

KARNATAKA

STATE FINANCE STUDY

District Primary Education Programme  
KARNATAKA

-5487

372

KAR-E

- 5487  
372  
KAR - E

**LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE**  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration,  
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,  
New Delhi-110016  
DOC. No. D-9546  
Date 16-7-97

## ***Education Finances***

***A Study for the  
District Primary Education Programme  
Karnataka***

**A Indira  
Vinod Vyasuiu  
Consulting Economists  
451, 38A Cross, 9 Main, 5 Block,  
Jayanagar,  
BANGALORE 560 041**

**April 1997.**

## **CONTENTS**

	<b>page</b>	
<b>I</b>	<b>introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Database</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Discussion of terms of reference</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Districtwise analysis</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Annexure</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>• Tables</b>	
	<b>• Graphs</b>	

## A Study of Education Finances Karnataka.

I

### Introduction:

Primary education is perceived as getting top billing in the country both in terms of financial allocations and administrative attention. The NDC Committee on Literacy<sup>1</sup> recommended: "The committee feels that the outlay for the two sub sectors of elementary and adult education, should, in successive annual/five years plans be not less than 50% of education sector outlay till the goals of Universalisation of elementary education and eradication of adult illiteracy have been achieved." Keeping this as top priority the District Primary Education Programme was set up in 1993 as a centrally sponsored programme with external funding support from various international agencies. The funds under the DPEP come to the state as a grant, not as a loan that has to be repaid. This makes it attractive to the state, and it underlines the emphasis that is now being given to primary education.

The DPEP is not a replacement for the Education Department which is expected to implement educational policy. It is meant **to provide additional inputs to improve the quality of education in the existing system.** It thus focuses on matters like teacher training, text book preparation and the like. The project is implemented in:

- (a) Educationally backward districts with female literacy below the national/state average; and
- (b) districts where TLCs have been successful leading to enhanced demand for elementary education.

In Karnataka, phase 1 of the DPEP was implemented in the four districts of Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Belgaum. **The programme is being implemented in the "mission" mode.** In this mode, objectives are clearly specified and the organisation is designed to attain these objectives. This terminology became accepted usage after the famous Technology Missions of the Rajiv Gandhi era which were run this way, in contrast to normal Departmental functioning of the government, which, it was felt, was inappropriate for this kind of work. More flexible types of organisation were

---

<sup>1</sup> Taken from Education Department, GOK, 1996: Status Report on Education. Bangalore.

required for such efforts. The Mission mode, after its success in areas like space, was seen as the answer.

A registered society called Karnataka Prathamika Shikshana Vikasa Yojana Samithi has been set up. It works through its general council and executive committee. The government is well represented in both. The chief executive is a senior IAS officer who is posted full time for this task. Within the framework of government administration, this is indeed innovative, and provides flexibility that is not available in the line ministries. **Funds are released as a grant from GOI to the state level society.** GOI's contribution is 85% and balance of 15% is the state's share. **The State government has given a commitment to maintain the 1991-92 expenditure levels on elementary education in real terms** excluding funds earmarked for DPEP as state's share. The overall investment per district ranges between Rs.30-40 crores. The construction component is limited to 24% and the management cost to 6%.

The objectives of the DPEP have been specified as follows:

- (i) to reduce differences in enrolment, dropout and learning achievement among gender and social groups to less than 5%.
- (ii) to reduce overall primary dropout rates for all students to less than 10%.
- (iii) to raise average achievement levels by at least 25% over measured baseline levels and ensuring achievement of basic literacy and numeracy competencies and a minimum of 40% achievement levels in other competencies by all school children;
- (iv) to provide, according to national norms, access for all children to primary schooling wherever possible, or its equivalent non-formal education for girls and for socially disadvantaged children; strengthening of the capacity of state and district institutions; management and evaluation of primary education is undertaken.

The DPEP, in the last three years of implementation is

- formation of village education committees
- awareness building campaigns for providing the necessary support for enrolment, retention and for facilitating performance of children
- development of Minimum Levels of Learning [MLL] for children and teachers guides.

- building up the training infrastructure by strengthening capacity of DSERT, DIETs, establishing of Block resource centres and cluster resource centers.

GOI has approved the inclusion of **6 more districts**, namely, Bangalore [rural], Mysore, Bellary, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur into the DPEP in phase 2. This is a study on education finances of these six districts.

**The Terms of Reference** of this study are:

to provide full reports on education finance covering the years 1985-86 through the 1996-97 budget demands would be considered. **The reports will cover:**

- (a) trends in state revenue accounts: receipts, expenditure, surplus/deficits, interest payments
- (b) separate reports of plan and non-plan expenditure on education disaggregated by level (elementary, secondary and higher) for departments of education, and other departments including DSW.\*
- (c) revenue and capital expenditure on education as a percent of total revenue and capital expenditures.
- (d) plan expenditure (planned and actual) by level of education: VII plan plus interim years. For the VIII plan, projected expenditures and actuals to date. Actual expenditure on education by level should be reported as a share of total plan expenditure.
- (e) expenditure by level from centrally sponsored schemes. In case of elementary education, expenditures by individual scheme\*.
- (f) primary school expenditures disaggregated by item, i.e., teachers salaries, textbooks, equipment, teaching learning materials, etc.
- (g) number of primary teachers employed qualification and salary
- (h) short description of each incentive scheme including number of beneficiaries, criteria for selecting beneficiaries, costs of scheme, etc.\*

“\*\*” – once work was begun, it was found that the data required for analysis in these terms are not fully available and hence the outputs in this report are limited.

Starting from these TOR the state finance study was undertaken in September 1996. Work began with a series of meetings with all those connected with education at the district levels—the ZP and DDPI, DSERT and other officials from other departments. A formal meeting was held in the Bangalore Rural ZP office on 20.8.1996. Two formal meetings were held in the Office of the State Programme Director DPEP, with all the concerned officials present [7.9.1996 and 23.9.1996]. A set

of formats was agreed upon to get the required expenditure statements. Several other informal meetings were also held to discuss specific issues. The officials concerned have been most cooperative and helpful. Without such help we could not have written this report.

The draft report was submitted in January 1997 which was scrutinised by the World Bank consultants and the officials at the Ministry of Human Resources Development in New Delhi, who further provided some very useful comments for the improvement of this report. We have tried as far as possible to incorporate the same. The per capita measures have been tried this time round and the respective tables given in the annexure. The question of whether DPEP will constitute an additional expenditure towards education or remain the sole source is a moot question which depends on political will. The present budget estimates as given in the newspaper reports show that the Department of Education has seen large reductions in its finances and much is being done only through the finances deployed through DPEP.

It was gradually realised through the course of the work that any holistic study of finances at the district level as envisaged here is an enormous task. This is primarily due to the complexity of collecting comparable data over the ten year time span decided upon. It is seen that the flow of finances for education is distributed between eleven departments having independent charges. The input-output flows are also in terms of allocated expenditures at the state level which are further disbursed among the various departmental heads at the district level.

The eleven departments involved are as follows:

1. **District Department of Education:** The funds under this department are disbursed through the Zilla Panchayats. The Deputy Directors of Public Instruction in the districts (DDPIs) have the final authority on the various schemes run by the government. The various issues of teachers at the ZP level and all the infrastructural facilities provided in the schools fall under their purview.
2. **The Commissioner of Public Instruction:** This is a State level implementing authority and has a parallel jurisdiction on the education scene in consonance with the Department of Education at the State level. The DDPIs report to the CPI in Bangalore. All the audited accounts are finally scrutinised here.
3. **Department of State Educational Research and Training:** This is responsible for the training of teachers and preparation of training manuals. The training is conducted through the District Institutes of Education and Training -DIETs. The directorate here also works as a centralised authority for printing and distributing of nationalised textbooks. Many centrally sponsored schemes as also



identification of beneficiaries which are done by the DDPI are financially cleared and distributed through the DSERT.

DSERT has initiated action to inculcate gender sensitivity among teachers, trainers and educational administrators.

The activities undertaken are as follows :

1. Creating a group of trainers in Gender issues in the DIETs and CTEs.
  2. Sensitising the inspecting officers at the primary level.
  3. Conducting Quiz programmes on women issues in order to create awareness among students.
  4. Sensitising the administrators by conducting training programmes
  5. Conducting story writing competitions for secondary school students with the dual purpose of generating new literature from students perspective on Gender equality and creating awareness and thinking about human equality.
- 
4. **Directorate of Vocational Education:** A separate department has been formed to look after the various vocational courses offered at the State level. This has its own finances.
  5. **Youth Services Department:** This is mainly involved in maintaining play materials at the various schools.
  6. **Department of Social Welfare:** This department has under it the various ashram, navodaya schools. It mainly is interested in disbursing the incentives and scholarships to SC/ST students for classes I - IV and V - X. The teachers employed in these schools come under DSW.
  7. **Department for Backward Classes and Minorities:** This caters only to such state-sponsored schemes for backward classes and minorities in such districts where they are dominant. Many ITI courses are also run under this department.
  8. **Department of Adult Education:** Adult education is working under renewed vigour under the new total literacy scheme where adults are the targeted population in the various population. Most funds are routed towards the learning materials and library books under different schemes.
  9. **Directorate of Mass Education:** State schemes for higher primary curriculum is under its aegis.
  10. **Department of Women and Child Development:** It has under its umbrella host of schools for the physically impaired and other handicapped students. The various anganwadis for pre-school children also come under this department. Also all correctionary schools, remand homes, Juvenile schools for males and females fall under its purview. Also under the central government schemes girl students in classes V - X are given scholarships. This is applicable in all the government schools.
  11. **Department for Disabled Welfare:** This department works in consonance with DWCD. However for administrative convenience at the district level a separate department has been made for looking after the functions of the various schemes for the disabled.

In this study attention is on primary education at the district level in government schools. Only such departments that were directly responsible for the subjects being studied (eight in

number) were considered for data collection. These included such schools such as juvenile, remand, correctionary, blind and deaf schools, ashram, and other residential schools which have a curriculum for standards I to X. The stress given however is I to IV classes. The departments are: Department of Education (DDPI), CPI, DSERT, DSW, DBCM, DoAE, DWCD, DDW. **No private investment in primary schools has been considered in this analysis.**

General education under the plan category consists of primary and secondary education, mass education, collegiate education, Sanskrit education, university education and vocational education.

a. The General education head takes into account primary education upto 14 years of age. Over the last few years new patterns and strategies have been elaborated for achieving the goals of universalisation of elementary education. They are:

- i) universal access
- ii) universal participation, and
- iii) universal achievement.

During 1993-94, the cash incentive scheme called AKSHAYA was changed to the MODIFIED AKSHAYA scheme. Under this scheme are the following different programmes: Vastradhara, Pustaka Vitharana, Ahara, Improvement of playfields, Construction of class-rooms, Repairs to school buildings, Yathra and Manoranjan.

Operation Black Board is being implemented since 1987-88 in Kamataka.

b. Secondary education: the demand for this has increased over time. There are over 5987 secondary schools in which 13.95 lakhs children are studying. Under World Bank Assisted Social Safety Net programme, District Primary Education Projects pertaining to Kolar, Mandya, Belgaum and Raichur districts have been considered for funding.

c. Mass education: this is one of the thrust areas in the VIII five year plan. The following schemes are in progress:

Jana Shikshana Nilaya, Jana Shikshana Nilaya under Akshara Deepa programme, Total Literacy Campaign, Post Literacy and Continuing Education Programme.

d. Vocational Education: The scheme which was initially introduced as a centrally sponsored scheme was subsequently transferred to the state. Today, 1027 courses are being offered in 589 institutions having enrolment of about 30,000 students.

The basic infrastructure appears to have been already built up. The figures in revenue account show that the non-plan expenditure which has been showing a steady rise is not really adequate for the care and maintenance of this infrastructure. There are problems of lack of blackboards, basic amenities, etc. Infact between the period 1960-61 to 1976-77 the plan expenditure was very poor, but a rise is seen in the latter period. It has grown to a larger sum in the late 80s. Much of this is explained by the literacy campaign started with vigour and the various missions under that. The plan expenditure is growing at a rate of 18.9%, non-plan at 11.3% and total at 11.1% over the entire period under consideration. The corresponding figures at per capita level for plan non-plan and total are 16.4% 8.9% and 8.7% respectively.

Table : Annual Average Growth Rates:

	Total Expenditure			Per Capita Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
<b>Total Period (1960-1993)</b>	18.92	11.30	11.07	16.41	8.94	8.73
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Plan</b>	14.36	12.18	11.32	11.92	9.80	8.95
<b>Annual Plan-I</b>	-5.34	18.11	12.51	-7.37	15.58	10.09
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	18.27	8.62	9.17	15.61	6.19	6.72
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	12.95	8.81	8.40	10.31	6.26	5.87
<b>Annual Plan-II</b>	0.67	13.84	11.89	-1.69	11.17	9.26
<b>6<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	36.31	9.50	11.43	33.56	7.28	9.17
<b>7<sup>th</sup> Plan</b>	7.00	12.69	11.20	4.97	10.55	9.09
<b>Annual Plan-III</b>	62.80	9.76	14.63	59.71	7.67	12.45

Note: Total includes loan account.

When one studies the plan-wise growth rates it can be observed that fifth and sixth plans witnessed lower growth rates compared to the other periods. In general plan expenditures are growing at a higher rate than non-plan expenditures except during the annual plans. Trend analysis indicates that both plan and non-plan expenditures are growing exponentially at the rate of 9.42% and 10.09% respectively. The trend growth rate for total expenditure is 9.99% per year. It is seen that the loans in general education have been used more for administrative details i.e.,

maintenance. These expenditures are declining over a period. The average growth rate of non-plan expenditure has been -6.75 and the total 2.14.

The capital account shows that the funds available for transactions under the plan head are seen to be steadily rising and reaching a peak in the year 1992-93 of 7.44 crores. Still the growth rates show that it is not steady but fluctuating between the depths of as low a growth rate as -40 to a maximum positive growth rate of 111.06 in 1991-92. However the overall growth rate between the years 1974-75 and 1992-93 is 10.62%. Of course this is also the time when much was spent on the total literacy campaign missions.

II

#### Database:

State level finances are available from budget documents. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Planning Department regularly gives out an Economic Classification of Government Expenditure at the state level. This information was collected and used for the state level analysis. But at this level, district level data are not available. For this we had to approach the concerned departments with the help of the DPEP office.

The information required for the study was sought in terms of the requirements of the TOR. A preliminary format was prepared. This was revised both in style and format after many discussions with the departmental personnel, keeping in mind field practices and the familiarity of the concerned officials with the required information. The State Programme Director took part in these meetings, and then requested the officers to provide the information within a given time frame on the agreed upon lines.

The data received from departments, however, are incomplete in some ways.

\*For example in none of the CPI formats did the expenditure statements have a break-up in the incentive schemes, such as food, textbooks, uniforms etc.

\*Under Adult education only the expenses under the Vyasakarasikshane scheme has been given.

\*For many of the schemes under Women and Child Development the allotment figures are given as not available, (that is only the expenses incurred are given - this makes a comparative study difficult); also heads for central and state schemes have been clubbed together. Thus, the two cannot be separated.

\* In the recent period since the study we have actively tried to collect the ZP link documents giving the budget allotment figures, and the other budget documents. However there is a serious data entry anomaly in the system. **The major subhead codes used in the year 1987-88 are very different from those used in the year 1992-93**, making comparison difficult. But since 1992-93 a regular method of coding in the computers was taken up in the computerisation drive wherein these anomalies have been sought to be corrected.

The tables used in this study are confined to totals and deal only with primary education, the definition being classes 1 to 4, so that we may not go too far away from the TOR. The data that we have for lower primary education is as follows and shown in the table below: ( these are inclusive of both schemes and salaries):

	DDPI	CPI	DSERT	DSW	DW	WCD	BCM	DoAE
Bellary				*	*	*		
Bidar		*		*				*
Bijapur	*			*				
B'lore R	*		*	*	*	*	*	
Mysore	*	*		*				*
Gulbarga	*			*	*	*		

\* indicates that some data are available, and have been used in this study

In our analysis we have used enrolment figures<sup>2</sup> furnished by the official sources. The form of counting taken up here are those names which are enrolled and corrected from the year 1990 when those names which continuously showed absence for three years or more were removed from the rolls. The definition of a drop-out has been under a dispute. The general rule of thumb however

<sup>2</sup> article in EPW, Dec.21, 1996

has been to consider a dropout as one who has not attended for more than three months. There is likely to be variation across states and across time in this matter.

The present report has been edited keeping in view the comments received from the MHRD in Delhi and the consultants in the pre-appraisal mission of the World Bank. Considering the various weaknesses that exist in the data, we have looked at the Primary education data only for all the districts in entirety (as given to us). Figures of the population figures of age group (5-9) and the enrolment figures using the physical estimates given to us by Commissioner of Public Instruction (CPI) have been used to calculate the per capita figures under the two categories. This calculation has been done for the recurrent expenditures in all the departments, and for the various schemes adopted at the district level. Recurrent expenditures are a sum total of expenses of salaries, incentives and the expenditure incurred on learning materials. The population figures were calculated using a rough estimate from the 1981 census giving the working population in the age group of 0-14. The corresponding figure in the census giving us the 0-6 population was used to get at the 5-9 age group by interpolation. Subsequently using the assumptions that the average growth rate for the age group 5-9 remains the same as the over all age growth rate and also that the growth rate is uniform in all the districts the population figures for the districts were arrived at. This was used to calculate the per capita figures. We recognise that other assumptions can also be made. A word of caution is that we do not claim that this above method is very strong statistically. The relevant tables are given as an annexure to the report.

### III

#### **Methodology:**

The government expenditure can be classified<sup>3</sup> in accordance with (i) the economic character of the expenditure like current expenditures, capital formation, loans, etc., and (ii) the purposes it is likely to serve such as health, education, defence, etc.

The former is known as economic classification and the latter is termed as the purpose classification. The classification by purpose, say, health is divided between economic categories and

---

<sup>3</sup> National Accounts Statistics, 1989, CSO, Government of India.

it also shows how expenditure in a particular economic category, say capital formation, is allotted to different purposes or types of public services provided. Economic-cum-purpose classification, therefore, serves as a very good guide to the policy makers for planning expenditures in the best possible manner to attain social and economic objectives of development.

The purpose classification relates only to the expenditure of Administrative departments comprising of:

- (i) all departments, offices, establishments and other bodies of the Central government,
- (ii) all departments, offices, establishments and other bodies of the State governments and Union Territories,
- (iii) district boards, municipal corporations, municipalities, towns/notified area committees, village panchayats and other local authorities,
- (iv) the legislature, judiciary, union and state public service commissions and all such bodies covered in the ordinary and extraordinary budgets or extra budgetary funds of the central, state, UT governments, and the local authorities.

List of Purpose categories:

- 1. General Public Services
- 2. Defence
- 3. Education
  - 3.1 Administration, regulation and research,
  - 3.2 Schools, universities and institutions including subsidiary services
- 4. Health
  - 4.1 Administration, regulation and research,
  - 4.2 Hospitals, clinics and individual health services
- 5. Social security and welfare services
- 6. Housing and other community amenities
- 7. Cultural, recreational and religious services
- 8. Economic services
- 9. Other purposes
  - 9.1 Relief on calamities
  - 9.2 Expenditures, etc.

In this study, the budget figures were taken from the State Expenditures publications. Government of Karnataka brought out a publication "Headwise Expenditure of Government of Karnataka, 1993" giving time series data on the headwise composition of government expenditure in the state covering the period 1960-61 to 1992-93. It provides data on plan and non-plan components of the expenditure. There are many gaps in the data, in the sense that there are missing figures for some years between 1960-61 and 1974-75. In this study, data is considered between the years 1960-61 and 1992-93. This period encompasses plan-wise; the III Five Year Plan (1961-66), Annual Plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, IV Five Year Plan (1969-74), V Five Year Plan (1974-78),

Annual plans of 1978-79, 1979-80, VI Five Year Plan (1980-85), VII Five Year Plan (1985-90) and the Annual plan of 1990-91, 1991-92. The limitations in the data is because of the methods adopted in getting the data from the various offices. They can infact be classified<sup>4</sup> among the following throc:

1. Administrative departments and departmental enterprises:

Although uniform structure has been prescribed for accounting of items in the central and state budget documents there are variations in the presentation of details under various heads from state to state. Expenditures shown in the detailed demand do not always tally with that shown in the Annual Financial statement. In such cases the financial statement data are accepted and necessary adjustments are made accordingly. In a number of cases inter account transfers do not agree and render the reconciliation of entries difficult. Sometimes itemwise details of expenditure under 'plan schemes' are not available and the economic classification of total expenditure is worked out on the basis of information available from other sources.

2. Local Authorities: The estimates in respect of local authorities for which the current data are not available are prepared on the basis of data on grants to local authorities under different account heads in the state budgets. Thus, information available for local authorities is not adequate for economic classification of various items.

3. Non-departmental enterprises: One of the major limitations of estimates is the non-responses in case of some enterprises. Time-lag in finalization of the annual accounts by some of the enterprises is another constraint.

Hence considering these problems, no adjustments with respect to missing data has been made in this exercise. However two important modifications were required to be made in the cross-section, time-series data on government expenditures for differences in scale and changes in prices. To take care of the fact that a growing population may in itself cause some growth in public expenditure, the data was also analyzed in per capita terms. For this purpose, as per standard practice, adjustments were made for mid-year population estimates to correspond to financial years by making pro-rata adjustments. To account for the price changes, the government expenditures in current prices were deflated with the implicit national income deflator. In empirical work such compromises are inevitable. This procedure was agreed upon in the meetings that were held.

The budget document clearly gives figures for plan and non-plan expenditures under the various heads. Non-plan expenditures are largely related to administrative overheads and

---

<sup>4</sup> National Accounts Statistics - Sources and Methods, 1989, GOI.



expenditures on central establishments. The plan expenditures are the new outlays on the various programmes in each plan. Three accounts, namely, the capital account, loan and revenue accounts are considered here. The capital account is directly or indirectly concerned with installation of additional capacities for future production. The revenue account gives the actual outlays that occur as a flow over the financial year. And the loan account gives the various kinds of loans available for financing the various schemes.

Many of the services and benefits falling under the broad category of social sectors are of a continuing nature and they are transferred to non-plan account at the end of each five year plan. Thus the total expenditure incurred by the state on the social sectors on the non-plan account is much more than that under plans. Under economic infrastructure, where heavy investments are required to create the assets, only maintenance expenditure is transferred to non-plan. But in the social sector the cost of the maintenance of services is almost equal to plan expenditure incurred to create them, except in some cases where the cost of buildings and other assets is significant. To the extent that salaries are the largest component of expenditure<sup>5</sup>, it would be natural to expect that it is the non-plan sector that will be the largest in expenditure terms.

#### IV

##### **We now discuss the Terms Of Reference pointwise:**

The reference points regarding teachers and other expenditures for construction and other schemes requiring analysis is done in a district mode since none of the six districts can be grouped for a larger perspective.

##### **Analysis:**

(a) trends in state revenue accounts: receipts, expenditure, surplus/deficits, interest payments

The following two tables give the expenditure on education in the capital, loan and revenue accounts between the years 1980-81 to 1994-95. It is also to be taken note of that the education component has a miniscule percent being spent on art and culture which falls under the same head. At constant prices (deflated against the national index) it is seen that the growth is not very large but

---

<sup>5</sup> Experts like Dr PR Panchmukhi have pointed out that, in an environment where govt normally decides on cutting non-plan expenditures in situations of financial stringency, it is the social sector that often bears the brunt of the cuts.

has kept to a minimum level. For the loan account data is available only till 1993. The capital expenditures are growing at an average rate of 23.38% and the revenue account at 8.18%. However among the plan and non-plan expenditure, in the revenue account the planned expenditures are growing at a higher rate of 22.65% as compared to 7.31% of non-plan expenditures.

