 1983-84 have non-traditional courses.

Out of these three Polytechnics are exclusively for Women. 12 Polytechnics have started functioning from November/December 1983. The remaining 11 Institutions will start functioning from the academic year 1984-85.

The Food Craft Institute, Bangalore has been upgraded to offer the 3 years Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology. A Government Polytechnic at Bnacravathi, with 3 years Diploma offering courses in Timber Technology, Sugar Technology and Paper Technology is programmed to function from 1984-85.

### Enrolment

The enrolment in the Technical Institutions at different levels during the year 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given below :

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Provi- sional
(i) Degree	.. 30,242	35,208	39,212	
(ii) Diploma	.. 13,502	14,467	16,127	
(iii) Junior Technical School	934	937	990	

### Out-turn

The estimated out-turn at the Degree, Diploma and Certificate levels for the year 1983-84 is indicated below :

Year	Diploma	Degree	Junior Technical Schools
1983-84	3,000	9,500	220

### Abolition of Capitation Fee

A major decision has been taken to abolish capitation fee in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. Accordingly during 1983-84 over 1,200 additional merit students got admission to Engineering Colleges, at 20% of the seats in Unaided Private Engineering Colleges was taken to the merit pool.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Department of Public Libraries which started functioning, since the implementation of the K.P.L. Act, 1965 has been making efforts to organise a comprehensive Rural and Urban Library Service. There are 19 District Central Libraries and 10 City Central Libraries in the State, in addition to one State Central Library.

So far the Department has opened 279 Branches, 67 Books Delivery Stations and 95 Service Stations. In addition, 2 Mobile Libraries are functioning at Mysore and Dharwad.

Library Cess collected in the Cities and Districts as on December 31, 1983 amounted to Rs. 30,00,000

## DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is a service department, to meet the needs of Stationery and Publications of all Government Departments.

To meet the ever growing demand for these printed material, a large sub-urban press is being established near Bangalore and it is expected to be commissioned during this year. It will have sophisticated modern machinery and equipment including Kannada Photo Composing equipment.

To help conduct all official correspondence in Kannada all over the State, about 3,500 Kannada Type-writers are proposed to be procured during this year.

## GAZETTEER.

Printing work of Karnataka State Volume Part-II has been completed and released during July 1983. Printing work of Kannada version State Volume Part-I has been

completed. 15 District Gazetteers have been published. Collection of Materials on Uttara Kannada District is in the final stages.

### Programme for 1984-85

Translation and Printing of Part-II of the State Gazetteer Volume will be completed together with the publication of Uttara Kannada District Gazetteer. Compilation of information on Belgaum District will be started.

### The Karnataka Education Bill 1984

The Government has succeeded in getting the long awaited Education Bill into shape. The Bill has been passed by both Houses of Legislature and is being sent for assent of the President. The Legislation is not only aimed at improving the administrative Efficiency in the field of Education but also to take steps for eradicating the prevalent mal-practices and controlling growing commercialisation.

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