**Table A1**

Expenditure on Education, Sports, Art & Culture, Karnataka							
At current prices (Rs. in crores)							
Year	Capital A/C		Loan Account		Revenue Account		
	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1980-81	1.12	1.12	0.50	0.50	9.62	152.52	161.20
1981-82	0.30	0.30	0.39	0.39	11.52	174.87	186.39
1982-83	1.07	1.07	0.39	0.39	16.24	211.29	229.53
1983-84	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.45	27.10	228.82	255.91
1984-85	1.04	1.04	0.41	0.41	38.79	268.37	307.16
1985-86	1.49	1.49	0.40	0.40	19.26	341.51	360.77
1986-87	1.98	1.98	0.45	0.45	16.64	396.27	412.91
1987-88	1.22	1.22	0.36	0.36	28.35	512.01	540.36
1988-89	1.36	1.36	0.48	0.48	40.75	564.55	605.30
1989-90	1.83	1.83	0.25	0.25	52.76	666.57	719.33
1990-91	2.25	2.25	0.21	0.21	95.99	716.20	802.09
1991-92	6.63	6.63	0.18	0.18	126.36	651.22	977.56
1992-93 RE	7.44	7.44	0.15	0.15	239.54	942.31	1181.85
1993-94	9.06	9.06	0.25	0.25	209.61	1068.51	1278.12
1994-95	14.90	14.90			306.08	1228.80	1534.88

Note : RE means revised estimate. The budget begins with budget estimates at the beginning of the year; it moves on to revised estimates given with the budget of the next year, and after audit is completed, it gives actuals. There can be considerable differences between each of these categories in any given year.

Table A2

Expenditure on Education, Sports, Art & Culture, Karnataka							
At constant prices (Rs. in Crores)							
Year	Capital Account		Loan Account		Revenue Account		
	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1980-81	0.41	0.41	0.18	0.18	3.17	55.75	58.92
1981-82	0.28	0.28	0.13	0.13	3.98	60.38	64.36
1982-83	0.36	0.36	0.13	0.13	6.16	71.41	77.57
1983-84	0.28	0.28	0.14	0.14	8.47	71.55	80.02
1984-85	0.32	0.32	0.12	0.12	11.72	81.13	92.85
1985-86	0.43	0.43	0.12	0.12	5.60	99.36	104.97
1986-87	0.54	0.54	0.12	0.12	4.54	108.09	112.63
1987-88	0.33	0.33	0.10	0.10	7.66	136.27	145.92
1988-89	0.33	0.33	0.12	0.12	9.95	137.79	147.74
1989-90	0.42	0.42	0.06	0.06	12.04	152.06	164.12
1990-91	0.49	0.49	0.05	0.05	18.64	155.39	174.03
1991-92	1.44	1.44	0.04	0.04	27.45	184.93	212.38
1992-93 RE	1.54	1.54	0.03	0.03	49.64	195.26	244.89
1993-94	1.80	1.80	0.05	0.05	41.67	212.43	254.10
1994-95	2.78	2.78			57.05	229.04	286.09

Table A3:

Growth rates of Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)					
Year	Capital	Loan	Revenue		
	Plan/Tot	NP/Tot	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1980-81			25.48	8.32	9.24
1981-82	-32.41	-26.77	54.92	19.25	20.52
1982-83	30.64	-0.13	37.43	0.20	3.16
1983-84	-21.62	5.35	36.36	13.35	16.03
1984-85	11.66	-12.26	-52.22	22.48	13.05
1985-86	37.51	-4.81	-18.99	8.79	7.30
1986-87	24.14	5.73	68.69	27.91	29.56
1987-88	-38.97	-21.55	29.92	-0.34	1.25
1988-89	1.23	20.42	21.02	10.37	11.08
1989-90	25.67	-51.66	54.81	2.18	6.04
1990-91	16.61	-18.71	47.31	19.01	22.04
1991-92	195.05	-15.23	20.21	5.59	15.31
1992-93 RE	7.07	-22.26	-16.04	6.79	3.76
1993-94	16.60	64.63	36.91	7.62	12.59
1994-95	54.19		-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
	23.36	-5.96	20.56	3.52	4.73

The regression method has been used for calculating the growth rate. The equation is as follows:  $Y = a + b t$

Regression equations: (Y= expenditures , t=years)

The b coefficient gives the growth rate given as  $\{b/\text{avg}(\text{all expenditures})\}$ .

### 1. Capital Account (Plan/Total)

$$Y = -0.26029 + 0.48887 t \quad R^2 = 0.605342$$

(16.74)      Growth rate: 0.48%

The same equation holds good for both plan and total expenditures as there are no non-plan expenditures under the capital account. One can see that the expenditures are growing at a rate of 6.267% over the years.

### 2. Loan Account (Non-plan/Total)

$$Y = 0.18 + 0.02 t \quad R^2 = 0.87$$

Growth rate: .02%

The same equation holds good for both non-plan and total expenditures as there are no plan expenditures under the loan account. It seems that no considerable amount of loan has been taken in recent times or that the payments made to the loans as interests have not started to show in the accounts.

### 3. Revenue Account

Plan: $Y = -8.88 + 9.92 t$	$R^2 = 0.71$
(16.8)	Growth rate: 9.92%
Non-plan: $Y = 28.59 + 8.75 t$	$R^2 = .98$
(16.8)	Growth rate: 8.75%
Total: $Y = 19.71 + 16.18 t$	$R^2 = .95$
(16.68)	Growth rate: 16.18%

The equations for plan, non-plan and total expenditures under revenue account show a good growth rate. The growth of plan expenditure (55.55%) is larger than that of non-plan expenditure(6.7%) which is actually a good sign, showing that an active role is being taken towards adding to education infrastructure in the state. The total growth rate is around 10.9%.

**Table: Percapita expenditure**

<b>Total Expenditure on Education, Arts &amp; Culture</b>			
<b>At Constant Prices of 1980 - 81</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>Loan</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
1980-81	1.12	0.49	160.53
1981-82	0.74	0.35	171.66
1982-83	0.95	0.35	202.96
1983-84	0.73	0.36	205.40
1984-85	0.80	0.31	233.81
1985-86	1.07	0.29	259.30
1986-87	1.31	0.30	272.96
1987-88	0.78	0.23	346.92
1988-89	0.78	0.27	344.58
1989-90	0.96	0.13	375.51
1990-91	1.10	0.10	390.63
1991-92	3.17	0.09	467.67
1992-93	3.33	0.07	529.03
1993-94	3.82	0.11	538.51

The per capita figures over the period do not show any great increase either in the capital or loan account. If anything they are very low and fluctuating. They have only shown a good increase from the year 1991-92. The revenue account has however shown a steady rise in the expenditure though not very substantial.

**(b)** separate reports of plan and non-plan expenditure on education disaggregated by level (elementary, secondary and higher) for departments of education, and other departments including DSW.

This has not been possible due to lack of data, as explained earlier in this report.

(c) revenue and capital expenditure on education as a percent of total revenue and capital expenditures.

Year	Plan	Nonplan	Total	Total Revenue Expenditure as a %age of Total Expenditure					
				Rev plan	Rev Nonplan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1980-81	154.41	740.50	894.90	78.68	152.52	161.20	5.62	20.60	18.01
1981-82	193.23	809.13	1002.36	11.52	174.87	186.39	5.96	21.61	18.60
1982-83	253.83	984.94	1238.77	18.24	211.29	229.53	7.19	21.45	18.53
1983-84	318.62	1097.94	1416.55	27.10	228.82	255.91	8.50	20.84	18.07
1984-85	434.11	1449.41	1883.52	38.79	268.37	307.16	8.93	18.52	16.31
1985-86	468.48	1629.37	2097.85	19.26	341.51	360.77	4.11	20.96	17.20
1986-87	497.00	1707.73	2204.73	16.64	396.27	412.91	3.35	23.20	18.73
1987-88	630.92	2035.86	2666.77	28.35	512.01	540.36	4.49	25.15	20.26
1988-89	663.67	2339.40	3003.07	40.75	564.55	605.30	6.14	24.13	20.16
1989-90	647.63	2835.31	3482.94	52.76	666.57	719.33	8.15	23.51	20.65
1990-91	893.45	3077.64	3971.09	85.89	716.20	802.09	9.61	23.27	20.20
1991-92	1028.09	3926.03	4954.12	126.36	851.22	977.58	12.29	21.68	19.73
1992-93	1527.95	4320.43	5848.38	239.54	942.31	1181.85	15.68	21.81	20.21
1993-94	1546.87	4661.38	6208.25	209.61	1068.51	1278.12	13.55	22.92	20.59
1994-95	2029.18	5622.53	7651.71	306.08	1228.80	1534.88	15.08	21.85	20.06

Year	Total Capital Expenditure			As %age of Total Expenditure		
	Plan	Nonplan	Total	Rev	Non-plan	Total
1980-81	134.93	36.76	171.68	1.12	0.83	3.05
1981-82	140.03	30.32	170.35	0.80	0.57	2.65
1982-83	147.27	41.17	188.44	1.07	0.73	2.60
1983-84	193.04	43.39	236.43	0.90	0.47	2.06
1984-85	185.72	68.05	253.77	1.04	0.56	1.54
1985-86	208.03	70.19	278.22	1.49	0.72	2.13
1986-87	255.82	77.31	333.13	1.98	0.77	2.56
1987-88	191.84	51.78	243.61	1.22	0.64	2.35
1988-89	209.34	58.95	268.29	1.36	0.65	2.32
1989-90	257.70	80.20	337.99	1.83	0.71	2.29
1990-91	563.82	90.99	654.81	2.25	0.40	2.47
1991-92	654.31	131.55	785.86	6.63	1.01	5.04
1992-93	555.46	202.36	757.82	7.44	1.34	3.68
1993-94	976.41	211.46	1187.8	9.06	0.93	4.28
1994-95	811.76	256.05	1067.8	14.90	1.84	5.82

The table clearly shows that till 1990-91 the revenue expenditure on the plan side as a percent of total revenue expenditure was a single digit (less than 10%). However during the years 1991-92 to 1994-95 it has grown from 12.29% to 15%. The non-plan expenditure has however fluctuated around 20-23% from the 1980s. This only shows that the actual inflow into education has

not been substantial as the figures computed are in current prices ie. inflation has not been accounted for. In the capital expenditure statement it can be seen that there has been no non-plan expenditure at all for the education component. Also the plan expenditure as a percent is abysmally poor. They are in the region of 0.83% to 1.84% between the period 1980-81 to 1994-95.

(d) (plan expenditure (planned and actual) by level of education)\*: VII plan plus interim years. For the VIII plan, projected expenditures and actuals to date. (Actual expenditure on education by level should be reported as a share of total plan expenditure.)\*

Years	Loan	Capital	Revenue		
	Non-Plan	Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
VII Plan (1985-90)	-13.15	9.92	12.00		
Annual (1990-91)	-15.29	16.61	47.31	19.01	22.04
VIII Plan (1991-96)					
1992	-22.28	196.05	80.81	5.59	15.31
1993	64.63	7.07	-16.04	8.79	3.76
1994		16.08	36.91	7.82	12.59
1995		54.19			

\*\*\*\* data not available

The trend under loan account is negative. One is not sure whether the repayments to the loans taken have started. But the trends for eighth plan cannot be further studied as the entire plan figure is not yet available. In general, however the growth under plan is fluctuating both under capital and revenue account. The growth under non-plan is rising slowly.

(e) expenditure by level from centrally sponsored schemes. In case of elementary education, expenditures by individual scheme.\*

and (h) short description of each incentive scheme including number of beneficiaries, criteria for selecting beneficiaries, costs of scheme, etc.

The tables for schemes are given in the aggregate and analysed under the districts later on in the report. The tables are presented in the annexure.

Here both TOR (e) and (h) have been combined together as they are quite similar in nature. The figures by level from each scheme and costs of schemes are not available at the desired level of disaggregation. However we have now taken the aggregate values for schemes in each district separately and analysed. The tables are exhaustive in the sense, all the information available for all districts with respect to schemes has been furnished.

The following schemes are those that are mentioned in the Status Report on Elementary Education, GOK, 1996. It is quite comprehensive.

#### A. SCHEMES TO PROMOTE UNIVERSAL ACCESS

(a) All steps have been taken to open primary schools in habitats having a population of more than 300.

(b) More than 95 percent of children have a primary school within a radius of one kilometre from their place of residence.

#### (c) Programme of Construction of Class Rooms

As part of Government's policy to provide one class room to each class by 2000 AD, it was proposed to construct 12000 classrooms every year from 1993-94 onwards. Under this programme, State Government is giving Rs. 40,000 per class room as Education Department's share. The remaining amount is mobilised through local contribution/JRY/EAS contributions etc. The progress achieved under this programme is as follows :

Year	No. of class rooms completed
1993-94	3615
1994-95	296
1995-96	4950
1996-97(till Aug.96)	3945

Further 7628 classrooms are in various stages of construction and are expected to be completed during the current year (1996-97). Still there is a backlog of 31000 classrooms. It is proposed to completely cover the backlog by 2000 AD by constructing 10,000 classrooms annually.

#### B. SCHEMES TO PROMOTE UNIVERSAL PARTICIPATION

With a view to ensure that all children enrolled in primary schools remain in schools till the end of that stage and participate in all schools activities, the following schemes have been formulated :

##### a) DISTRIBUTION OF FREE UNIFORMS

In 1995 a package of measures for education was announced in the Budget speech; this package included the incentive scheme of Vidyavikasa, which envisages free supply of uniforms and text books to primary school children. This scheme is under implementation ever since. Over the years the scheme has



undergone many changes in respect of coverage of children and number of uniforms supplied to the beneficiaries. Since 1993-94, one set of free uniform was being supplied to all the children from classes I to IV, studying in the Government Primary Schools. In addition, supply of one set of free uniforms to SC/ST children studying in V to VII standards is continued under the Vidya Vikasa scheme. During 1996-97 with a view to encourage girls' education, this benefit is extended to all girls in standards V to VII. Budget provision of Rs 27 crores is made available and 46 lakh children are being benefited during 1996-97.

The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation and Zilla parishads are playing an important role in implementing the above schemes. As per the Government orders, the entire responsibility of supplying cut fabrics was entrusted to Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC) which supplies the same in three different sizes. The responsibility of getting these cut fabrics stitched rests with the parents of the beneficiaries.

**b) supply of text books:** Government of Karnataka has introduced the scheme called "PUSTAKALAYA" to supply free text books to all students studying in Government Schools from class I to IV and SC/ST students of class V to VII. This is believed to have given a lot of encouragement to the students and thereby the attendance of the students has shown an increasing trend. Therefore, it has become essential on the part of the Government to continue the scheme to supply text books, free of cost.

During the year 95-96, 42,15,000 students in classes I to IV and 5,13,000 students of V to VII were benefited under this scheme. The total amount spent on this scheme was Rs. 7,87,60,731. During the year 1996-97, 47,91,379 students of classes I to IV and 5,95,990 students in classes V to VII have benefited under this scheme. As already mentioned the scheme for supplying of text books free of cost to the students studying in lower classes i.e. I to IV and V to VII has shown satisfactory results as far as attendance is concerned. The Government of Karnataka is supplying text books of these students out of the State's own resources.

**c) Supply of School Bags:** With the intention of improving the retention rate in schools among weaker sections, particularly among SC/ST girls, the scheme of distribution of school bags is being implemented from the current year. Under this scheme school bags are given to all SC/ST girls studying in Std. V to VII in Government primary schools in the State. Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been spent and one lakh children are benefitted.

**d) Midday Meals Scheme:**

**Earlier Initiatives:** For the first time, the scheme of providing midday meals to school children was initiated in the State in 1963, with CARE assistance, to enhance the nutritional status, attendance and also their performance in schools. The State had also a State Energy Food Programme. In 1991-92, a scheme of providing a cash incentive of R.1 per child per day was introduced. But due to administrative hurdles, this had

to be discontinued. From 1993-94, the midday meal programme called 'AHARA' was introduced for all children studying in standard I to VI in Government Schools. This continued till August 14, 1995.

**Government of India Midday Meal Scheme:** Government of India have launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education " with effect from August 15, 1995 in 147 selected blocks covering 18 districts in the State. The coverage of beneficiaries in 39 lakhs. Government of India on their part are providing food grains (wheat or rice ) at the rate of 3 kg. per child per month and transportation charges at Rs. 25 per quintal to the districts. The beneficiaries are all children studying in classes I to V in recognised Government and aided schools in the State and only those children who have 80% attendance in any given month are entitled to receive the food grains. .

**Institutional Arrangements made for proper implementation of Midday Meal Scheme:** For effective implementation of this programme, Joint Director (midday meals) has been made the Nodal Officer. The food grains are distributed to parents of the school going children through fair price shops on production of a card issued by the Head Master.

Government of India have stated "within two years, hot cooked food has to be served to children, Cooking charges and the cost of construction of kitchen sheds will also be paid by the Central Government under poverty alleviation schemes". Keeping this in view, the State Government has, on a pilot basis, initiated the programme of serving cooked hot food in 13 blocks in the State. The state has provided a one time grant for purchase of utensils and an average monthly grant of Rs. 500 for purchase of fuel, vegetables, spices and other ingredients. The task of preparation and serving of food was entrusted to the Grama Panchayats. The State Government has spent Rs. 66.51 lakhs for this purpose.

The State Government sponsored Ahara food programme is also being implemented in the balance of 28 blocks and urban areas of all 175 blocks for the benefit of children studying in standard I to IV in Government Primary Schools. 14 lakh beneficiaries are benefited under the scheme at a total cost of Rs. 15 crores.

### **C) SCHEMES TO PROMOTE UNIVERSAL ATTAINMENT**

To ensure that enrolled children attain the expected learning competencies prescribed for that stage, the following schemes are being implemented :

**a) Supply of Equipment to schools:** 224 Government Kannada Model Primary Schools are identified to make them really model schools. They have been supplied with necessary equipment and furniture during the last three years. In addition every year 5000 Government Higher Primary Schools are being supplied with necessary teaching-learning equipment. The state has taken the advantage of the centrally sponsored scheme of Operation Black Board (OBB). Under the programme, equipment worth Rs. 38 Crores is being supplied to 9375 schools in the current year.

**b) Minimum Levels of Learning:** This programme has been under implementation in selected 2000 schools in the state. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure that all primary school children attain atleast 80% of the pre-determined level of competencies prescribed for that stage. This is extended to the four DPEP districts in the year. The following are the important activities under this scheme.

1. Development & Preparation of competency based text books-cum-work books for students;
2. Preparation of Hand Books for Teachers, Supervisors and Experts;
3. Preparation and Production of campaign materials like posters, mass media packages and audio-video packages;
4. Training programme for resource persons at the State Level and District Level;
5. Training for supervision at the fields for Block Level functionaries.

**c) Learning without Burden:** Realising that it is essential not only to reduce the mechanical load on many of the students but also to tackle the problem of non-comprehension in order to reduce the drop out rate, Government has initiated measures of lessening of the burden of children. To quote a few example, (i) supplementary non-detailed texts have been discontinued, (ii) pages in text books have been reduced, and (iii) the burden of home assignments has been reduced.

**d) Reducing Dropout Rate in Primary School Stage:** In the revised National Policy on Education 1992, Universalisation of Primary Education is accepted as the target to be achieved by 2000 AD.

#### **AIDED SCHOOLS**

Though Primary Education is the basic responsibility of the State Government, Private Managements are also playing a role in imparting primary education in the State. As on date there are 5056 private primary schools of which Aided Primary Schools are 2179 and the balance 2877 are Unaided institutions.

Uniform Grant-in-aid code for aided primary schools under private managements came into effect from 1st June 1969 as per G.O.No. ED 1 PGC 64 dated 18th October 1969.

As per the grant-in-aid code for the schools admitted for grants the following are the type of grants payable : (a) Maintenance grant, (b) Building grant

The components of maintenance grant of a school consists of salary grant of the approved staff and contingency grant. One hundred percent grant is paid towards the teachers' salaries. The contingency grant is 5% of the salary grant.

Eligibility conditions for admission to grants were changed from time to time depending upon the fiscal position of the State. Government, by an order, has stated that primary schools established on or after 1st June 1987 are considered as permanently unaided institutions.

Government in their order No. ED 207 PGC 92 dated 27-6-1992 have liberalised the conditions for starting primary schools [except in English medium] with effect from 1992-93. According to the said order no prior permission is required for private management to start I to IV classes in Kannada or the mother tongue medium of the child. But to start V standard prior permission of the Department is required.

Karnataka Education Act came into force from 1-6-1995. Draft Rules in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section(1) of section 145 of the Karnataka Education Act 1983 have also been published. In the said rules provisions to regulate admission, charging of fees etc. have been incorporated.

### **NATIONALISED TEXT BOOKS**

Up to 1959-60, books written by authors and published by private publishers were selected by the department and prescribed as text books in primary schools. In view of the uniformity of the syllabus in primary schools, the Government decided to nationalise the text books in a phased programme commencing from 1959-60. Since then the preparation of text books of primary schools were taken over by the State Government. The text books were prepared, published and supplied to students on no-profit-no-loss basis. The text books were supplied to book sellers and schools through the District Book Depots setup at the District Head quarters by the Department of Public Instruction.

The Directorate of Text Books which is incharge of the preparation of text books involves experts and experienced class room teachers. The manuscripts are given to private publishers on the basis of tenders. The rate of books and quality of paper used for printing is determined by the Department. Over 300 titles are annually brought out by the Department.

### **PROVIDING BASIC MINIMUM FURNITURE TO GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS :**

Many Government Primary Schools don't have proper furniture for students and teachers. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Operation Black Board' does not provide funds for providing furniture to schools. State Government out of its limited plan allocations is providing around Rs. 3 to 4 crores annually for this purpose. Though here and there, schools are supplied with some amount of furniture through community mobilisation, not all schools are covered under this programme. It is assumed that 20 percent of schools (8,000) are covered under State Programme and through Community mobilisation. Leaving a balance number of 32,000 schools (11,000 LPS and 21,000 HPS). For this purpose, it is proposed to provide a lumpsum grant at Rs.20,000 per LPS and Rs. 25,000 per HPS.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY**

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Educational Technology is implemented in the state since 1987-88. Under this scheme Radio-cum-Cassette players are distributed to all the primary schools in the State in a phased manner. Currently the 6th phase of implementation is in progress.

The total No. of RCCP sets distributed is 26080, and 10572 sets are being distributed during 1996-97. The total amount sanctioned so far is Rs. 765 Lakhs.

#### **CLASS PROJECT:**

The Centrally sponsored scheme of Computer Literacy in Secondary Schools is implemented in the State since the year 1984-85. About 130 secondary schools are covered under this scheme. The revised strategy of the "Class Project" is implemented in the state since 1995-96 covering 130 secondary schools and 25 junior colleges.

#### **INTEGRATED EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN**

The I.E.D. scheme in Karnataka was started in the year 1980-81 by the Social Welfare Department. In the year 1982 the scheme was revised and transferred to the Department of Public instruction.

The Department of Educational Research and Training has been entrusted with the task of implementing the scheme since 1983. Now a separate I.E.D. Cell in the DSERT has been looking after the scheme which is a Centrally sponsored Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide sufficient opportunity to the disabled children in joining the main stream of education in terms of social, mental and physical aspects.

The beneficiaries are provided with books and stationery articles, uniforms and equipments, reader allowance. Transport allowances, Escort allowance is being provided for those who are in need of it. At present, the scheme is being implemented through DSERT component and 27 Non-Governmental organisations.

#### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS**

The scheme has been formulated to improve the quality of Science Education in schools and promote scientific temper in children. It is proposed to achieve these objectives by strengthening laboratory and Library facilities in schools, improving of teacher motivation and competencies. It has started in the year 1987-88.

This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% assistance to the State Government. The assistance is conditional on the States undertaking the responsibility for maintenance of laboratories and libraries.

The major components of the scheme are :-

- 1) Provision of Science kits to Upper Primary schools
- 2) Upgradation and Strengthening of Science Laboratories in Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.
- 3) Library assistance to Secondary and High Secondary schools
- 4) Setting up of District Resource Centers for Science Education for Teacher's Training and development of Instructional materials.
- 5) Training of Science and Mathematics Teachers.

**1) SCIENCE EQUIPMENTS :** For the upgradation of science laboratories in Government and aided High schools, the Central Government has released funds under C.S.S. scheme. In phase I Rs. 2,62,80,000-00 was sanctioned for 21 districts, total 1402 schools were provided with Laboratory equipments. Under the III phase, Rs. 86,77,700-00 was sanctioned for Lab. equipments for 3 districts in Bangalore Rural, Raichur, and Bijapur, total 432 schools were provided with Lab equipments.

Under IV and V phase, Rs 2,78,50,000-00 was sanctioned for 7 Districts, i.e., Kolar, Tumkur, Bellary, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada and Mysore. Totally 1164 schools have been provided with Science Lab. equipments.

**2) SCIENCE LIBRARY BOOKS :** For the improvement of Science Education in High Schools and Senior Secondary schools, funds were released under C.S.S. scheme as follows :-

I Phase	1,97,10,000.00
II Phase	58,80,000.00
IV and V phase	1,80,30,000.00

Out of the above funds, under Phase I, 21 Districts were selected and provided Science books to 1,335 schools. Under Phase III, 3 Districts, i.e. Bangalore Rural, Bijapur and Raichur were selected and 392 schools were provided with Science books. Under phases IV and V, 7 districts, i.e., D.K. Belgaum, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Bellary and Gulbarga were selected and 1242 schools were provided with science library books.

**3) TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR TEACHERS IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS :** For conducting Training programme in Science and Mathematics to Higher Primary schools and High school teachers, funds were realised as detailed below :-

I Phase	44,000.00
II Phase	10,62,660.00
III Phase	3,48,900.00
IV and V Phase	14,14,400.00

Out of the above funds, the training programmes were conducted as detailed below :-

1. I, II and III Phase - 333 training programme was conducted for H.P.S. teachers and 31 Trg. Prog. was conducted for H.S. Teachers.
2. IV and V Phase - 209 Training Programmes were conducted for HPS Teachers and 24 Trg Prog. were conducted for HS Teachers

## **RESIDENTIAL AND ASHRAM SCHOOLS**

88 Residential schools and 74 Ashram schools benefitting 4725 scheduled caste and 4200 scheduled tribe children of primary classes are being maintained by the department. Education from I std to IV std is provided in these schools. Upgradation of these schools upto standard VII is taken up in a phased manner. A sum of Rs. 100 P.M. per child to meet the boarding expenses and Rs. 50 per annum for books and dresses per child is sanctioned.

A sum of Rs. 351.15 lakhs is provided for maintaining 162 Ashram/Residential schools during 1992-93 for the benefit of 8925 scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students. Upto the end of January 1993 Rs. 192.29 lakhs is spent. Besides this Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for starting 5 new ashrama schools and Rs 2 lakhs is provided for supply of teaching aid and play materials.

## **PRE-MATRIC HOSTELS**

The department is maintaining 744 pre-matric hostels providing boarding and lodging facilities to scheduled caste/tribe students from 5th to 10th standard. A sum of Rs.1366.75 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1992-93 for the benefit of 40129 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. About Rs. 101 lakhs is providing other amenities to hostels.

The inmates of these hostels are provided with books stationery dresses and other requisites, in addition to meeting the boarding expenditure at Rs.250/- P.m. per boarder. 42 new hostels are proposed to be started during this year. Upto the end of January 1993 Rs. 830.87 lakhs have been spent.

## **GRANT-IN-AID TO PRE-MATRIC HOSTELS**

Apart from Government pre-matric hostels, voluntary agencies are also encouraged to run hostels for students by sanctioning grant-in-aid. The Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribe students in these hostels are also sanctioned boarding charges at Rs.250. P.M. per boarder on par with those in Government hostels. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 178/- lakhs is provided for this scheme and upto the end of January '93 Rs. 53.25 lakhs have been spent and the balance amount will be spent during the coming months.

## **PROVIDING LIBRARY TO PRE AND POST -MATRIC HOSTELS:**

Library facility is extended to hostels to inculcate reading habit among hostel inmates for which Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93.

a) Pre-matric Scholarships : Pre-matric scholarships are sanctioned to scheduled caste/ scheduled tribe students who are day scholars, who are studying from 5th to 10th standards. Rs. 75 per annum per student for those who are studying in 5th to 7th standards and Rs. 100 per annum per student for those who are studying in 8th to 10th standards, are given as scholarships. A sum of Rs. 364.49 lakhs is provided during the year 1992-93 and Rs.249.24 lakhs has been spent upto end of January '93 benefitting 2,50,000 students.

b) Merit Scholarships . In order to encourage Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe students to fare well in public examinations and to create spirit of healthy competition among students Merit scholarships are being awarded to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe pre-matric students upto standard IX , who score more than 60 percent marks in annual examinations. Those scholarships are awarded at Rs.75.00 per annum to those students studying in 5th to 7th standard, Rs. 100.00 per annum for those who are studying in 8th to 10th standards. The boarders and the day scholars who receive normal pre-matric scholarships are also eligible to receive this scholarship. A sum of Rs.41.87 lakhs is provided for award of merit scholarships to scheduled caste/tribe students during 1992-93 to benefit 45,000 students. Upto the end of January '93 a sum of Rs.27.22 lakhs has been spent benefiting 29,000 students.

Pre-matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation : Under the centrally sponsored scheme, the children of those engaged in unclean occupation like flaying tanning, scavenging etc., are sanctioned scholarship and they are also admitted to the government hostels with a view to providing education

The following are the details of scholarships :

Day Scholars :

Class I to V	- Rs. 25.00 per month for ten months
Class VI to VIII	- Rs. 40.00 per month for ten months
Class IX to X	- Rs. 50.00 per month for ten months.

Hostellers :

Class III to VIII	- Rs. 200 per month for 10 months
Class IX to X	- Rs. 250 per month for 10 months.

A sum of Rs. 10.06 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1992-93 to benefit 524 students. A sum of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been spent benefiting 251 students upto the end of January k1993.

Admission of Scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students to Ramakrishna Ashram: Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe meritorious students are admitted to institutions like Ramakrishna Ashram to provide better education. A sum of Rs. 8005 is sanctioned to each student to meet the boarding and other expenses.

A sum of Rs.4.05 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1992-93. A total of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is spent for 24 students. This scheme was started in the year 1988-89. So far 109 students have been benefitted.

(g) number of primary teachers employed qualification and salary

#### **Recruitment of Primary School Teachers**

As part of Government's policy to provide one teacher to every class by 2000 AD Government have sanctioned 5000 additional teachers posts every year from 1993-94 to 1996-97.



During 1994-95, 15,232 teachers have been recruited. During 1995-96, 8725 teachers have been recruited. During 1996-97 recruitment process is almost complete to recruit 18650 Primary school teachers.

### **QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS**

Up to 1958-59 the qualification required for appointment as Primary School teachers was a pass in the Middle School examination or a pass in Karnataka Lower Secondary examinations. In 1958-59, a pass in the SSLC examination was made the minimum qualification for admission to Teacher Certificate Higher (TCH) and also for appointment of Primary school teachers.

At present a pass in PUC plus a pass in TCH examination is fixed as minimum qualification required for appointment as primary school teachers. In order to attract talented persons to education, and to have better quality of teachers, Centralised Admission System is introduced for admissions to Teacher Training Institutes (TTIs) based on merit. 50 percent of the seats in TTIs and 50 percent of teachers posts in recruitment are reserved for women.

### **SCALES OF PAY**

The pay scales of primary school teachers are revised from time to time.

#### **Pay scale prior to 1957 :**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Trained Teachers   | Rs. 30-1 1/2 - 45-55 |
| 2. Untrained Teachers | Rs. 25-1-30-45       |
| 3. Under graduates    | Rs. 40-2-50 EB 3-80  |

**Pay scale after 1957 :**

	1957	1960	1970	1996
SSLC trained	50-100	80-150	120-240	1130-2100
SSLC untrained	50-100	80-150	100-220	1040-1900

**DISTRICTWISE TEACHING POSTS SANCTIONED AND TEACHERS IN POSITION**

Sl. No.	District	Area	Primary Schools		Upper Primary Schools	
			Sanctioned Posts	Teachers in Position	Sanctioned Posts	Teachers in Position
2	Bangalore Rural	Rural	2453	2023	2664	2257
		Urban	227	203	977	925
		Total	2680	2226	3641	3182
4	Bellary	Rural	1264	1159	2500	2290
		Urban	178	187	1812	1761
		Total	1442	1346	4312	4051
5	Bidar	Rural	776	723	2455	2381
		Urban	39	42	1308	1324
		Total	815	765	3763	3705
6	Bijapur	Rural	2057	1891	4588	4282
		Urban	320	326	2367	2369
		Total	2377	2217	6955	6651
11	Gulbarga	Rural	2408	2202	3160	2670
		Urban	393	327	2499	2303
		Total	2801	2529	5659	4973
16	Mysore	Rural	2940	2668	3207	2971
		Urban	443	473	2586	2907
		Total	3383	3141	5793	5878

		Backlog in no. of teachers
<b>Bangalore</b>	Rural	430
	Urban	24
	Total	454
<b>Bellary</b>	Rural	105
	Urban	-9
	Total	96
<b>Bidar</b>	Rural	53
	Urban	-3
	Total	50
<b>Bijapur</b>	Rural	166
	Urban	-6
	Total	160
<b>Gulbarga</b>	Rural	206
	Urban	66
	Total	272
<b>Mysore</b>	Rural	272
	Urban	-30
	Total	242

'-' sign means that sanctioned posts do not exist, but ad hac teachers have been recruited and posted

(f) primary school expenditures disaggregated by item, i.e., teachers salaries, textbooks, equipment, teaching learning materials, etc.

This Term Of Reference has to be looked at together with the physical numbers available about the six districts. The analysis of the disaggregated expenditures is given later in the report district-wise. The heads teachers salaries, incentives and learning materials are recurrent expenditures which have been aggregated to get at per capita figure. The data in some cases are very thin. The expenditure figures towards learning materials and incentives are sometimes not available in its entirety. What we reproduce below are exhaustive in that the tables give all the data we have in a compiled fashion from the raw data collected. One of the problems faced for the data in the aggregate is that in some cases of centrally sponsored schemes like OBB the expenses have not yet been transferred to non-plan heads. So such expenses like salaries are not shown in non-plan heads, but remain in the plan allocations. Secondly in some cases the annual auditing for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 were not yet completed hence, the non-plan heads comprising of salaries in some departments were not given as not available. Hence the aggregate in either of these cases showed a skewed figure.

The following tables give the general features as they exist in the districts today. The data used here are as given by the concerned government departments, and true as on 6th November 1996.

**DISTRICTWISE PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SCHOOLS**

Sl. No.		Type of School											
		Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2	Bangalore Rural	36.94	42.51	37.45	64.60	48.84	60.02	34.31	38.74	35.61	44.39	44.01	44.18
4	Bellary	45.77	47.03	45.95	70.45	52.97	62.85	22.19	31.77	25.97	36.28	46.88	43.06
5	Bidar	64.86	48.57	63.96	67.44	45.38	59.56	24.85	23.78	24.43	29.40	35.15	33.36
6	Bijapur	46.79	45.06	46.54	66.12	51.87	61.04	20.62	28.82	23.89	32.58	43.55	38.50
11	Gulbarga	50.33	51.98	50.54	67.68	53.85	61.27	24.27	30.04	27.11	32.31	31.75	31.93
16	Mysore	43.30	42.97	43.25	38.92	48.25	58.70	29.54	37.83	33.17	41.86	53.11	50.24

**Coefficient of Variation :**      17.85 for rural;                      7.10 for urban;                      17.06 for total

The ratios given in this table are district-wise pupil-teacher ratio in different categories of schools. It is seen for primary schools that Bangalore rural shows a better ratio as compared to all the other districts. Mysore, Bellary and Bijapur are in the range of 40%. Gulbarga and Bidar come last in that order. One thing that comes as a surprise is that there are more variations among districts in the rural areas as compared to urban areas, which is constantly around 40-47. However the total numbers change accordingly. The number seems to aggravate for the upper primary schools. The secondary and higher secondary schools however have a better number to show in terms of the ratio. The discrepancy for upper primary schools maybe due to the fact that there is still a large number of schools which have the same teachers teaching in both primary and upper primary classes, and in this study as per practice those teachers who share classes between primary and upper primary are included under primary classes.

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO AREA AND TYPE

Sl. No.	District	Area	Primary				Upper Primary			
			Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total
2	Bangalore(R)	Rural	6	6	1349	1361	4	3	602	609
		Urban	5	6	65	76	14	11	85	110
		Total	11	12	1414	1437	18	14	687	719
4	Bellary	Rural	3	1	629	633	11	8	477	496
		Urban	4	5	56	65	5	8	172	185
		Total	7	6	685	698	16	16	649	681
5	Bidar	Rural	6	6	384	396	3	7	392	402
		Urban	2	2	8	12	3	6	113	122
		Total	8	8	392	408	6	13	505	524
6	Bijapur	Rural	59	80	880	1019	157	66	748	971
		Urban	9	8	94	111	51	50	135	236
		Total	68	88	974	1130	208	116	883	1207
11	Gulbarga	Rural	8	8	1202	1218	10	5	506	521
		Urban	2	6	96	104	4	10	229	243
		Total	10	14	1298	1322	14	15	735	764
16	Mysore	Rural	20	14	1424	1458	12	9	661	682
		Urban	12	4	126	142	23	28	268	319
		Total	32	18	1550	1600	35	37	929	1001

This table shows that exclusive schools for either boys or girls are very few in Bangalore rural, Bellary, Bidar and Gulbarga. The numbers in Bijapur and Mysore are larger, the former having the most. In fact Bijapur can boast of having the most number of schools exclusively for girls only. The scenario is comparable for upper primary also in these districts. For a total number of primary schools including co-ed, Mysore has the most number of schools of 1600, all other districts rank below it, Bangalore rural has 1437, Gulbarga comes next with 1322, Bijapur with 1130, Bellary with 698 and Bidar with lowest of 408. But in the case of upper primary schools, Bijapur stands first among all the other districts. This seems to be the case because according to an old method of functioning, upper primary schools in this district were separate from primary schools. So in some districts the total number of upper primary schools are greater in number as compared to primary schools. Only in recent times has it been that primary schools have a continued education into upper primary.

DISTRICTWISE SCHOOLS MANAGED BY GOVT. AGENCIES

Sl. No.	District	Category of Schools	State Govt.	Schools managed by Central Govt. Agencies			Total
				Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	Other Agencies	
2	Bangalore(R)	Primary	1411	10	0	1	1422
		Upper Primary	642	4	0	0	646
		Secondary	56	0	0	0	56
		Higher Secondary	20	1	0	0	21
		Total	2129	15	0	1	2145
4	Bellary	Primary	669	9	0	0	678
		Upper Primary	572	11	0	0	583
		Secondary	53	0	0	0	53
		Higher Secondary	26	0	2	0	28
		Total	1320	20	2	0	1342
5	Bidar	Primary	399	1	1	0	401
		Upper Primary	349	3	1	0	353
		Secondary	67	1	0	2	70
		Higher Secondary	17	1	1	0	19
		Total	832	6	3	2	843
6	Bijapur	Primary	948	2	1	0	951
		Upper Primary	1087	5	0	0	1092
		Secondary	55	0	0	0	55
		Higher Secondary	18	0	0	0	18
		Total	2108	7	1	0	2116
11	Gulbarga	Primary	1183	10	0	2	1195
		Upper Primary	581	4	0	1	586
		Secondary	129	1	0	1	131
		Higher Secondary	43	0	0	0	43
		Total	1936	15	0	4	1955
16	Mysore	Primary	1541	1	0	0	1542
		Upper Primary	775	0	0	0	775
		Secondary	98	0	0	0	98
		Higher Secondary	35	1	0	0	36
		Total	2449	2	0	0	2451

This table clearly brings to fore the point that education remains very much a state-oriented subject. Almost all districts show the most number of schools to be run by state government. Other schools managed by central government agencies are either negligible or just do not exist. It seems that the navodaya style of teaching is trying to be encouraged and further pursued by the government. Hence most districts have navodaya schools.

DISTRICTWISE SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUILDIN IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

School Category : Primary

Sl. No.	District	Area	Type of Building						Total
			Pucca	Partly Pucca	Kachcha	Thatched Huts	Tents	Open Space	
2	Bangalore(R)	Rural	1021	24	308	7	1	0	1361
		Urban	57	4	14	1	0	0	76
		Total	1078	28	322	8	1	0	1437
4	Bellary	Rural	517	22	91	3	0	0	633
		Urban	51	3	9	1	1	0	65
		Total	568	25	100	4	1	0	698
5	Bidar	Rural	340	24	19	11	2	0	396
		Urban	10	1	1	0	0	0	12
		Total	350	25	20	11	2	0	408
6	Bijapur	Rural	747	91	139	42	0	0	1019
		Urban	71	10	20	10	0	0	111
		Total	818	101	159	52	0	0	1130
11	Gulbarga	Rural	958	81	118	50	11	0	1218
		Urban	71	9	17	6	1	0	104
		Total	1029	90	135	56	12	0	1322
16	Mysore	Rural	1398	16	39	5	0	0	1458
		Urban	109	19	11	2	1	0	142
		Total	1507	35	50	7	1	0	1600

It is to the credit of the state government that none of the schools in primary, upper primary and secondary are run in open spaces, all have buildings which are either pucca, partly pucca or kachcha, though of course the majority are pucca.

**DISTRICTWISE SCHOOLS HAVING INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DISABLED CHILDREN**

Sl. No.	District	Area	Schools having Integrated Educational Programme					
			Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary & Higher Secondary	
			Govt. & Local Body	Pvt. Aided & Pvt. Unaided	Govt. & Local Body	Pvt. Aided & Pvt. Unaided	Govt. & Local Body	Pvt. Aided & Pvt. Unaided
2	Bangalore Rural	Rural	1	3	0	7	0	3
		Urban	0	2	0	12	0	1
		Total	1	5	0	19	0	4
4	Bellary	Rural	0	0	0	3	0	2
		Urban	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	4	0	2
5	Bidar	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bijapur	Rural	0	26	0	88	0	1
		Urban	0	2	0	6	0	1
		Total	0	28	0	94	0	2
11	Gulbarga	Rural	0	4	0	1	0	0
		Urban	0	1	0	3	0	2
		Total	0	5	0	4	0	2
16	Mysore	Rural	1	9	0	17	0	2
		Urban	0	1	0	10	0	1
		Total	1	10	0	27	0	3

The IED programme is conducted under the aegis of DSERT. It is seen that Bidar has no schools having IED programs. In most other districts there are more private aided and private unaided schools than government or local body schools.

Two tables for each district are given. One, giving the recurrent expenditures and two, the schemes available in each district. The expenditures are taken at current prices as given by the records and not adjusted for inflation.



## Districtwise Analysis

Year	Bangalore(₹)	Bijapur	Bellary	Mysore	Bidar	Gulbarga
1990-91	8.61	13.21	34.55	18.01	0.00	15.76
1991-92	7.39	12.24	29.72	16.41	54.68	14.36
1992-93	6.26	11.58	24.60	15.26	48.26	12.50
1993-94	5.35	10.79	23.79	13.17	42.22	10.94
1994-95	4.37	9.30	24.21	11.77	39.30	8.27
1995-96	3.80	8.44	19.45	12.70	32.63	8.39
1996-97	3.22	0.00	30.10	14.02	27.87	8.08

This table is a crude estimate, in that the census figure is a straight line trend taking the growth rate at 1.6% for both the age group (5-9) and the same growth rate as applicable to all the districts. Hence the figures implicitly show a decline in enrollment over the years even as the corresponding population is rising. This should hold good in a case where female drop-outs are more after a certain stage of schooling. This table has been put here for a general feel about the environment in which the expenses are being incurred year after year.

1. **Bangalore:** Bangalore rural is a district which is unique that the district was formed only in 1986. The expenses under DDPI has been mostly covered under the state and central heads. The central has under its head the OBB scheme, which is still under plan and not shifted to non-plan. There has been a steady rise in the expenses however varyingly. Most construction activity has taken place under the central scheme of OBB. Under the DSERT programmes, various expenses that were cleared and allotted under the district head have not fully been utilised.

It is seen in this district that the enrolment figures are far below the total census of children in (5-9 years) age group.

Under DDPI, the recurrent expenditures per child enrolled has risen in the period 1990-91 to 1995-96 (see Table D1A). Correspondingly however when population census is considered, the actual expenses incurred per child show a drop from Rs.33 per annum in 1990-91 to Rs.31 in 1995-96.

Under BCM, the per capita expenditures for enrolled statistics shows a rise, but the per capita figures for population are constant and have not risen at all (Table D1A). This is true in the case of disabled

welfare, social welfare and DSERT also. In case of women and child development the per capita figures are dropping in both cases (Table D1B).

Coming to schemes, in the department of adult education no expenses have been seen in the years 1992-93 to 1995-96 under the RFLP scheme. The other scheme of vyaskarasikshane shows a very small growth in the corresponding years. This because in recent times, RFLP scheme is slowly being dismantled. The other active scheme under this department which has also shown a small steady rise is the Jana sikshana nilaya scheme (Table D1C).

In the department of WCD, the schemes seem to be spending lesser every year as shown from the period 1990-91 to 1995-96 (Table D1D).

**2. Bellary:** Generally the data provided under this district is more comprehensive. Education has been taken seriously and the expenditures towards this head has been steadily rising. Much of the construction activity has been under district plans taken up for the region.

In the Department of Social welfare, there are recurrent expenditures under all the heads. Also the per capita expenditures are rising quite fast, especially so after 1993-94. The same is true in the department of disabled welfare also (Table D2A). However in the department of WCD, the figures show a drop in the expenditures (Table D2B).

Under schemes, the departments of DW, and SW show a rise in per capita expenditures for enrolled (Table D2C).

**3. Bidar:** Under CPI, the per capita expenditures have shown a steady rise with a drop in the recent year of 1996-97. There have been a continuous expenditure for incentives in this department for this district. However the per capita figures for population has been anything but steady over the same period.

In case of DSW the figures are fluctuating between as low as in 1996-97 to a high of 7.65 in 1995-96. No expenses have been shown either for incentives or learning materials in this department for this district. The same holds good for the per capita population figures also (see Table D3A).

Among all our districts, Bidar is one district which has shown statistics for schemes under all the departments. The department of Adult education has shown a fall in the RFLP scheme as predictable. Corresponding there is an increase in the vyasakarasikshane scheme, though not

substantially (Table D3B). The incentive schemes (scholarships) coming under CPI and DDPI show a small steady rise (Table D3C). Both in the DSW (free food) and DW however they are fluctuating in the period 1990-91 to 1996-97. However there is a sudden increase in 1994-95 in both the departments (Table D3D). In the WCD (Table D3E) the various schemes for free food, scholarships for girl attendance and streesewa schemes show a very fluctuating picture.

4. **Bijapur:** The DDPI of Bijapur shows an expenditure towards learning materials over the period 1990-91 to 1995-96 unlike other districts. Also these figures are quite substantial for both percapita enrolled and per capita population figures. Correspondingly for schemes in this department they are fluctuating widely between as low as 0.28 in 1995-96 to 1.85 in 1992-93. However the schemes in the others show a small rise (Table D4A, D4C).

In this district, the Department of Adult education has stopped RFLP schemes from 1990 itself, hence there is no corresponding expenses shown. The other scheme of jana sikshana nilaya is present though with marginal variations (Table D4B).

5. **Gulbarga:** In DDPI, a very small amount has been set apart for incentives, however in the last two years of 1995-96 and 1996-97 nothing has gone towards incentives. The per capita expenses for enrolled also show varying figures. It has fallen in the recent year 1996-97. The same is true in the per capita population figures also. They fluctuate quite rapidly between the years (Table D5A).

Coming to schemes, the vyasakarashikshane scheme under adult education shows a steady decline from 1990-91. The same is true for incentive schemes falling under DDPI (Table D5B). DSW has expenditures shown for only from 1993-94 for four years. They are varying in nature. In WCD the incentive schemes expenses are falling (Table D5C).

6. **Mysore:** Here also a steady portion of expenses has been shown towards incentives in CPI under recurrent expenditures. The per capita for enrolled shows a substantial amount being spent between the years 1992-93 to 1995-96. Corresponding figures for per capita population figures shows a steady figure in 200s over the period 1990-91 to 1995-96 (Table D6A). Under DDPI the figures for both percapitas are fluctuating. Under DSW also the per capita figures show only a slight increase over the period from 1993-94 (Table D6B).

Under the schemes, a small rise is seen in BCM and DSW over the years (Table D6C). However the corresponding figures for CPI and Adult education are fluctuating in extremes (Table D6D).

## Conclusions

This study has been conducted with data supplied to us by the concerned government officials. The cooperation has been excellent. We regret that there are data gaps that have made firm conclusions on many matters rather difficult. But some tentative conclusions can be drawn, which may be further tested in later studies. The conclusions which follow have been made in this spirit.

The data as available show that all the eight departments are actively involved in disbursing funds for the promotion of primary education in schools. However an inter-departmental comparison about the flow of funds to the various schemes in a single school cannot be measured. This is not possible even at a macro level. At the district level it is even more complicated since the data are insufficient and also because information for the same departments for all the districts is not available. An attempt at trying to bring some uniformity in coding has been taken up through the computerisation process taken up from 1992-93. Data before this period is naturally at great variance from the data after this year.

For example, a SC/ST girl is eligible for different incentive schemes coming under different departments, like the girls attendance scholarship from DWCD, the scholarships for SC/ST from DSW. Now how this works in the field is not very clear. Are the various schemes finally reaching the beneficiaries? An indepth field-study is required for this.

The per capita study attempted here is preliminary in nature. The figures are not adjusted for inflation. They however show that the figures are quite an eye-opener. The funds are very meagre even when there are schemes which are overlapping in nature and separate funds are disbursed from different departments. The total amount spent towards a particular target group is quite insufficient.

Most expenses as of now studied at the macro level show that there is much more being spent on only salaries which are being paid under non-plan expenditures. This would show that most are only maintenance expenditures and there are no really planned expenditures. Also as is the practice if the salaries are being made out of plan in the first year under a scheme, it immediately is transferred to under the non-plan from the ensuing year. Hence more information about the various

schemes running in any given year is to be mentioned for further analysis. But the data does not provide this information.

One fact stands out clearly. Karnataka has been protecting its expenditures in the education sector<sup>6</sup>. Further, it seems clear that there has been no cut in these expenditures after the implementation of the new economic policy in 1991<sup>7</sup>. Since this was a commonly expressed fear, it is necessary to state here that Karnataka has not been guilty in this regard. But it is also clear that these expenditures are mainly for salaries and routine maintenance. Further inputs for quality improvement would appear to be essential.

it is however not possible to make any comment on whether these expenditures are sufficient for the task of universal primary education in the State<sup>8</sup>. We have no norms to go by. This therefore is a matter that needs to be separately investigated.

It is also not possible to say whether the expenditure has been efficiently undertaken. Has the state got the best return for every rupee it has spent on primary education? We are not able in this study to answer this very important question.

Thus, the fact that Karnataka has been protecting its expenditures on education may be appreciated, but we cannot read very much into this fact in the absence of further evidence.

We may however venture to remark that, if the DPEP would at some point like answers to such questions, then it is essential, as a first step, to tone up the data collection system. We have found it difficult to conduct satisfactory district level analysis, even with the full co-operation of all concerned. For an effective monitoring over the year, information at higher levels of disaggregation will be essential. To us, the relevant unit seems to be the school. For financial purposes, it may be the office of the Zilla Panchayat. But this is a matter that may benefit from deeper thinking.

---

<sup>6</sup> This is borne out by the estimates in a major study by V.K.Ramachandran, Vikas Rawal and Madhura Swaminathan, "Investment Gaps in Primary Education: A Statewise Study" in Economic and Political Weekly, January 4-11, 1997. This study came to our notice after the first draft of this report was written. These authors estimate that, on a base of 100 in 1991-92, Karnataka increased its expenditure to 115 in 1992-93 and 118 in 1993-94. This is a very careful and exhaustive study.

<sup>7</sup> The budget allocations for 1997-98 have not been taken into account.

<sup>8</sup> The study by Ramachandran et al referred to above estimates the yearly expenditure required in Karnataka at Rs 15545 million for the next five years for universal schooling of children in the age cohort 6-11. This means that the investment/SDP ratio has to rise to 4% from the existing 2.4%— an increase of 1.6% of SDP is required if we accept the estimates in this study.

In conclusion, we emphasise the importance of setting up a Primary Education Information System in the Office of the State Programme Director of DPEP as soon as possible. The work we have done provides very useful insights into what has to be done. But it is no more than a starting point. Much remains to be done; and to be done soon.

## **TABLES**

**&**

## **GRAPHS**

**Note: the tables and graphs have corresponding numbers from the text where they are referred to, eg. d1a under tables gives the data on BCM expenditures for Bangalore(R) district, corresponding d1a gives the graph.  
the codes are as follows:**

**d1= Bangalore(R)**

**d2= Bellary**

**d3= Bidar**

**d4= Bijapur**

**d5= Gulbarga**

**d6= Mysore**

## BANGALORE

Table : d.1.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DSERT	1986-87	12.94	0.00		12.94		
	1987-88	10.78	0.00		10.78		
	1988-89	15.22	0.00		15.22		
	1989-90	20.03	0.00		20.03		
	1990-91	21.04	0.00		21.04	8.96	0.77
	1991-92	22.83	0.00		22.83	9.76	0.72
	1992-93	24.67	0.00		24.67	10.72	0.67
	1993-94	23.32	0.00		23.32	10.21	0.55
	1994-95	25.78	624.83		650.61	300.51	13.13
	1995-96	27.64	209.52		237.16	108.36	4.12

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.1.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DSW	1986-87	0.00			0.00		
	1987-88	0.00			0.00		
	1988-89	1.97			1.97		
	1989-90	3.71			3.71		
	1990-91	7.16			7.16	3.05	0.26
	1991-92	8.76			8.76	3.74	0.28
	1992-93	2.63			2.63	1.14	0.07
	1993-94	28.80			28.80	12.61	0.67
	1994-95	32.97			32.97	15.22	0.67
	1995-96	19.37			19.37	8.85	0.34
	1996-97	1.13			1.13	0.53	0.02

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.1.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
WCD	1985-86		1.33		1.33		
	1986-87		1.82		1.82		
	1987-88		1.60		1.60		
	1988-89		1.27		1.27		
	1989-90		1.35		1.35		
	1990-91		0.92		0.92	0.39	0.03
	1991-92		1.03		1.03	0.44	0.03
	1992-93		0.88		0.88	0.38	0.02
	1993-94		0.77		0.77	0.34	0.02
	1994-95		0.60		0.60	0.27	0.01
	1995-96		0.44		0.44	0.20	0.01
	1996-97		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure



# BANGALORE

Table : d.1.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
BCM	1985-86	0.66			0.66		
	1986-87	0.66			0.66		
	1987-88	0.92			0.92		
	1988-89	1.00			1.00		
	1989-90	1.25			1.25		
	1990-91	1.35			1.35	0.58	0.05
	1991-92	1.55			1.55	0.66	0.05
	1992-93	1.75			1.75	0.76	0.05
	1993-94	2.15			2.15	0.94	0.05
	1994-95	3.00			3.00	1.38	0.06
	1995-96	3.29			3.29	1.50	0.06

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.1.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DDPI	1986-87	553.26			553.26		
	1987-88	654.44			654.44		
	1988-89	712.90			712.90		
	1989-90	753.87			753.87		
	1990-91	924.16			924.16	393.77	33.89
	1991-92	942.13			942.13	402.59	29.75
	1992-93	1060.71			1060.71	460.88	28.85
	1993-94	1294.81			1294.81	566.80	30.34
	1994-95	1497.90			1497.90	691.41	30.23
	1995-96	1813.25			1813.25	828.51	31.52

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.1.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DW(Disabled)	1985-86	0.00			0.00		
	1986-87	0.00			0.00		
	1987-88	0.00			0.00		
	1988-89	0.00			0.00		
	1989-90	0.52			0.52		
	1990-91	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
	1991-92	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
	1992-93	5.53			5.53	2.40	0.15
	1993-94	6.22			6.22	2.72	0.15
	1994-95	8.42			8.42	3.89	0.17
	1995-96	9.68			9.68	4.42	0.17

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

## BANGALORE

Table : d.1.d

Department	Year	Expenditure
DSERT	1994-95	62483000
(Pustakalaya under Akshaya & Vidya Vikasa Scheme. Free Text Books)	1995-96	20952000

Table : d.1.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child Development	1985-86	133162.00		
(Scholarship for the handicapped)	1986-87	182200.00		
	1987-88	159500.00		
	1988-89	126800.00		
	1989-90	135054.00		
	1990-91	92250.00	0.39	234695
	1991-92	103000.00	0.44	234015
	1992-93	88000.00	0.38	230150
	1993-94	76750.00	0.34	228441
	1994-95	59500.00	0.27	216644
	1995-96	43500.00	0.20	218857
1996-97	0.00	0.00	215025	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

## BANGALORE

Table : d.1.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education	1985-86	705873.00		
RFLP	1986-87	890321.00		
	1987-88	701456.00		
	1988-89	910427.00		
	1989-90	778534.00		
	1990-91	974472.00	4.15	234695
	1991-92	782689.00	3.34	234015
	1992-93	0.00	0.00	230150
	1993-94	0.00	0.00	228441
	1994-95	0.00	0.00	216644
	1995-96	0.00	0.00	218857

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.1.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education	1985-86	496814.00		
Vyaskarasikshane	1986-87	448914.00		
	1987-88	460600.00		
	1988-89	497704.00		
	1989-90	217279.00		
	1990-91	220642.00	0.94	234695
	1991-92	224222.00	0.96	234015
	1992-93	383030.00	1.66	230150
	1993-94	357849.00	1.57	228441
	1994-95	321587.00	1.48	216644
	1995-96	403527.00	1.84	218857

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.1.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education	1985-86	0.00		
Janasikshana Nilaya	1986-87	0.00		
	1987-88	0.00		
	1988-89	253600.00		
	1989-90	235844.00		
	1990-91	261802.00	1.12	234695
	1991-92	279094.00	1.19	234015
	1992-93	311351.00	1.35	230150
	1993-94	364149.00	1.59	228441
	1994-95	321587.00	1.48	216644
	1995-96	373001.00	1.70	218857

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

## BELLARY

Table : d.2.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DW(Disabled)	1985-86		4.20		4.20		
	1986-87		3.43		3.43		
	1987-88		8.54		8.54		
	1988-89		14.98		14.98		
	1989-90		6.35		6.35		
	1990-91		17.20		17.20	9.03	1.83
	1991-92		19.85		19.85	9.69	1.82
	1992-93		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
	1993-94		10.16		10.16	4.18	0.69
	1994-95		36.99		36.99	15.19	2.16
	1995-96		39.87		39.87	15.54	2.01

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

## BELLARY

Table : d.2.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DSW	1986-87	0.64	0.65	0.01	1.30		
	1987-88	1.10	0.79	0.04	1.93		
	1988-89	1.65	0.97	0.05	2.67		
	1989-90	2.28	1.36	0.05	3.69		
	1990-91	2.24	1.79	0.07	4.10	2.15	0.44
	1991-92	2.54	1.80	0.07	4.41	2.15	0.40
	1992-93	3.02	2.07	0.08	5.17	2.30	0.41
	1993-94	3.36	36.02	0.08	39.46	16.22	2.68
	1994-95	4.74	44.03	0.08	48.85	20.06	2.85
	1995-96	5.10	57.98	0.08	63.16	24.62	3.18
1996-97	2.44	23.06	0.08	25.58		1.11	

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.2.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
WCD	1985-86	0.90	0.00		0.90		
	1986-87	1.04	0.00		1.04		
	1987-88	1.24	0.00		1.24		
	1988-89	1.46	0.00		1.46		
	1989-90	1.38	0.00		1.38		
	1990-91	1.70	1.35		3.04	1.60	0.32
	1991-92	1.90	1.24		3.14	1.54	0.29
	1992-93	2.17	1.13		3.30	1.47	0.26
	1993-94	2.10	1.10		3.21	1.32	0.22
	1994-95	2.00	0.86		2.86	1.17	0.17
	1995-96	2.23	0.55		2.78	1.08	0.14
	1996-97	1.29	0.00		1.29		0.06

\*CE - Per Capita Expenditure

## BIDAR

Table : d.3.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
CPI	1987-88	115.40	0.00		115.40		
	1988-89	139.16	0.32		139.48		
	1989-90	198.62	0.48		199.10		
	1990-91	188.96	0.30		189.26	92.53	29.98
	1991-92	254.25	0.32		254.57	117.66	34.74
	1992-93	265.67	0.65		266.32	121.78	31.30
	1993-94	351.07	0.50		351.57	158.14	35.59
	1994-95	387.80	0.64		388.44	199.21	33.87
	1995-96	445.51	1.34		446.85	194.56	33.56
	1996-97	199.30	0.00		199.30	77.56	12.89

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DSW	1987-88	4.63			4.63		
	1988-89	6.06			6.06		
	1989-90	7.99			7.99		
	1990-91	7.56			7.56	3.70	1.20
	1991-92	6.81			6.81	3.15	0.93
	1992-93	5.57			5.57	2.55	0.65
	1993-94	7.55			7.55	3.40	0.76
	1994-95	6.25			6.25	3.21	0.54
	1995-96	17.57			17.57	7.65	1.32
	1996-97	1.40			1.40	0.54	0.09

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

## BELLARY

Table : d.2.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Disabled Welfare (Expenditure on the scheme for disabled)	1985-86	420000.00		
	1986-87	343147.00		
	1987-88	854106.00		
	1988-89	1498264.00		
	1989-90	634747.00		
	1990-91	1720489.00	9.03	190509
	1991-92	1985105.00	9.69	204834
	1992-93	0.00	0.00	225091
	1993-94	1016071.00	4.18	243349
	1994-95	3698774.00	15.19	243500
	1995-96	3986701.00	15.54	256590

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.2.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Social Welfare Scholarship	1985-86	0.00		
	1986-87	0.00		
	1987-88	0.00		
	1988-89	0.00		
	1989-90	0.00		
	1990-91	0.00	0.00	190509
	1991-92	0.00	0.00	204834
	1992-93	0.00	0.00	225091
	1993-94	3370000.00	13.85	243349
	1994-95	4130000.00	16.96	243500
	1995-96	5515000.00	21.49	256590
1996-97	2100000.00			

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

## BIDAR

Table : d.3.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
CPI (Govt. Schools Scholarships)	1987-88	0.00		
	1988-89	32000.00		
	1989-90	48000.00		
	1990-91	30000.00	0.15	204535
	1991-92	32000.00	0.15	216356
	1992-93	65000.00	0.30	218692
	1993-94	50000.00	0.22	222314
	1994-95	64000.00	0.33	194994
	1995-96	134000.00	0.58	229676
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	256965

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
DDPI (ovt. Schools Scholarships)	1987-88	0.00		
	1988-89	32000.00		
	1989-90	48000.00		
	1990-91	30000.00	0.15	204535
	1991-92	32000.00	0.15	216356
	1992-93	65000.00	0.30	218692
	1993-94	50000.00	0.22	222314
	1994-95	64000.00	0.33	194994
	1995-96	134000.00	0.58	229676
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	256965

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure



## BIDAR

Table : d.3.b

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education (RFLP)	1987-88	994000.00		
	1988-89	939000.00		
	1989-90	1341000.00		
	1990-91	1107000.00	5.41	204535
	1991-92	997000.00	4.61	216356
	1992-93	270000.00	1.23	218692
	1993-94	267000.00	1.20	222314
	1994-95	272000.00	1.39	194994
	1995-96	272000.00	1.18	229676
1996-97	42000.00	0.16	256965	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.b

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education (Vyaskarasikshane)	1987-88	644000.00		
	1988-89	841000.00		
	1989-90	835000.00		
	1990-91	761000.00	3.72	204535
	1991-92	167000.00	0.77	216356
	1992-93	366000.00	1.67	218692
	1993-94	600000.00	2.70	222314
	1994-95	640000.00	3.28	194994
	1995-96	676000.00	2.94	229676
1996-97	216000.00	0.84	256965	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

## BIDAR

Table : d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child	1992-93	124500.00	0.57	218692
Development	1993-94	2000000.00	9.00	222314
(Scholarships Girl Attendance)	1994-95	2522000.00	12.93	194994
	1995-96	2000000.00	8.71	229676
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	256965

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child	1985-86	75420.00		
Development	1986-87	69540.00		
(Streesewa Schemes)	1987-88	25000.00		
	1988-89	48920.00		
	1989-90	16081.00		
	1990-91	38120.00	0.19	204535
	1991-92	48240.00	0.22	216356
	1992-93	34000.00	0.16	218692
	1993-94	12000.00	0.05	222314
	1994-95	11682.00	0.06	194994
	1995-96	30000.00	0.13	229676

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child	1985-86	30395.00		
Development	1986-87	71930.00		
Remand Homes, Free Food	1987-88	43674.00		
	1988-89	35746.00		
	1989-90	40741.00		
	1990-91	43618.00	0.21	204535
	1991-92	68842.00	0.32	216356
	1992-93	24268.00	0.11	218692
	1993-94	52122.00	0.23	222314
	1994-95	56211.00	0.29	194994
	1995-96	73356.00	0.32	229676

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table :d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Social Welfare	1994-95	2915000.00	14.95	194994
(Incentive Schemes)	1995-96	2915000.00	12.69	229676
	1996-97	700000.00	2.72	256965

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

## BIDAR

Table : d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Disabled Welfare (Scholarships for handicapped)	1985-86	80000.00		
	1986-87	90000.00		
	1987-88	65000.00		
	1988-89	81000.00		
	1989-90	115000.00		
	1990-91	105000.00	0.51	204535
	1991-92	105000.00	0.49	216356
	1992-93	125000.00	0.57	218692
	1993-94	125000.00	0.56	222314
	1994-95	295000.00	1.51	194994
	1995-96	135000.00	0.59	229676
	1996-97	140000.00	0.54	256965

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Social Welfare (Free Food)	1987-88	58000.00		
	1988-89	47000.00		
	1989-90	43000.00		
	1990-91	27000.00	0.13	204535
	1991-92	419000.00	1.94	216356
	1992-93	736000.00	3.37	218692
	1993-94	977000.00	4.39	222314
	1994-95	1316000.00	6.75	194994
	1995-96	654000.00	2.85	229676
	1996-97	91000.00	0.35	256965

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.3.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child Development (Free Food)	1985-86	0.00		
	1986-87	106047.00		
	1987-88	150249.00		
	1988-89	179000.00		
	1989-90	171594.00		
	1990-91	189408.00	0.93	204535
	1991-92	255355.00	1.18	216356
	1992-93	191251.00	0.87	218692
	1993-94	206135.00	0.93	222314
	1994-95	232550.00	1.19	194994
1995-96	266924.00	1.16	229676	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

## BIJAPUR

Table : d.4.b

Department	Year	Expenditure
Dept. of Adult Education (RFLP)	1985-86	2832000.00
	1986-87	2786000.00
	1987-88	3320000.00
	1988-89	2669000.00
	1989-90	3125000.00

Table : d.4.b

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education (Jana Sikshana Nilaya)	1990-91	2840000.00	10.84	261898
	1991-92	1113000.00	4.02	277066
	1992-93	1121000.00	3.75	299195
	1993-94	1434000.00	4.78	299825
	1994-95	1428000.00	4.59	310978
	1995-96	1569000.00	4.03	389532
	1996-97	230000.00	0.46	499397

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.4.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
DDPI (Free Food, Scholarships)	1990-91	334000.00	1.28	261898
	1991-92	168000.00	0.61	277066
	1992-93	553000.00	1.85	299195
	1993-94	225000.00	0.75	299825
	1994-95	337000.00	1.08	310978
	1995-96	110000.00	0.28	389532

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.4.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
DDPI (Others)	1990-91	416000.00	1.59	261898
	1991-92	2013000.00	7.27	277066
	1992-93	2439000.00	8.15	299195
	1993-94	3185000.00	10.62	299825
	1994-95	3740000.00	12.03	310978
	1995-96	4529000.00	11.63	389532

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.4.c

Department	Year	Expenditure
Dept. of Social Welfare (Scholarships)	86-87 to	7522000
	96-97	

## BIJAPUR

Table : d.4.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DDPI	1990-91	2258.83	0.00	46.63	2305.46	880.29	159.90
	1991-92	2885.11	0.00	50.99	2936.10	1059.71	175.40
	1992-93	3083.49	0.00	10.98	3094.47	1034.27	159.23
	1993-94	3798.69	0.00	9.00	3807.69	1269.97	168.76
	1994-95	4027.29	0.00	25.59	4052.88	1303.27	154.71
	1995-96	5117.30	0.00	0.00	5117.30	1313.70	168.26

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

## GULBARGA

Table : d.5.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DDPI	1985-86	383.24	0.00		383.24		
	1986-87	0.00	0.00		0.00		
	1987-88	491.74	0.22		491.96		
	1988-89	643.40	0.00		643.40		
	1989-90	732.76	0.23		732.99		
	1990-91	836.40	0.23		836.63	257.08	64.45
	1991-92	948.06	0.32		948.38	291.83	62.93
	1992-93	1081.76	0.00		1081.76	346.40	61.82
	1993-94	1559.51	0.11		1559.62	444.76	76.77
	1994-95	1653.16	0.09		1653.25	399.05	70.10
	1995-96	1849.91	0.00		1849.91	478.77	67.56
	1996-97	1154.49	0.00		1154.49	166.28	36.32

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

## GULBARGA

Table : d.5.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Social Welfare (Scholarships)	1987-88	0.00		
	1988-89	0.00		
	1989-90	0.00		
	1990-91	0.00	0.00	325432
	1991-92	0.00	0.00	324976
	1992-93	0.00	0.00	312282
	1993-94	4400000.00	12.55	350665
	1994-95	5694000.00	13.74	414296
	1995-96	5263000.00	13.62	386391
1996-97	1711000.00	2.46	694299	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.5.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child Development (Bal Mandir)	1985-86	745509.00		
	1986-87	0.00		
	1987-88	411738.00		
	1988-89	322633.25		
	1989-90	300145.35		
	1990-91	189624.20	0.58	325432
	1991-92	332619.00	1.02	324976
	1992-93	441552.00	1.41	312282
	1993-94	467872.00	1.33	350665
	1994-95	354244.00	0.86	414296
1995-96	558383.00	1.45	386391	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.5.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Women & Child Development (Lower & Upper Primary Schools)	1985-86	78700.00		
	1986-87	136000.00		
	1987-88	132000.00		
	1988-89	184000.00		
	1989-90	193150.00		
	1990-91	200000.00	0.61	325432
	1991-92	200000.00	0.62	324976
	1992-93	180000.00	0.58	312282
	1993-94	190000.00	0.54	350665
1994-95	205000.00	0.49	414296	
1995-96	219000.00	0.57	386391	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

## GULBARGA

Table : d.5.b

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education (Vyaskarasikshane)	1985-86	1659000.00		
	1986-87	1643000.00		
	1987-88	1802000.00		
	1988-89	1840000.00		
	1989-90	2602000.00		
	1990-91	2145000.00	6.59	325432
	1991-92	1117000.00	3.44	324976
	1992-93	422000.00	1.35	312282
	1993-94	421000.00	1.20	350665
	1994-95	545000.00	1.32	414296
	1995-96	515000.00	1.33	386391
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	694299

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.5.b

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
DDPI (Incentive Schemes)	1985-86	0.00		
	1986-87	0.00		
	1987-88	22000.00		
	1988-89	0.00		
	1989-90	23000.00		
	1990-91	23000.00	0.07	325432
	1991-92	32000.00	0.10	324976
	1992-93	0.00	0.00	312282
	1993-94	11000.00	0.03	350665
	1994-95	9000.00	0.02	414296
	1995-96	0.00	0.00	386391
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	694299

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table d.5.b

Department	Year	Expenditure
Dept. of Disabled Welfare (Scholarships for handicapped)	85-86 to 96-97	489000.00

## MYSORE

Table : d.6.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
DDPI (Scholarships)	1987-88	0.00		
	1988-89	0.00		
	1989-90	0.00		
	1990-91	0.00		
	1991-92	200000.00	0.50	400673
	1992-93	0.00	0.00	410586
	1993-94	0.00	0.00	417053
	1994-95	0.00	0.00	450722
	1995-96	0.00	0.00	434395
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	430883

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.6.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Social Welfare (Incentive Schemes)	1986-87	0.00		
	1987-88	243000.00		
	1988-89	295000.00		
	1989-90	324000.00		
	1990-91	405000.00		
	1991-92	405000.00	1.01	400673
	1992-93	641000.00	1.56	410586
	1993-94	4479000.00	10.74	417053
	1994-95	5473000.00	12.14	450722
1995-96	6604000.00	15.20	434395	

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure



# MYSORE

Table : d.6.a

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
CPI	1987-88	2167.10	30.81		2197.91		
	1988-89	2610.40	0.00		2610.40		
	1989-90	2961.82	7.92		2969.74		
	1990-91	3085.81	8.71		3094.52		212.80
	1991-92	3649.33	6.42		3655.75	912.40	216.53
	1992-93	4305.28	4.83		4310.11	1049.75	219.88
	1993-94	4977.36	10.00		4987.36	1195.86	219.15
	1994-95	5871.26	3.86		5875.12	1303.49	222.36
	1995-96	6729.53	22.00		6751.53	1554.24	220.10
	1996-97	446.53	0.00		446.53	103.63	12.54

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.6.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DDPI (Scholarships are taken as incentives)	1987-88	1058.13	0.00		1058.13		
	1988-89	369.31	0.00		369.31		
	1989-90	1472.98	0.00		1472.98		
	1990-91	1524.60	0.00		1524.60		104.84
	1991-92	1883.89	2.00		1885.89	470.68	111.70
	1992-93	2001.01	0.00		2001.01	487.35	102.08
	1993-94	2370.40	0.00		2370.40	568.37	104.16
	1994-95	2824.97	0.00		2824.97	626.77	106.92
	1995-96	3216.87	0.00		3216.87	740.54	104.87
	1996-97	2032.05	0.00		2032.05	471.60	57.06

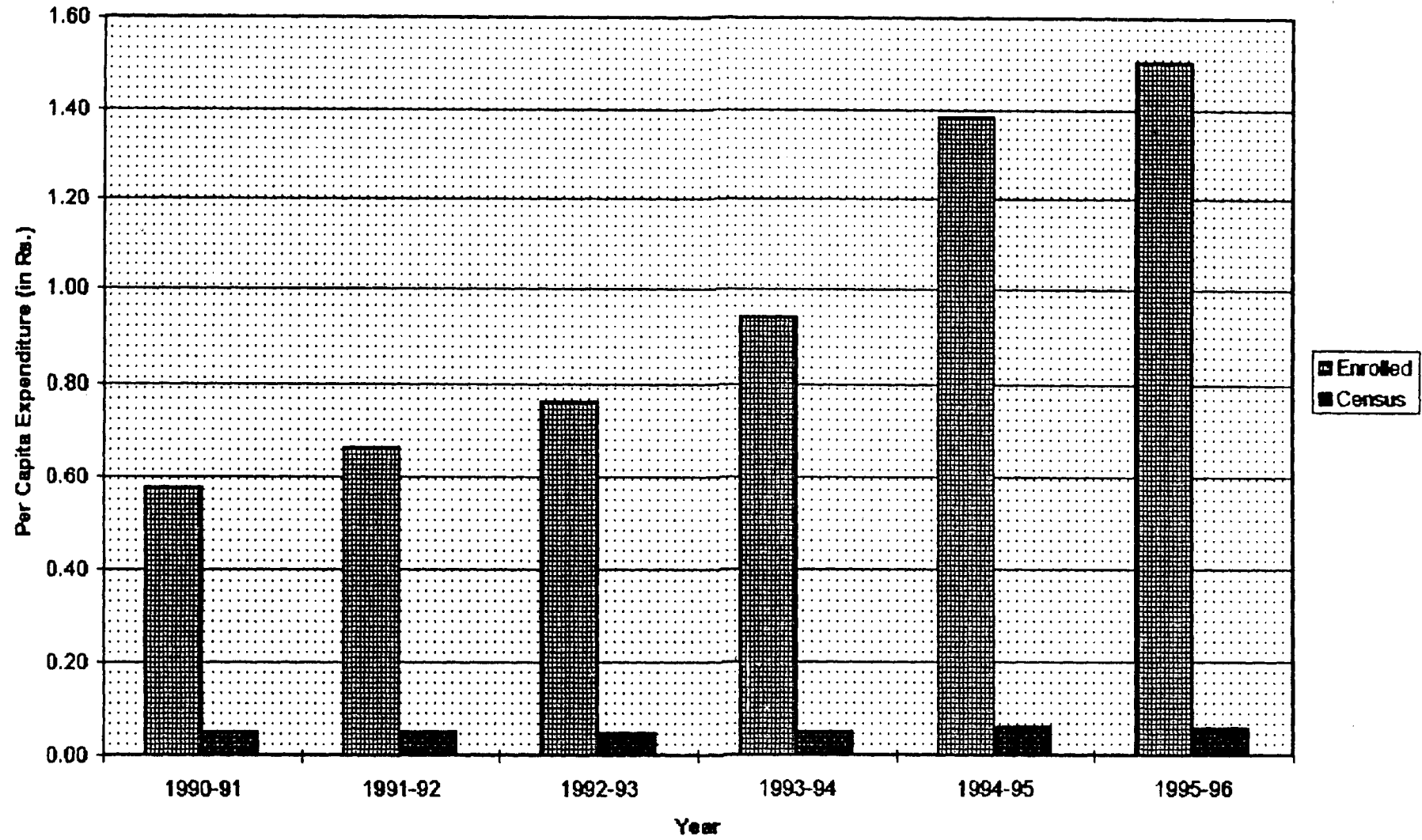
\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.6.b

Department	Year	Expenditures			Total (Rs. in Lakhs)	PCE(in Rs.) (Enrolment)	PCE(in Rs.) (Census)
		Salaries	Incentives	Learning			
DSW	1986-87	0.90	0.00		0.90		
	1987-88	1.08	2.43		3.51		
	1988-89	0.87	2.95		3.82		
	1989-90	1.75	3.24		4.99		
	1990-91	3.29	4.05		7.34		0.50
	1991-92	3.29	4.05		7.34	1.83	0.43
	1992-93	4.90	6.41		11.31	2.75	0.58
	1993-94	6.95	44.79		51.74	12.41	2.27
	1994-95	12.10	54.73		66.83	14.83	2.53
	1995-96	14.00	66.04		80.04	18.43	2.61

\*PCE - Per Capita Expenditure

### BCM, BANGALORE



## MYSORE

Table : d.6.d

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Adult Education (Vyaskarasikshane)	1987-88	2103038.00		
	1988-89	2342364.00		
	1989-90	1667550.00		
	1990-91	413352.00		
	1991-92	479019.00	1.20	400673
	1992-93	872057.00	2.12	410586
	1993-94	450654.00	1.08	417053
	1994-95	622400.00	1.38	450722
	1995-96	521693.00	1.20	434395
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	430883

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.6.c

Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
Dept. of Backward Classes & Minorities (Scholarships)	1987-88	2086000.00		
	1988-89	3209000.00		
	1989-90	3341000.00		
	1990-91	322000.00		
	1991-92	2917000.00	7.28	400673
	1992-93	1290000.00	3.14	410586
	1993-94	1043000.00	2.50	417053
	1994-95	2603000.00	5.78	450722
	1995-96	2874000.00	6.62	434395
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	430883

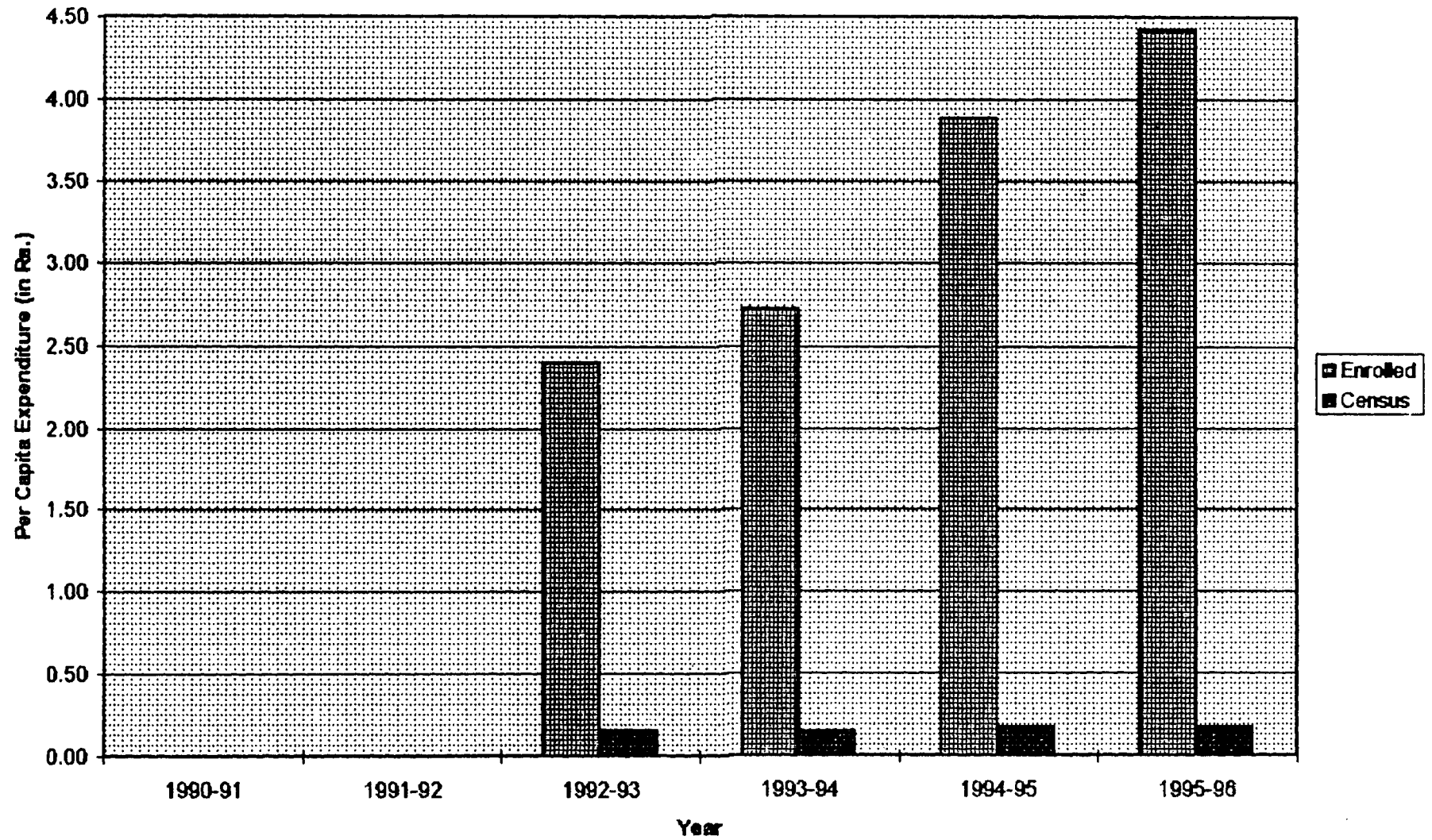
\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

Table : d.6.c

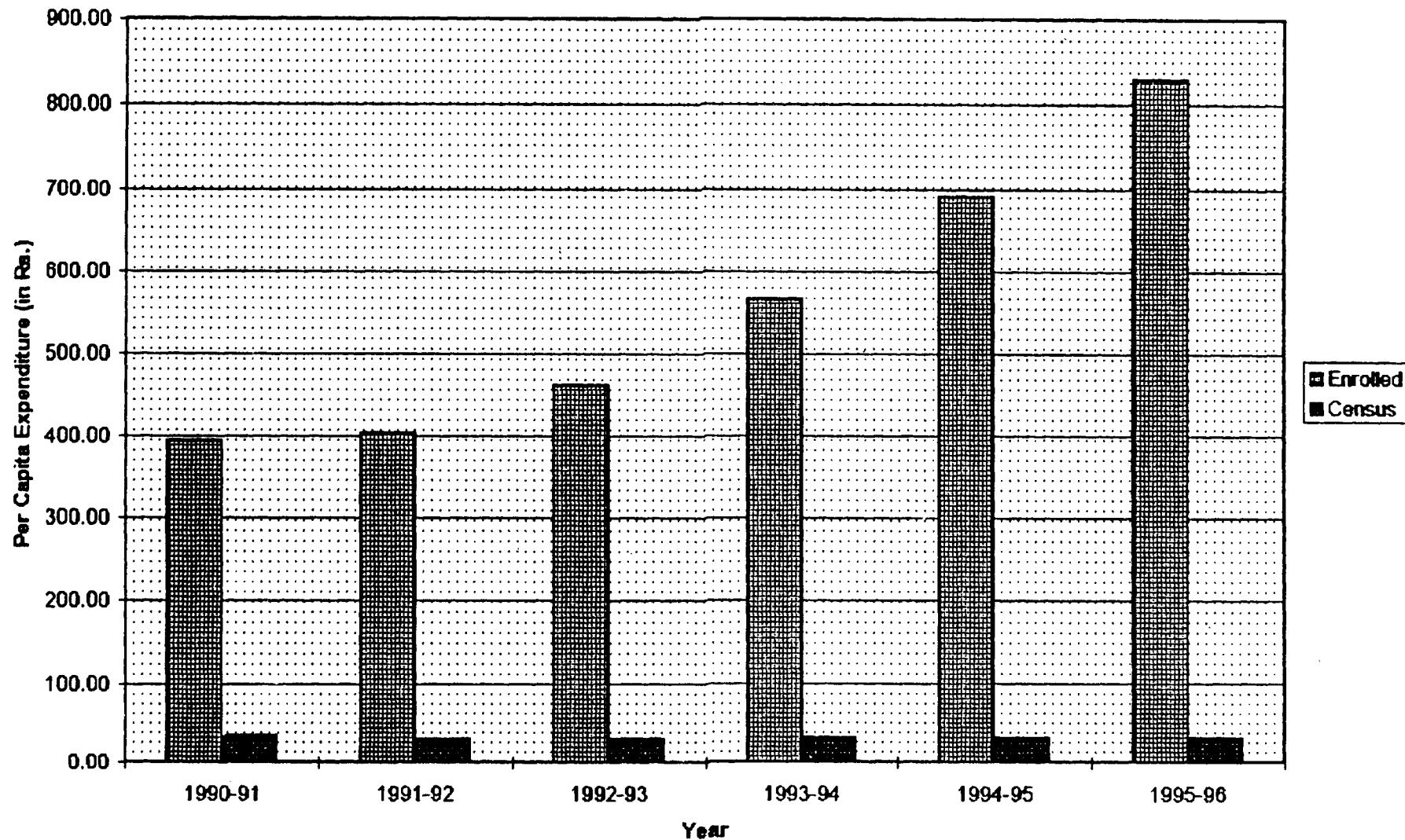
Department	Year	Expenditure	PCE(in Rs.)	No. Enrolled
CPI (Incentive Schemes)	1987-88	3081000.00		
	1988-89	0.00		
	1989-90	792000.00		
	1990-91	871000.00		
	1991-92	642000.00	1.60	400673
	1992-93	483000.00	1.18	410586
	1993-94	1000000.00	2.40	417053
	1994-95	386000.00	0.86	450722
	1995-96	2200000.00	5.06	434395
	1996-97	0.00	0.00	430883

\*PCE : Per Capita Expenditure

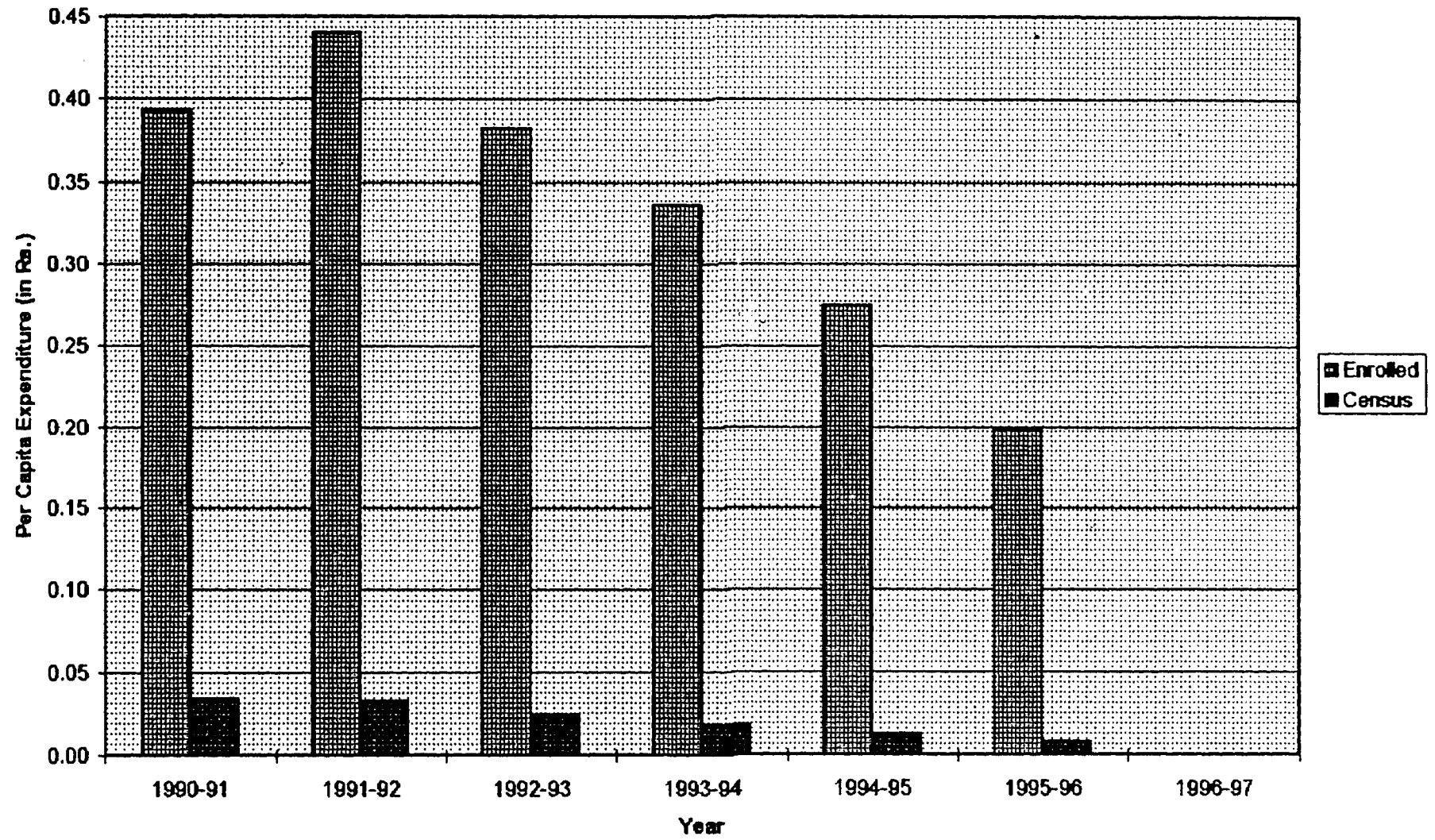
### DISABLED WELFARE, BANGALORE



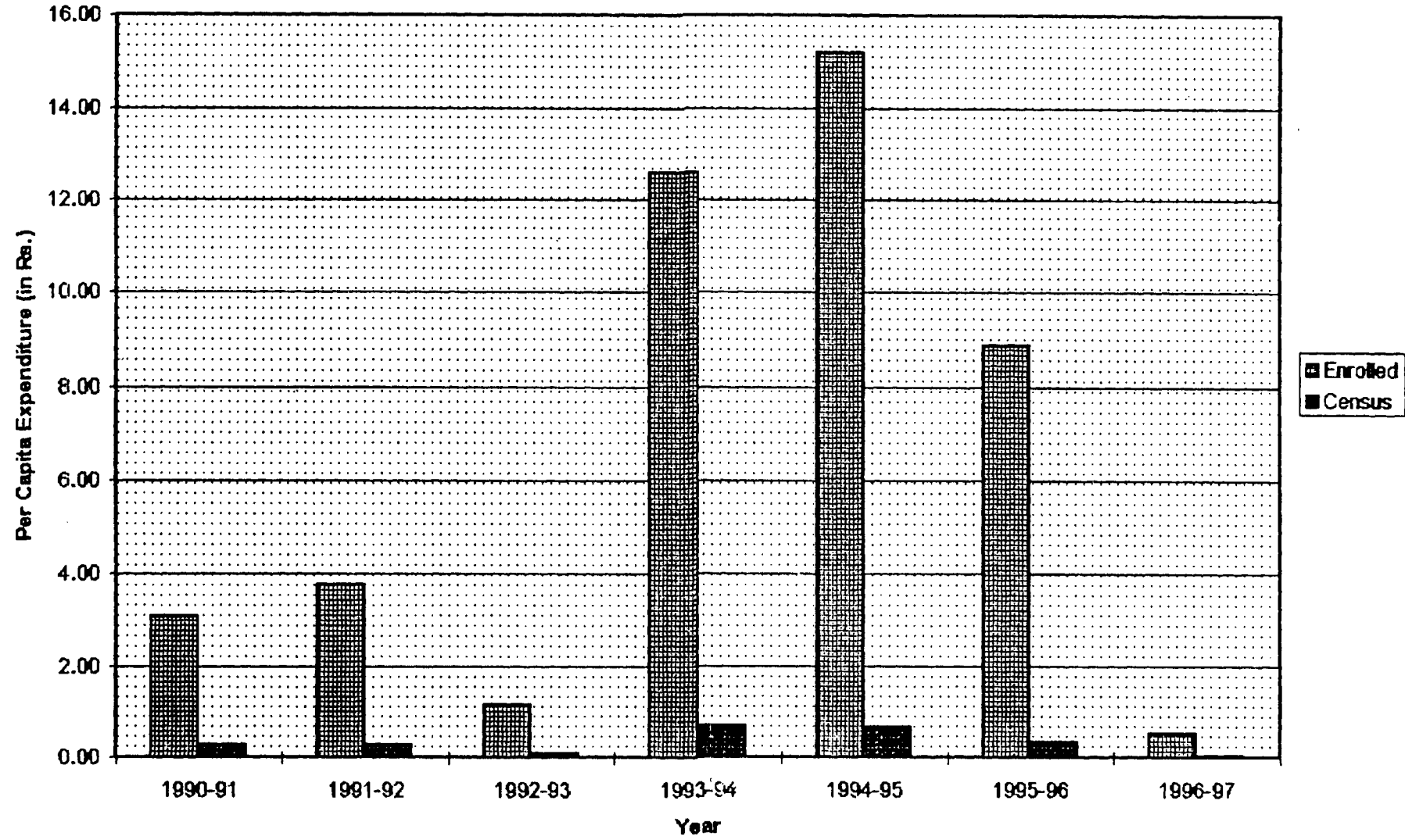
### DDPI, BANGALORE



### WCD, BANGALORE



### DSW, BANGALORE



Dept. of Adult Education, BANGALORE  
VYASKARASIKSHANE

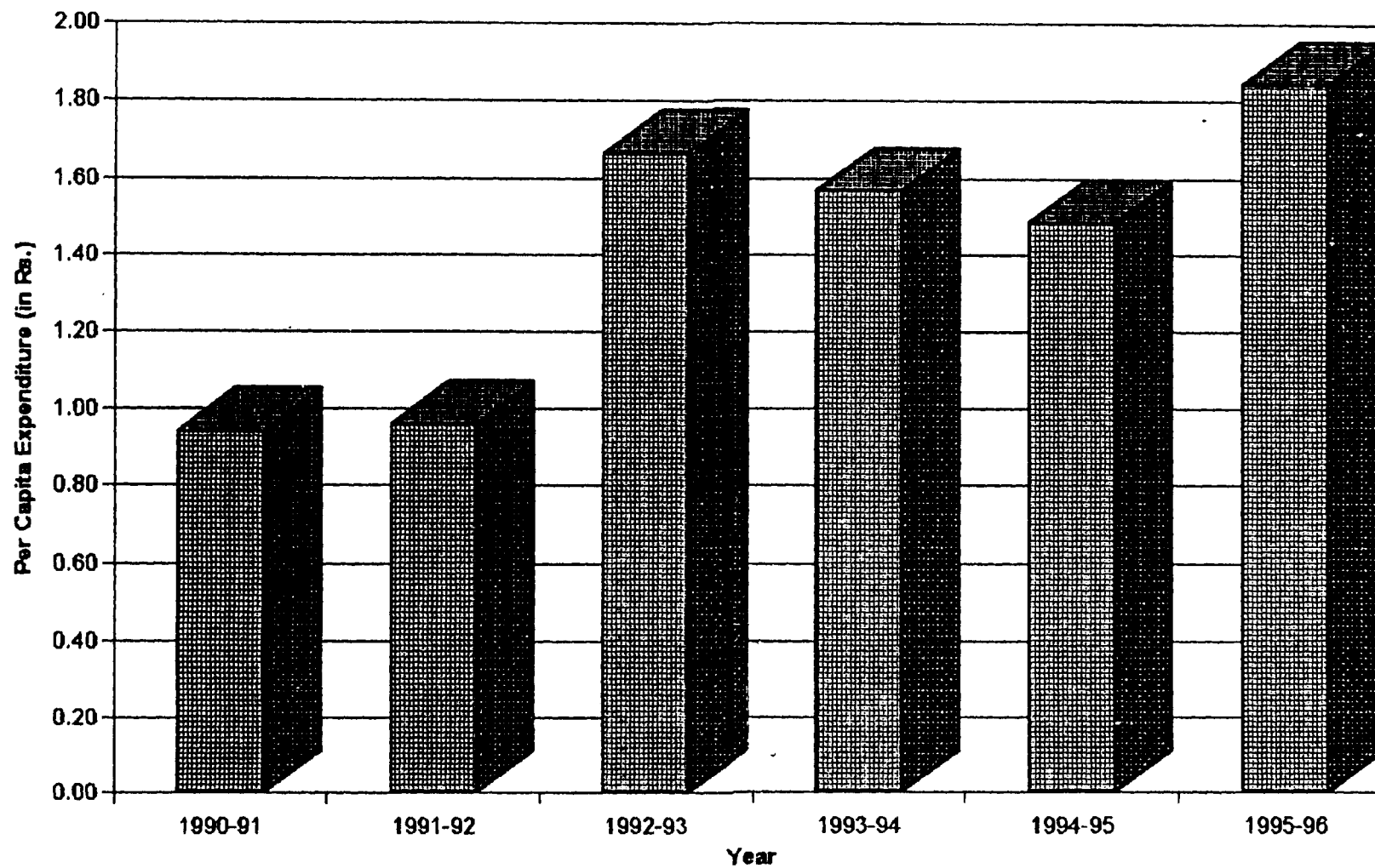
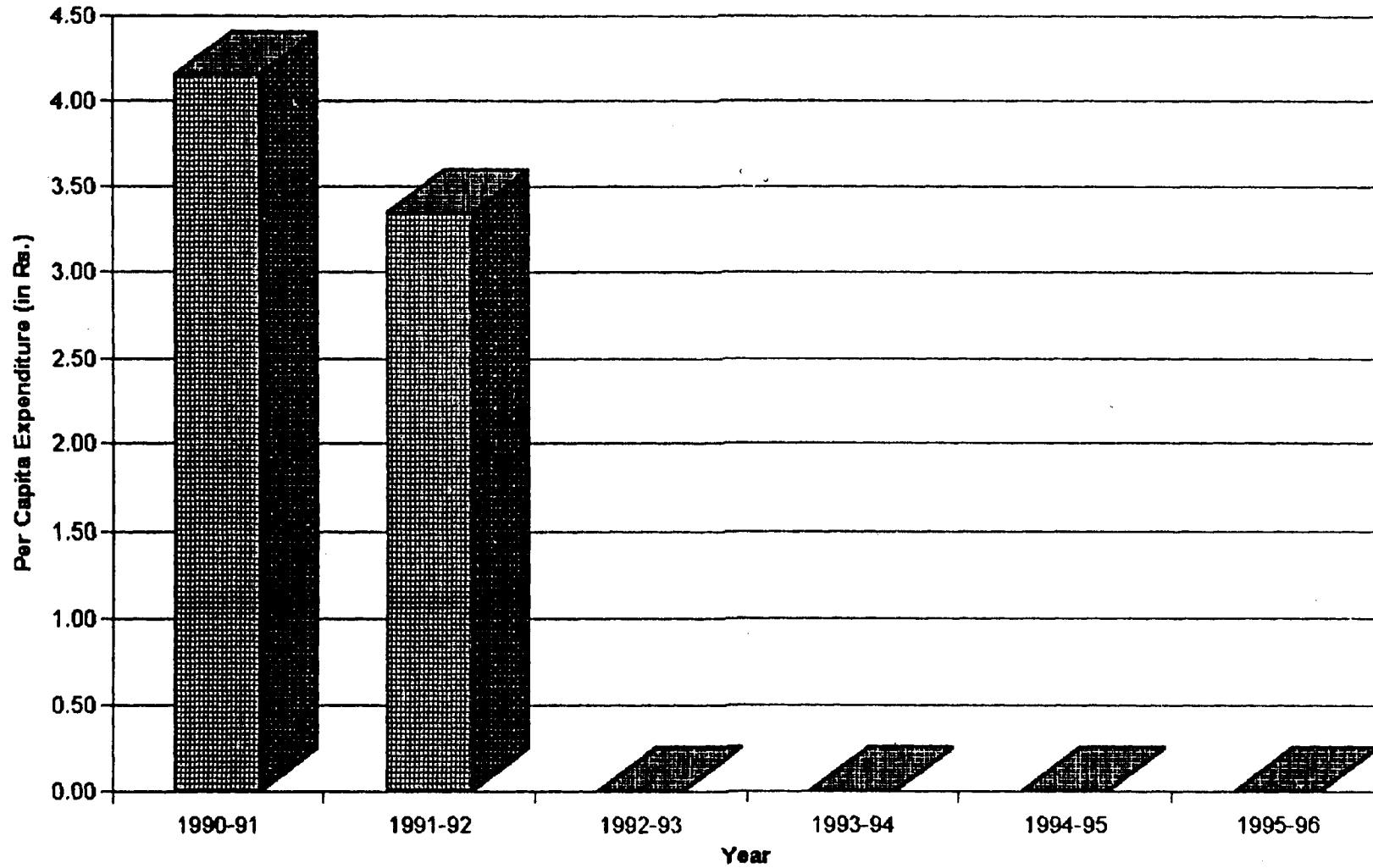


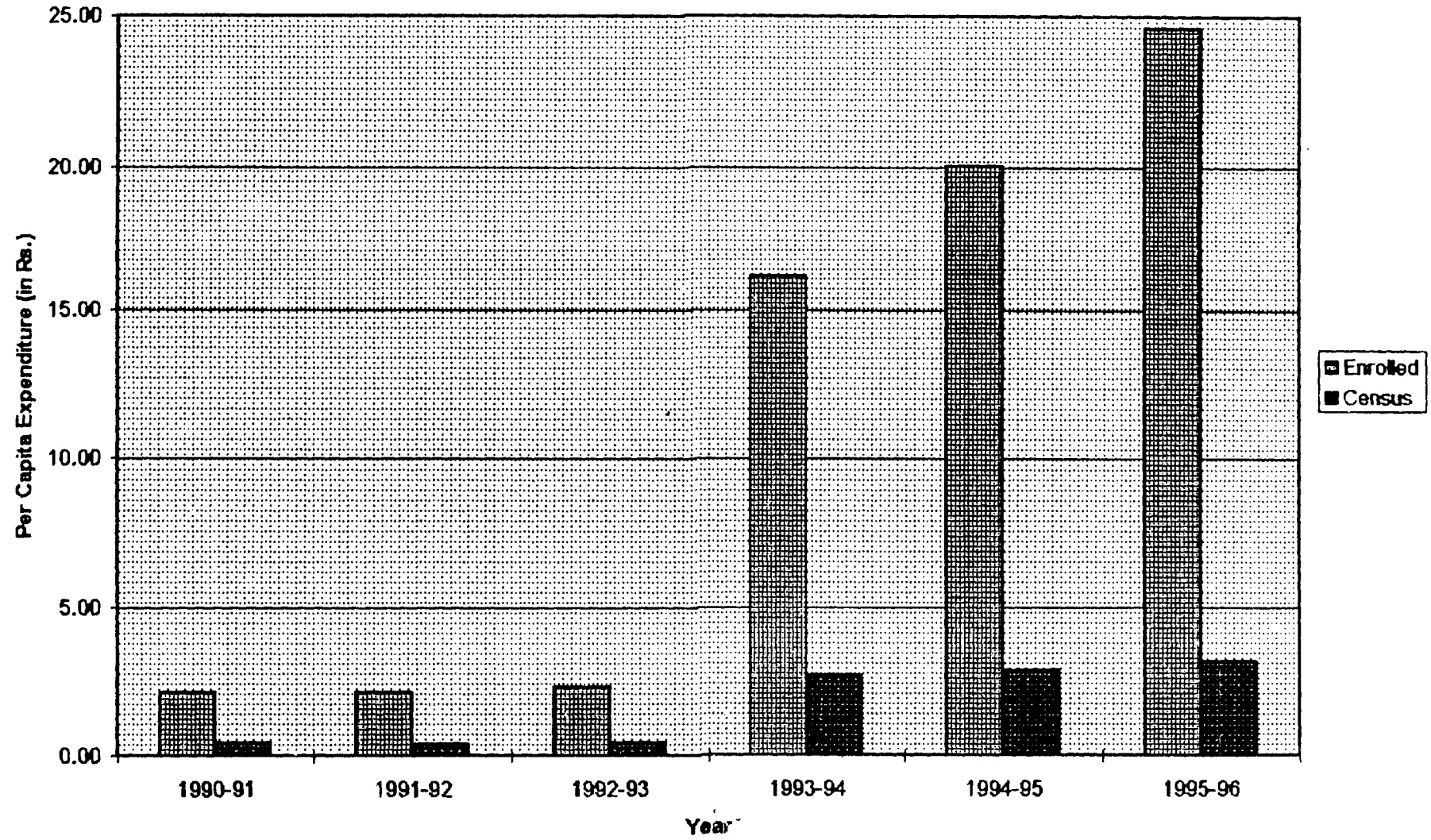


Chart d.1.c

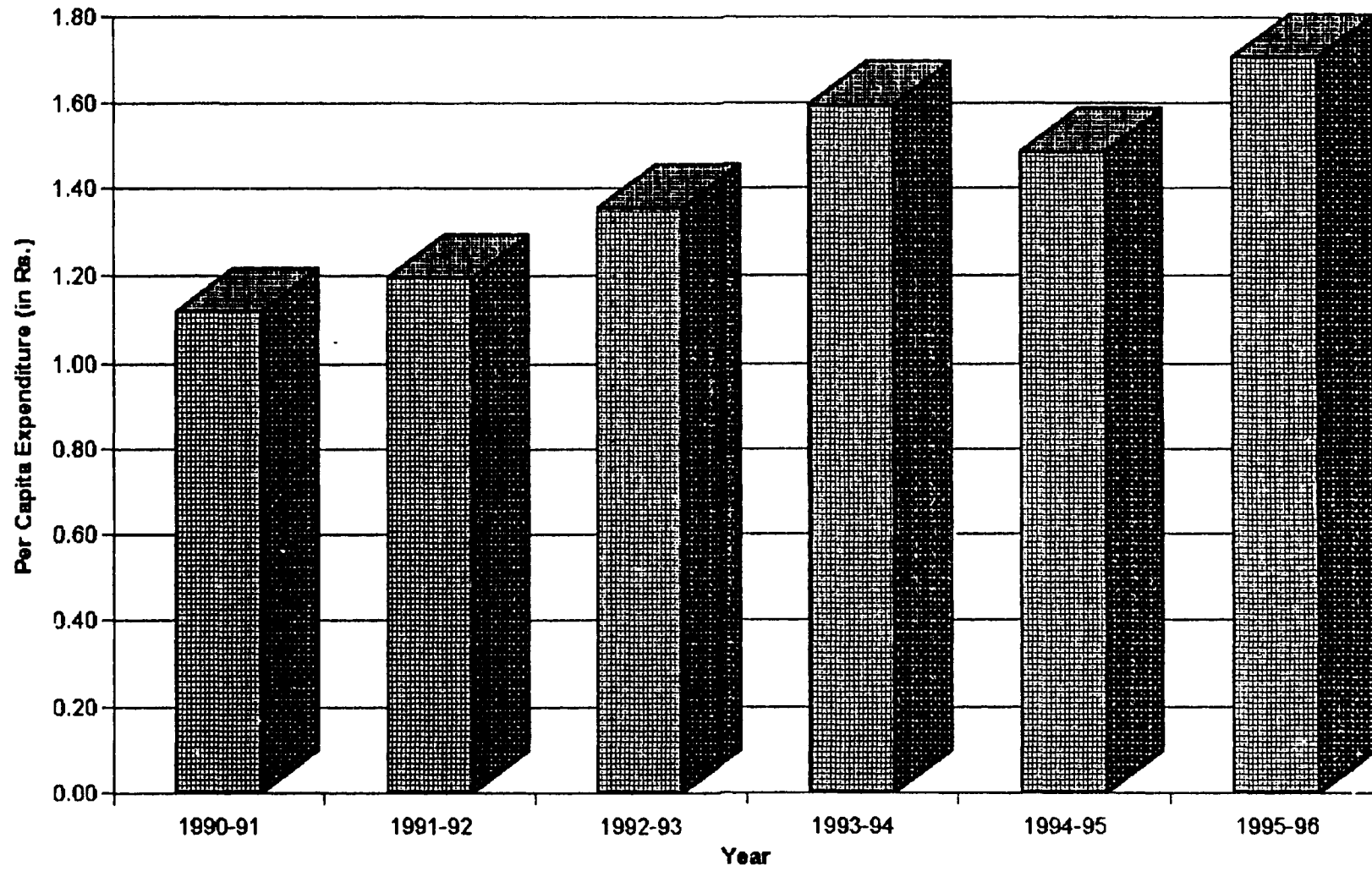
**Dept. of Adult Education, BANGALORE**  
**RFLP**



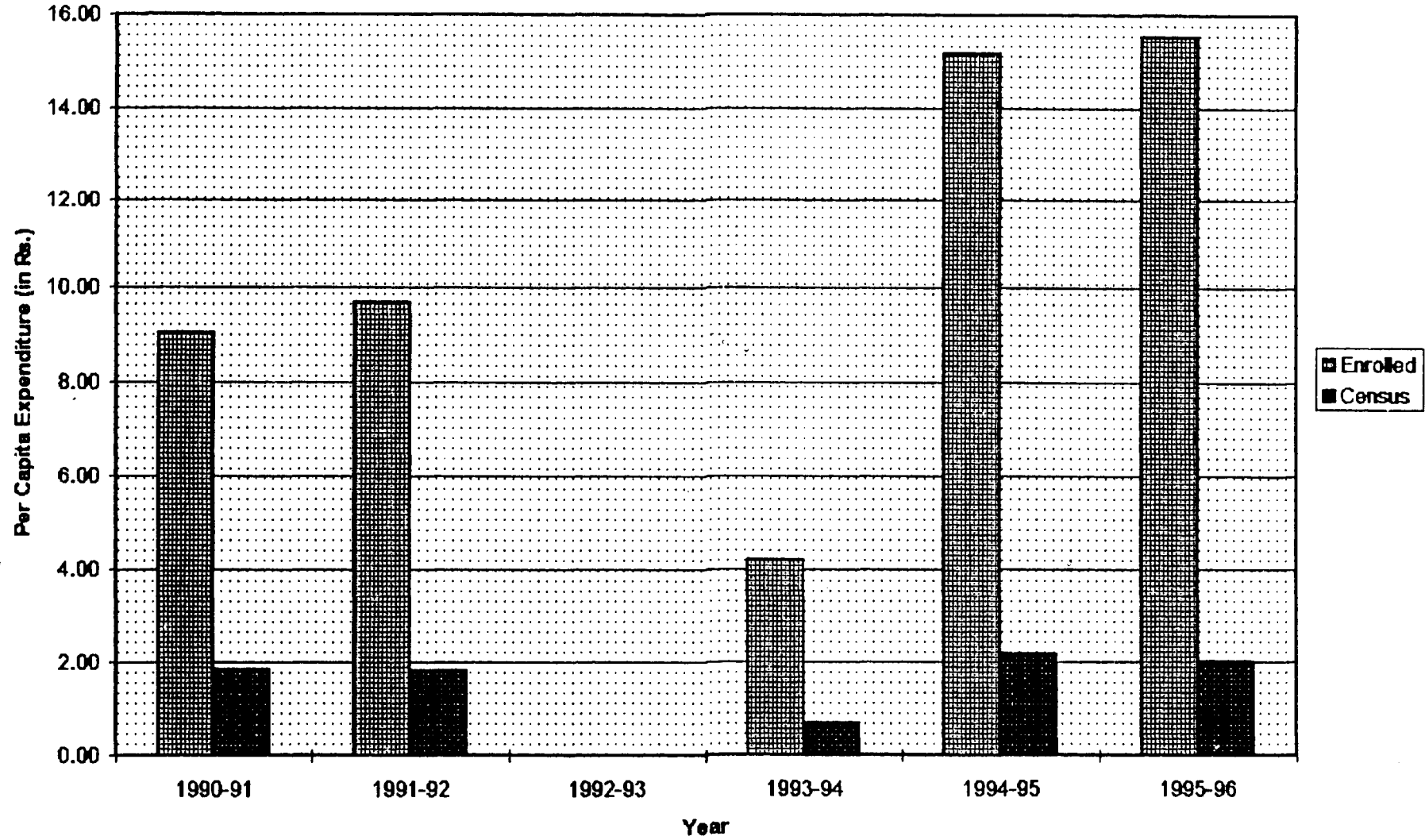
**DSW, BELLARY**



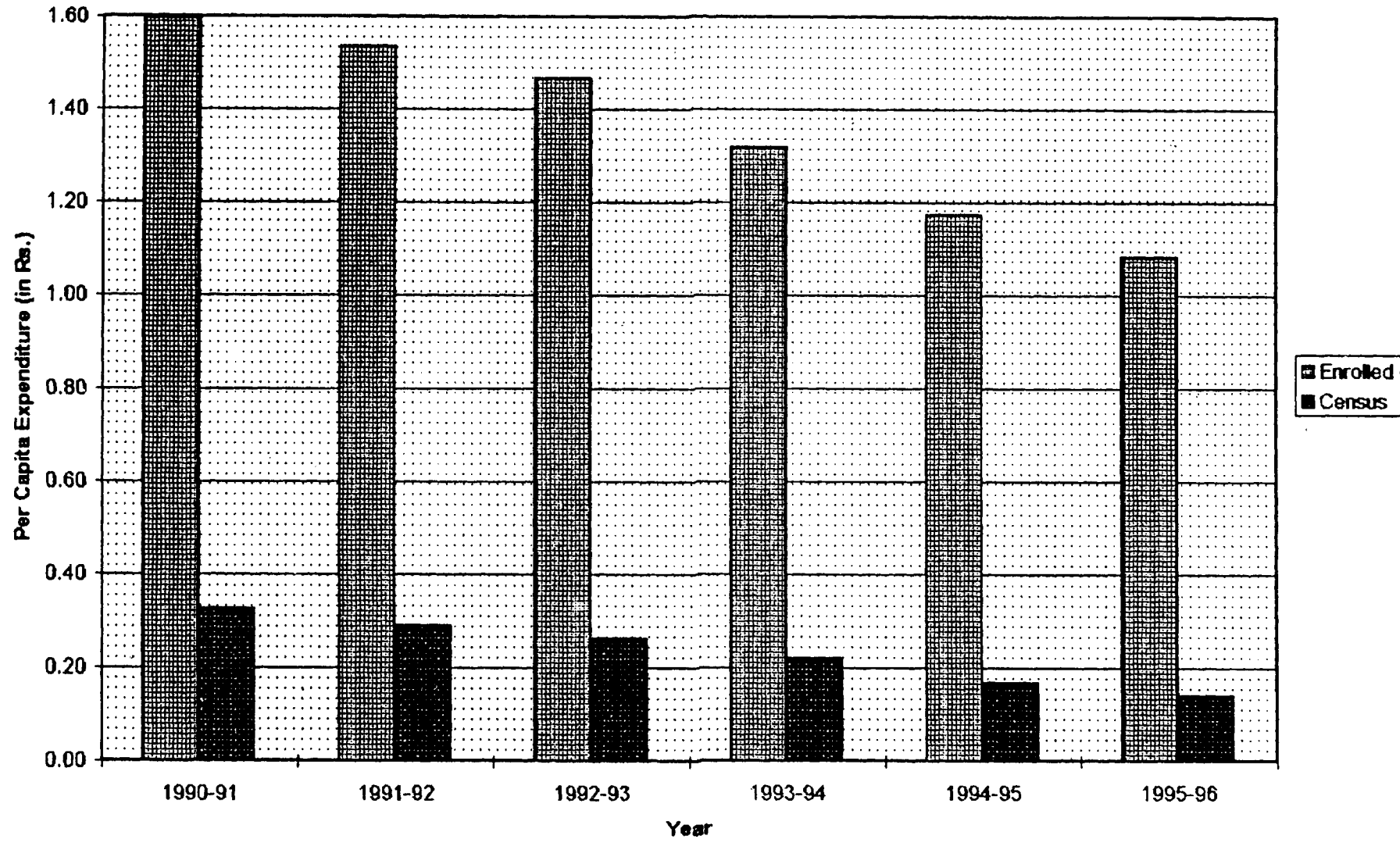
Dept. of Adult Education, BANGALORE  
JANA SIKSHANA NILAYA



### DISABLED WELFARE, BELLARY



### WCD, BELLARY



**Dept. of Disabled Welfare, BELLARY  
Scheme for Disabled**

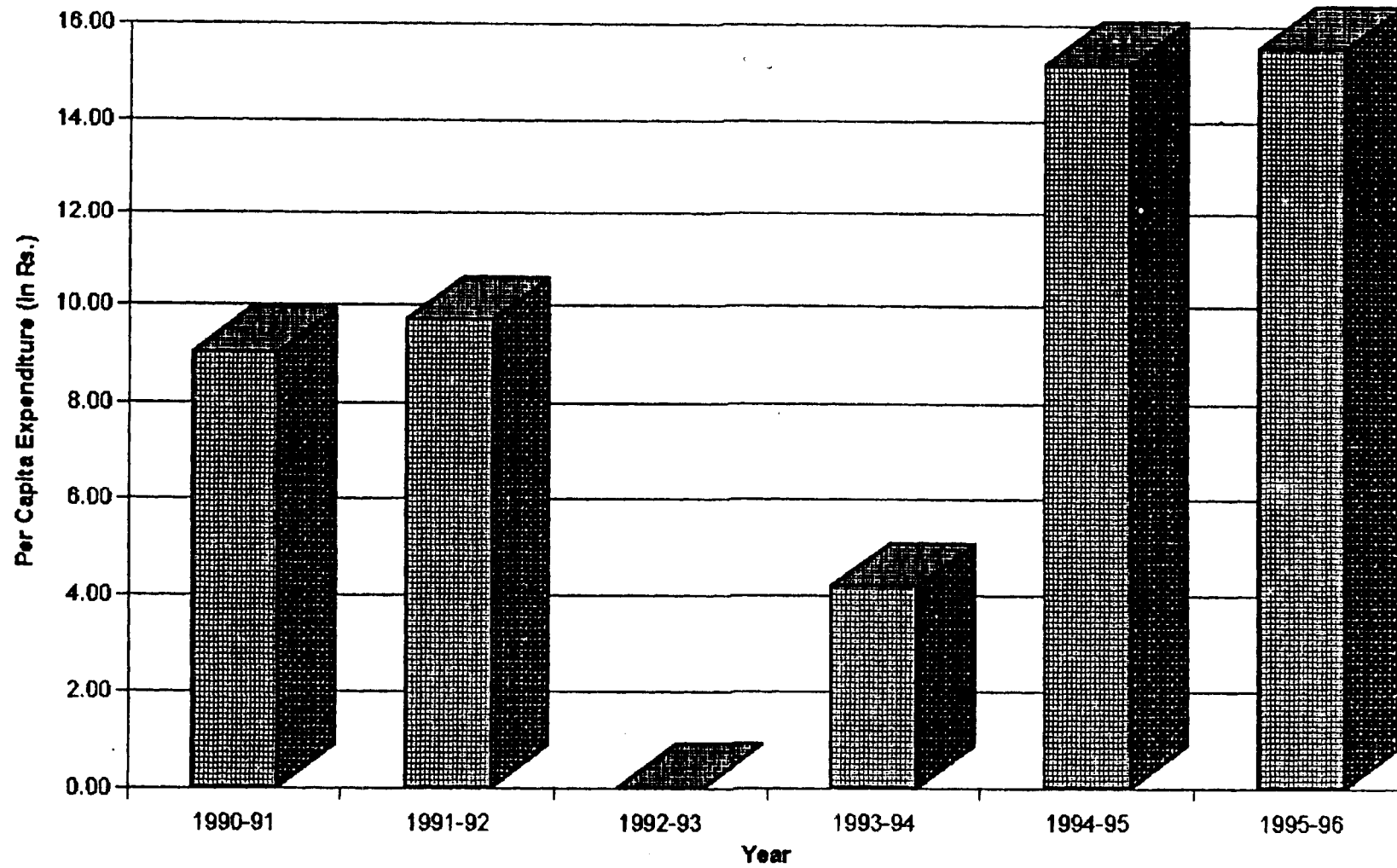
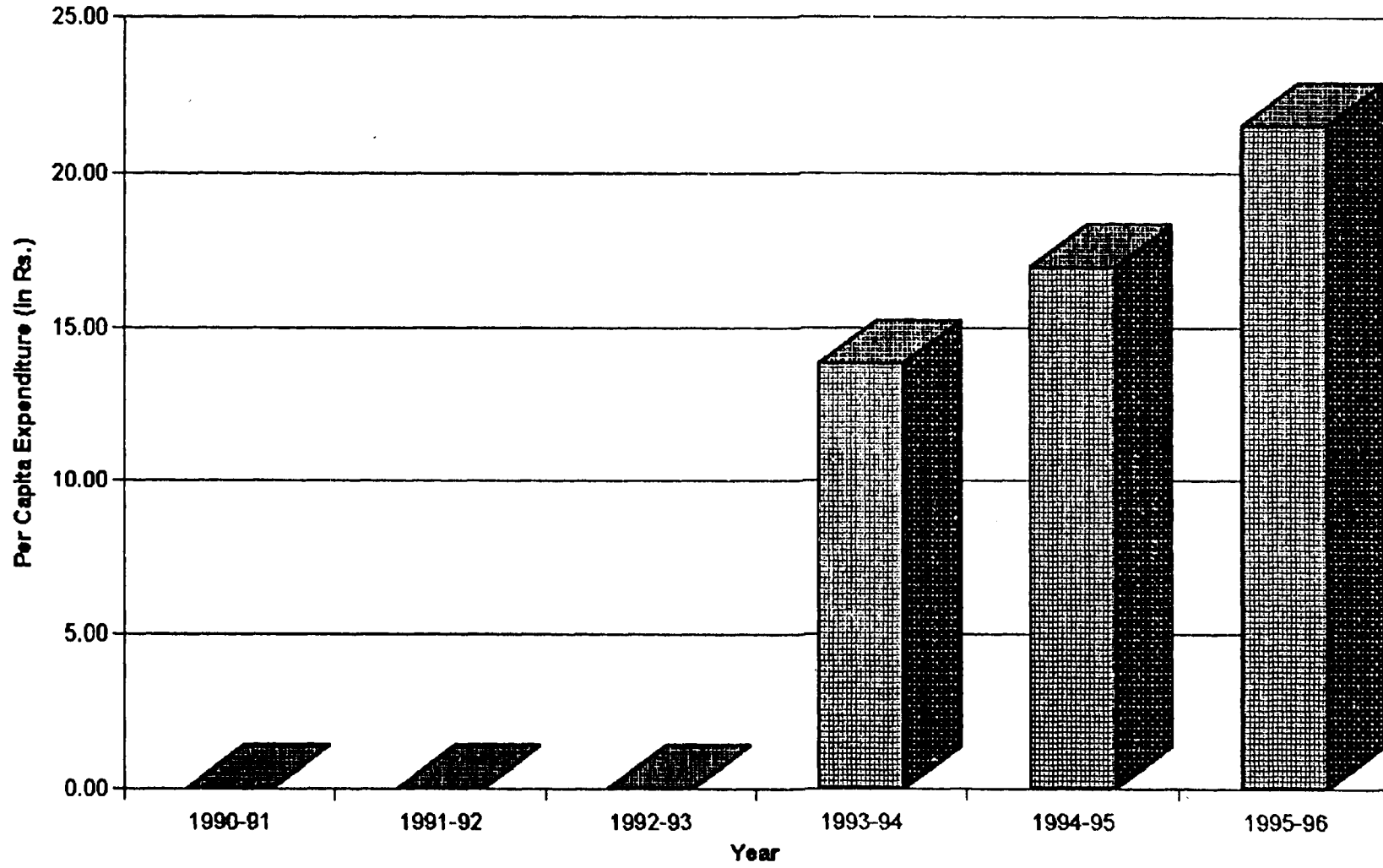
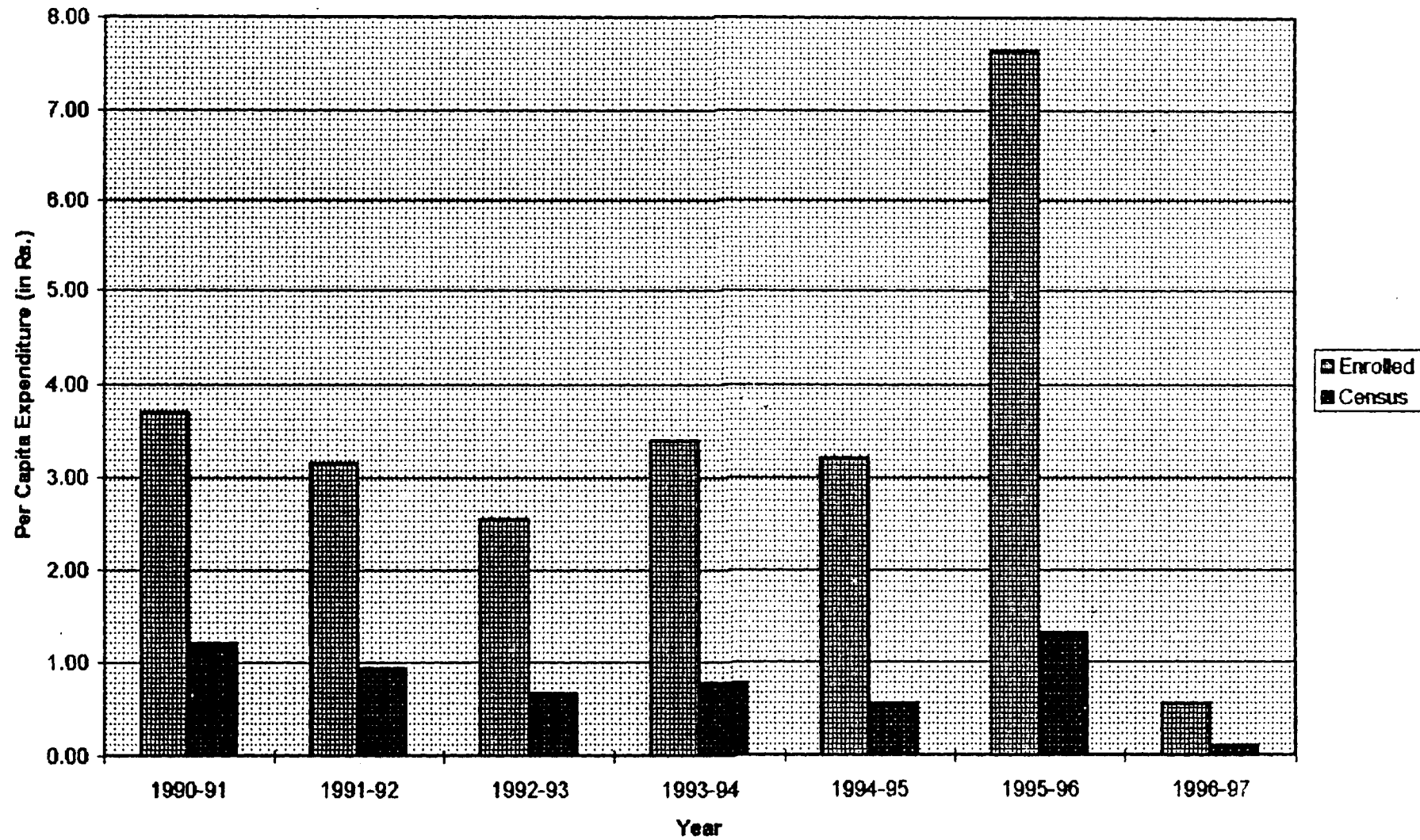


Chart d.2.7

**Dept. of Social Welfare, BELLARY  
Scholarship**



DSW, BIDAR





### CPI, BIDAR

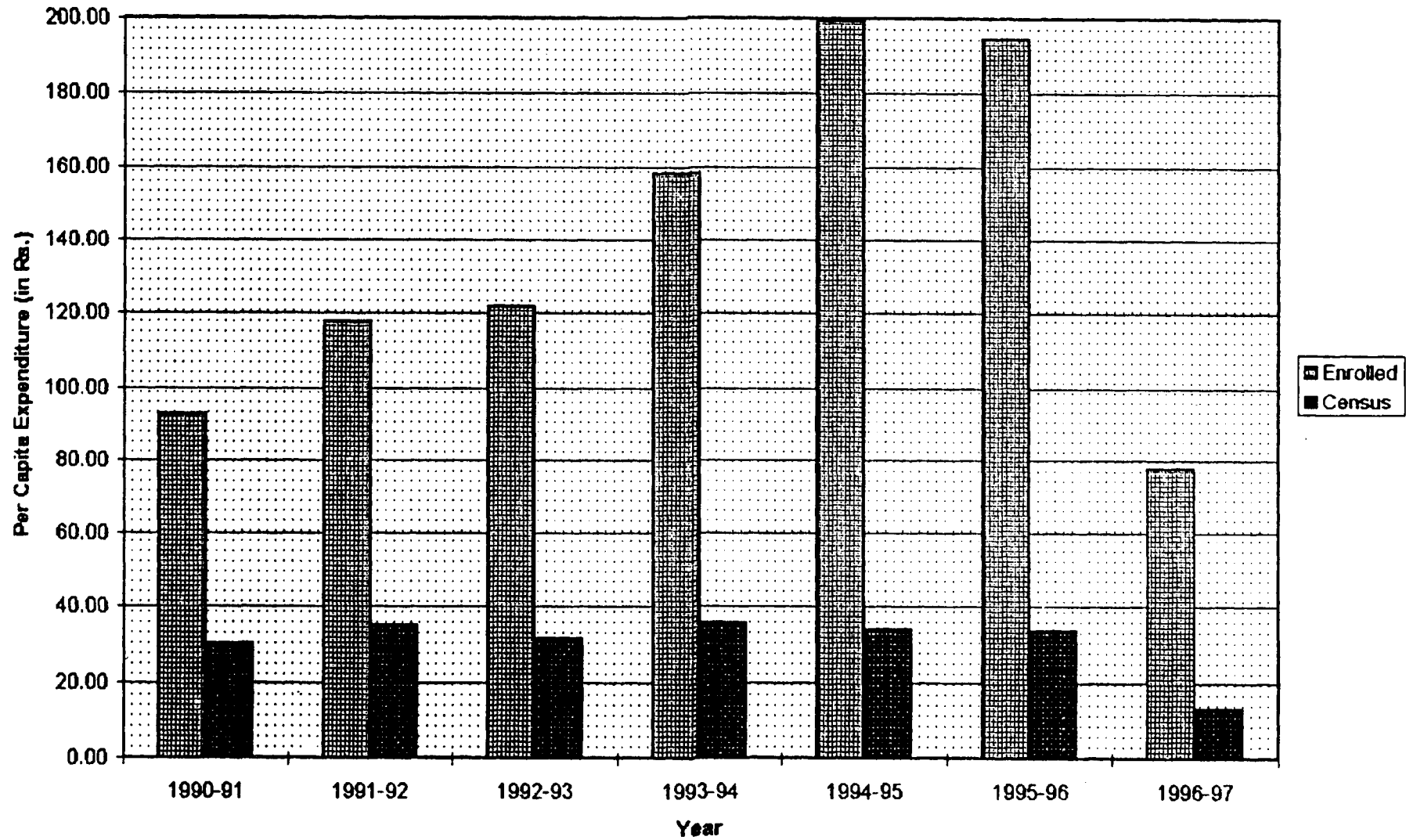


Chart d,3.b

Dept. of Adult Education, BIDAR  
VYASKARASIKSHANE

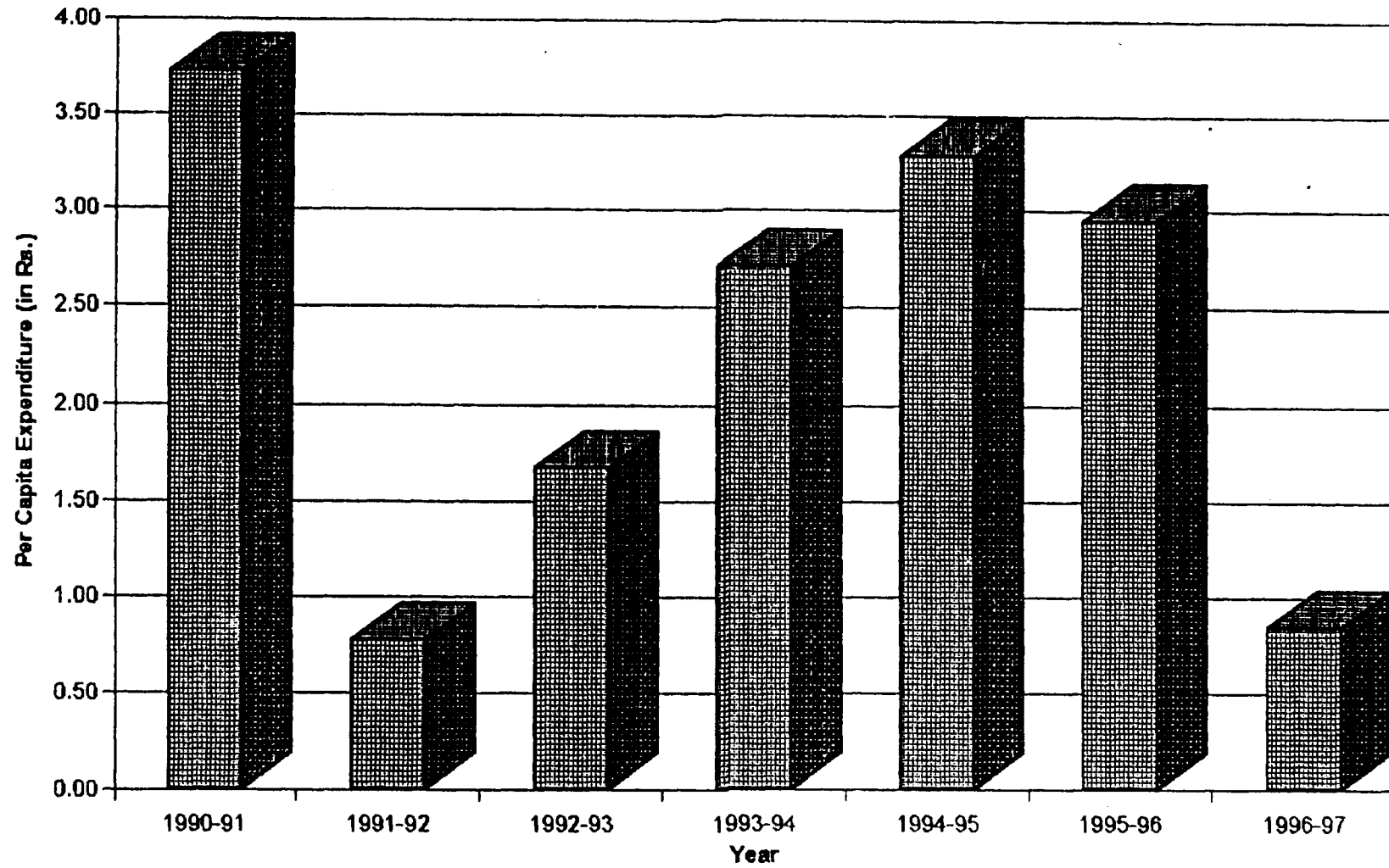


Chart d.3.b

Dept. of Adult Education, BIDAR  
RFLP

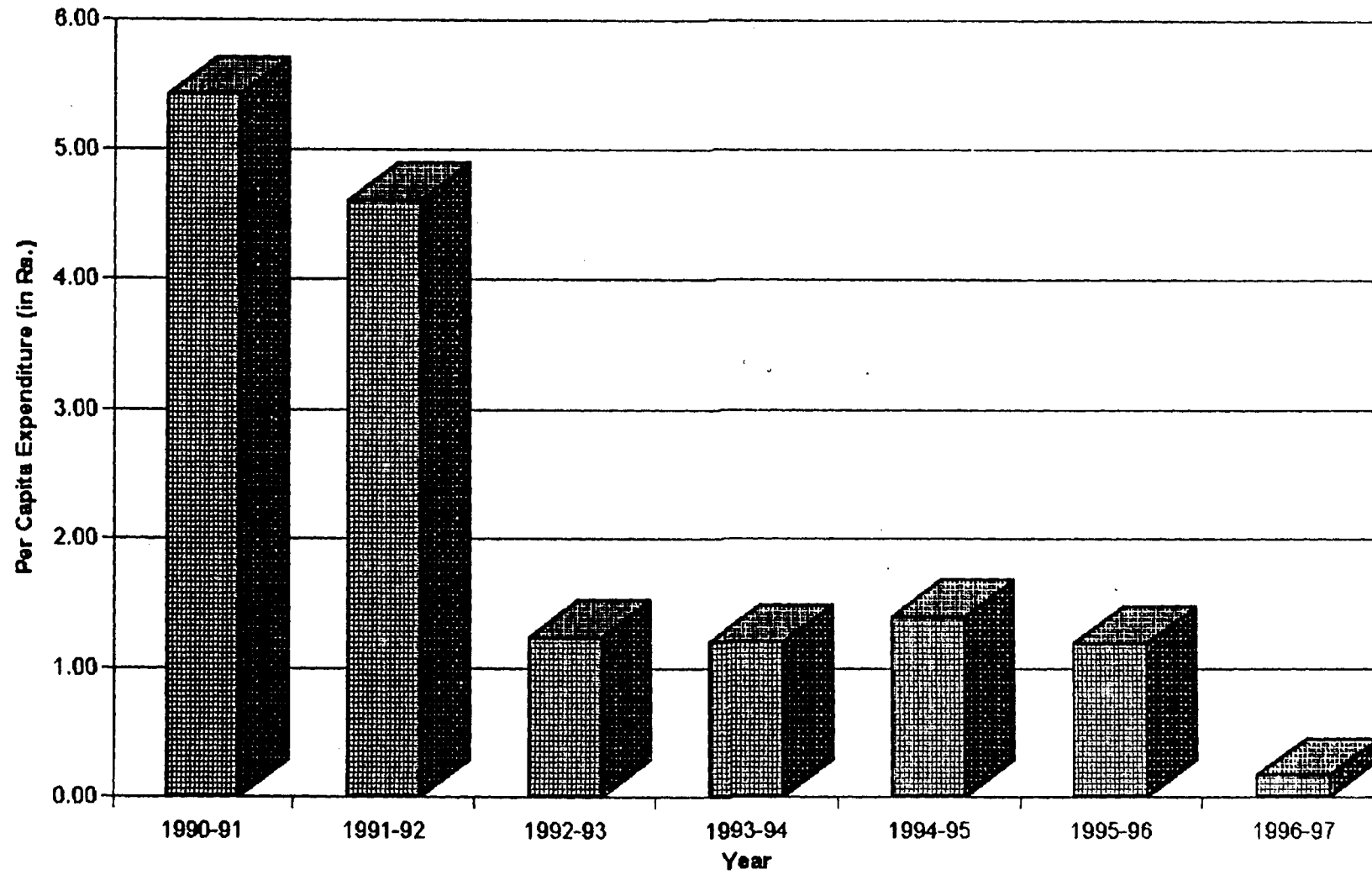


Chart d.3.c

**DDPI, BIDAR  
Scholarships**

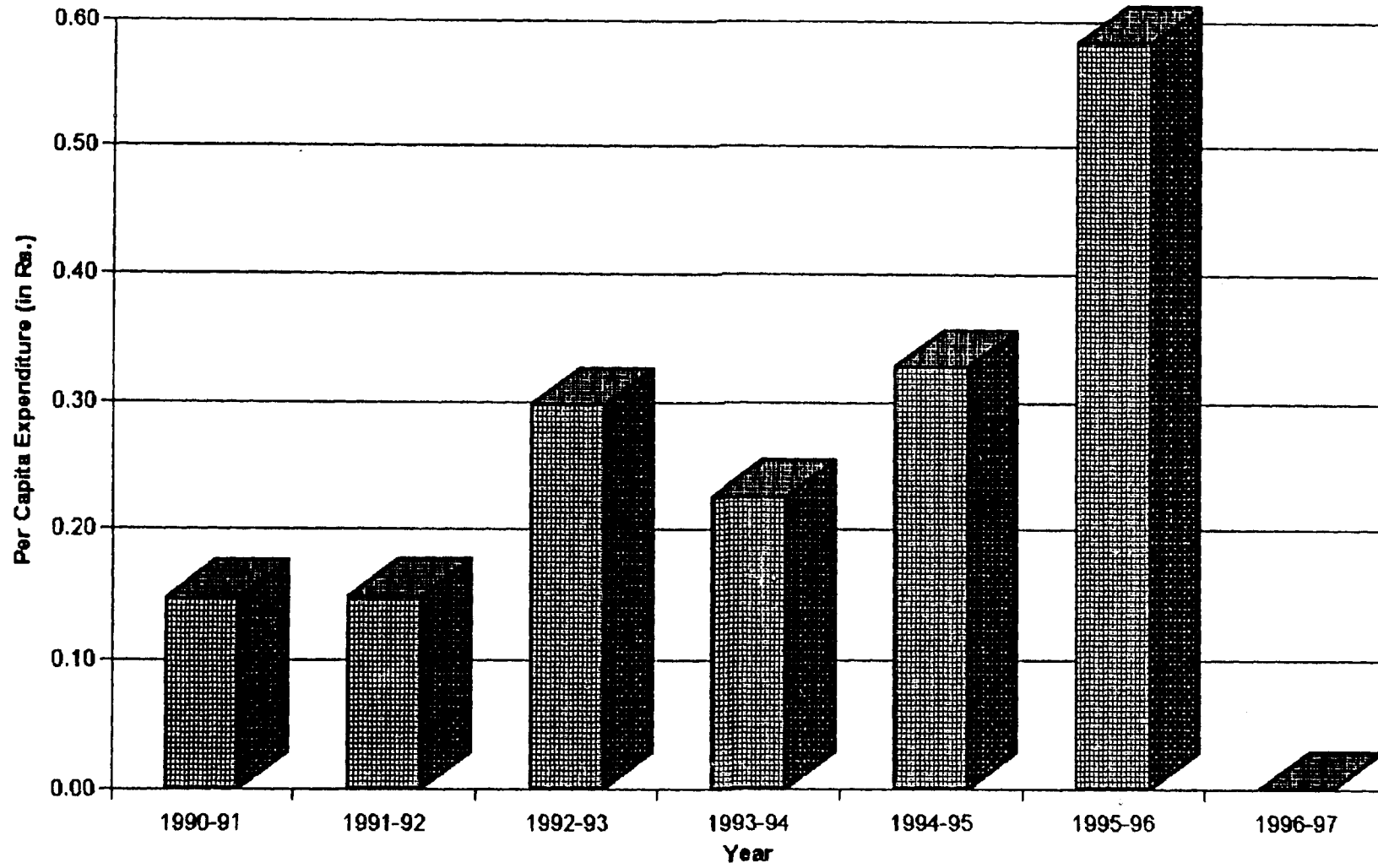


Chart d.3.c

**CPI, BIDAR  
Scholarships**

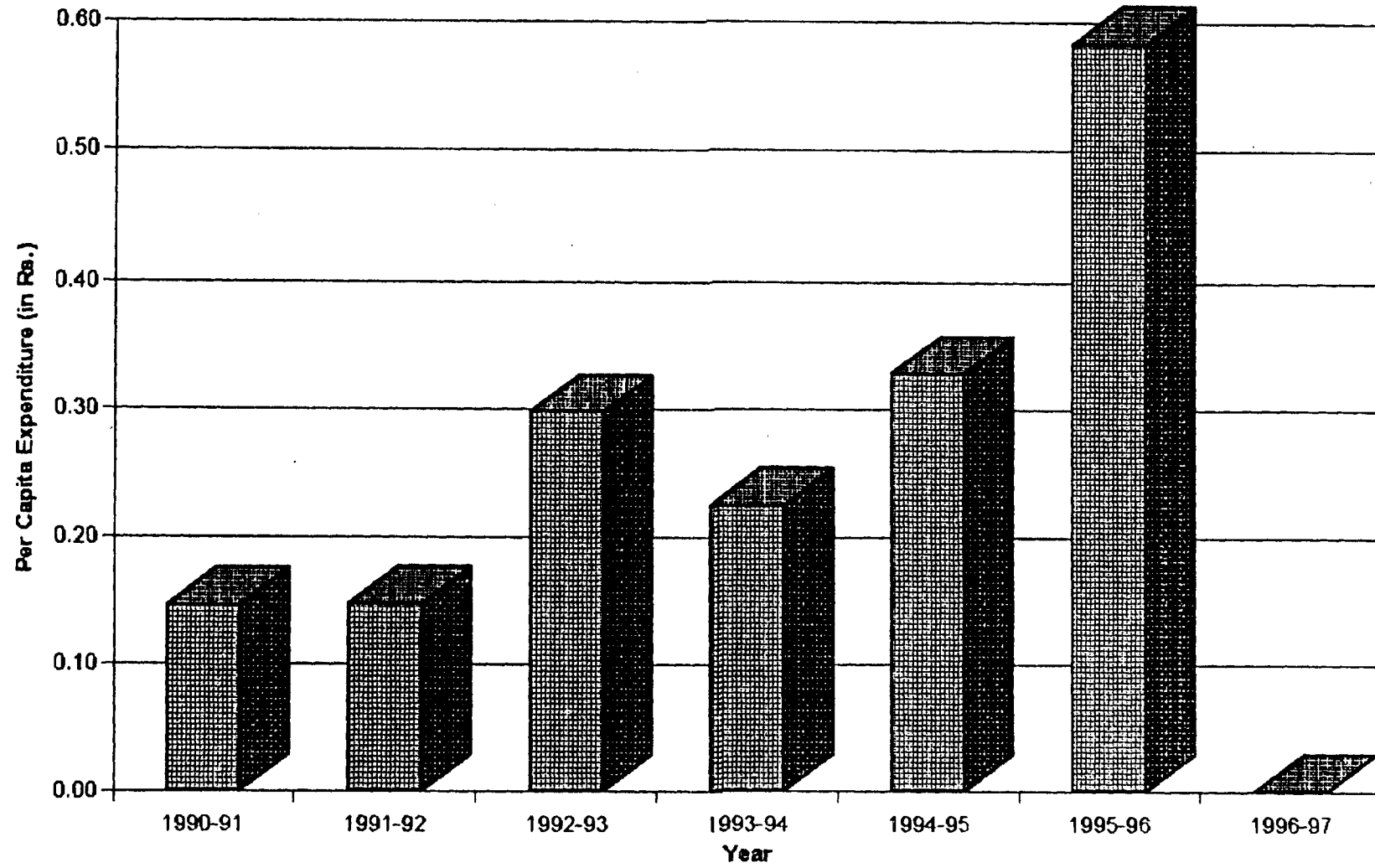


Chart d.3.d

Dept. of Social Welfare, BIDAR  
Incentive Schemes

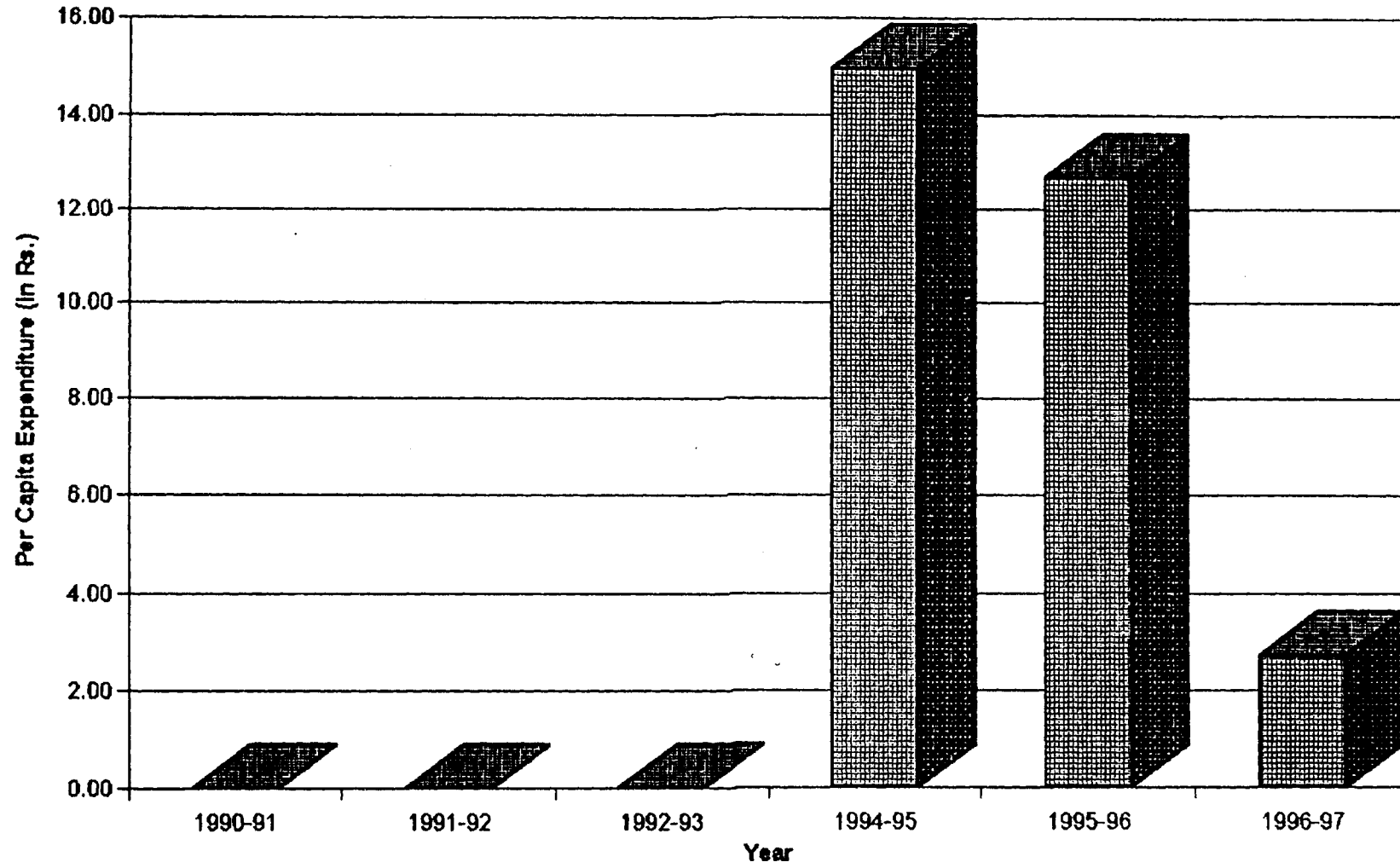


Chart d.3.d

**Dept. of Disabled Welfare, BIDAR  
Scholarships for handicapped**

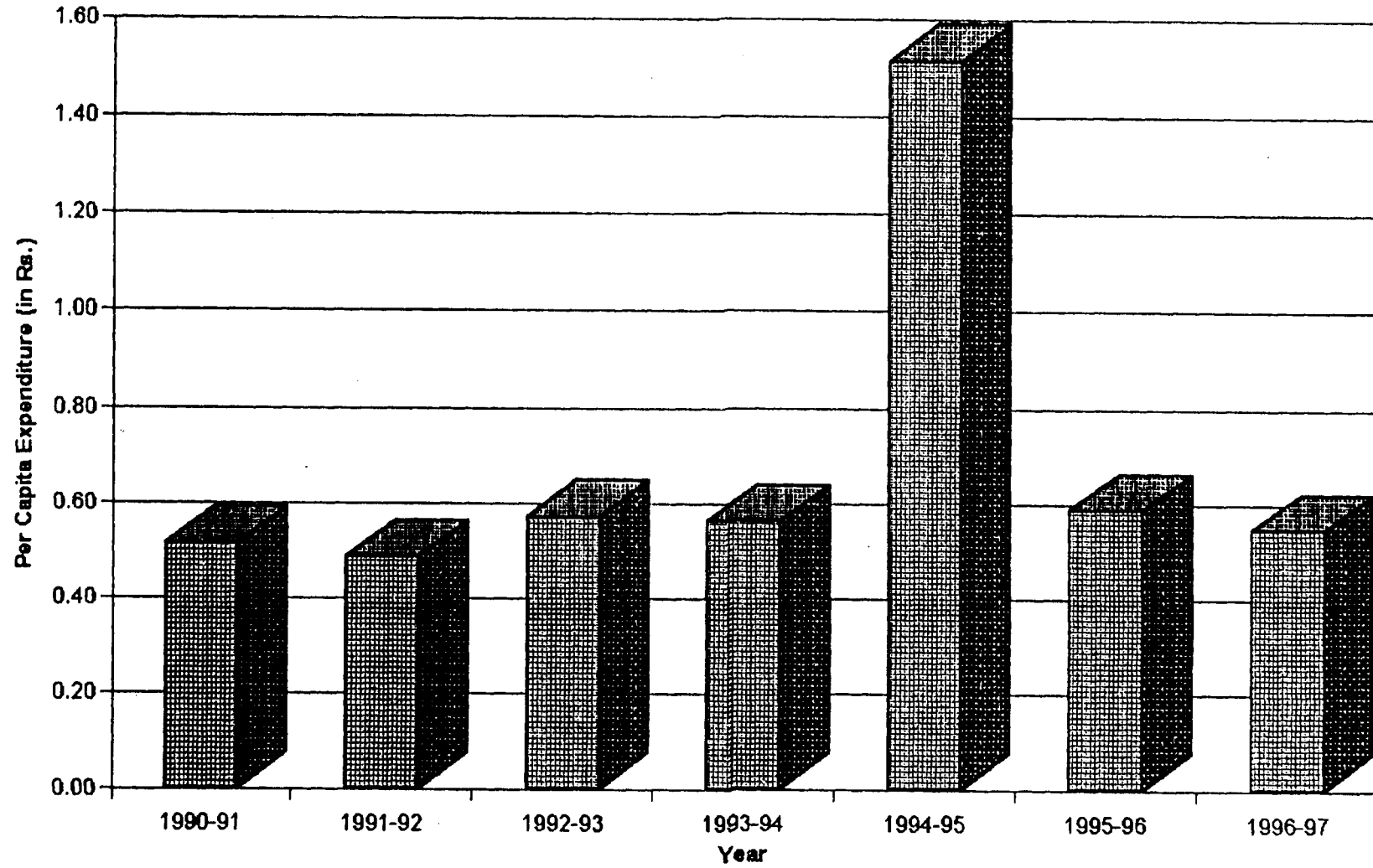
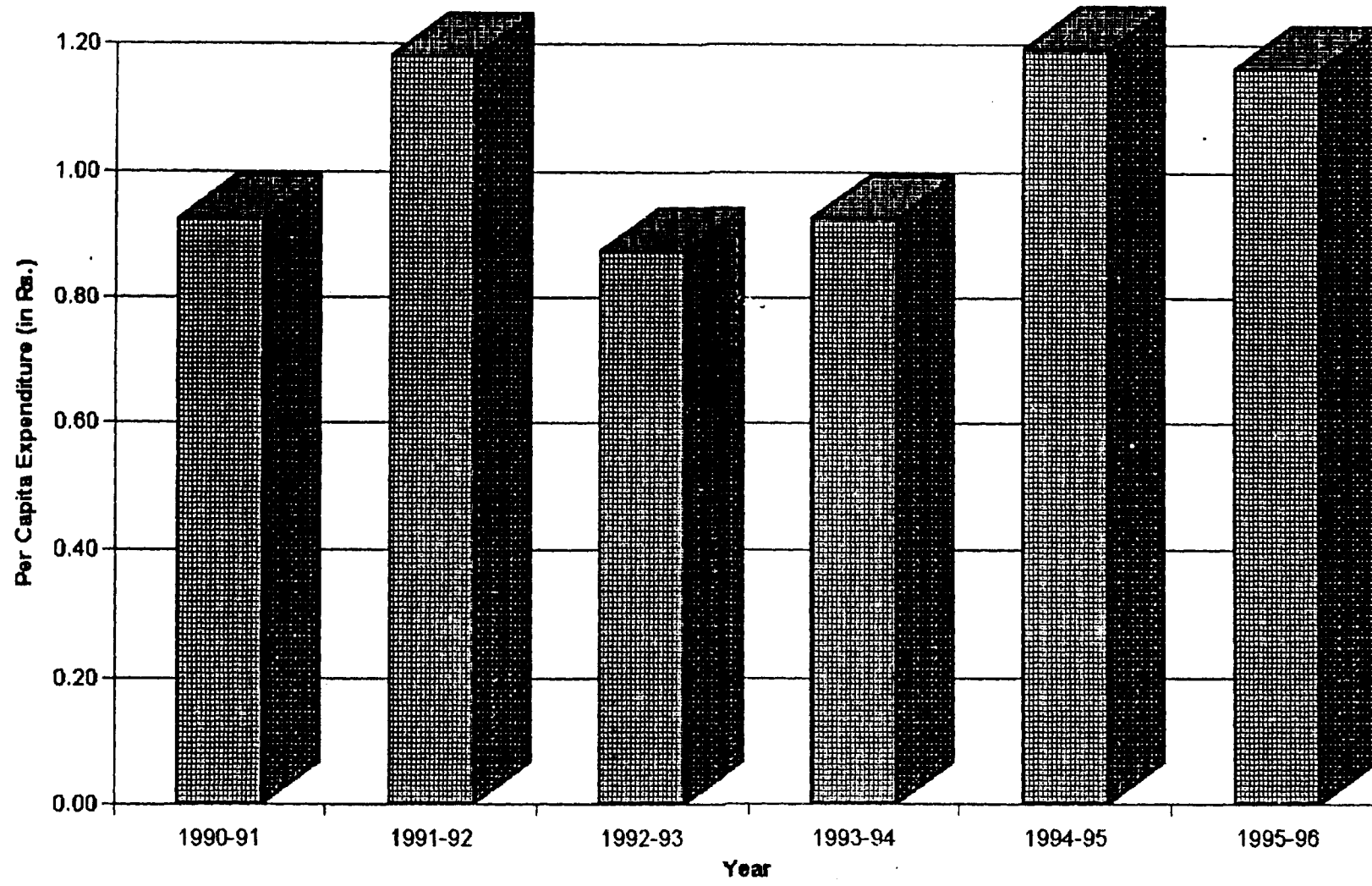


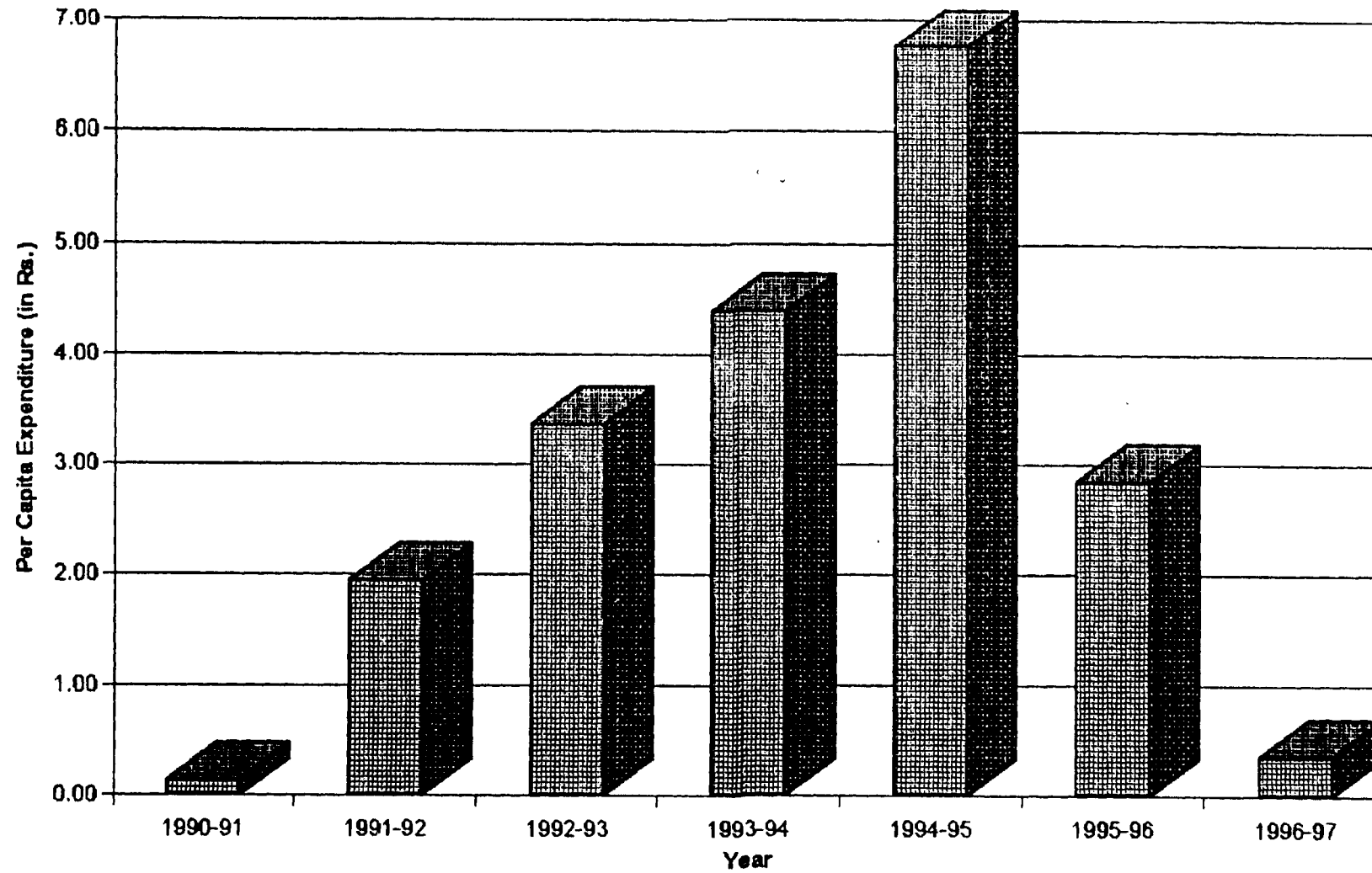
Chart d.3.d

**Dept. of Women & Child Development, BIDAR  
Free Food**





**Dept. of Social Welfare, BIDAR  
Free Food**



**Dept. of Women & Child Development, BIDAR**  
**Streesewa Schemes**

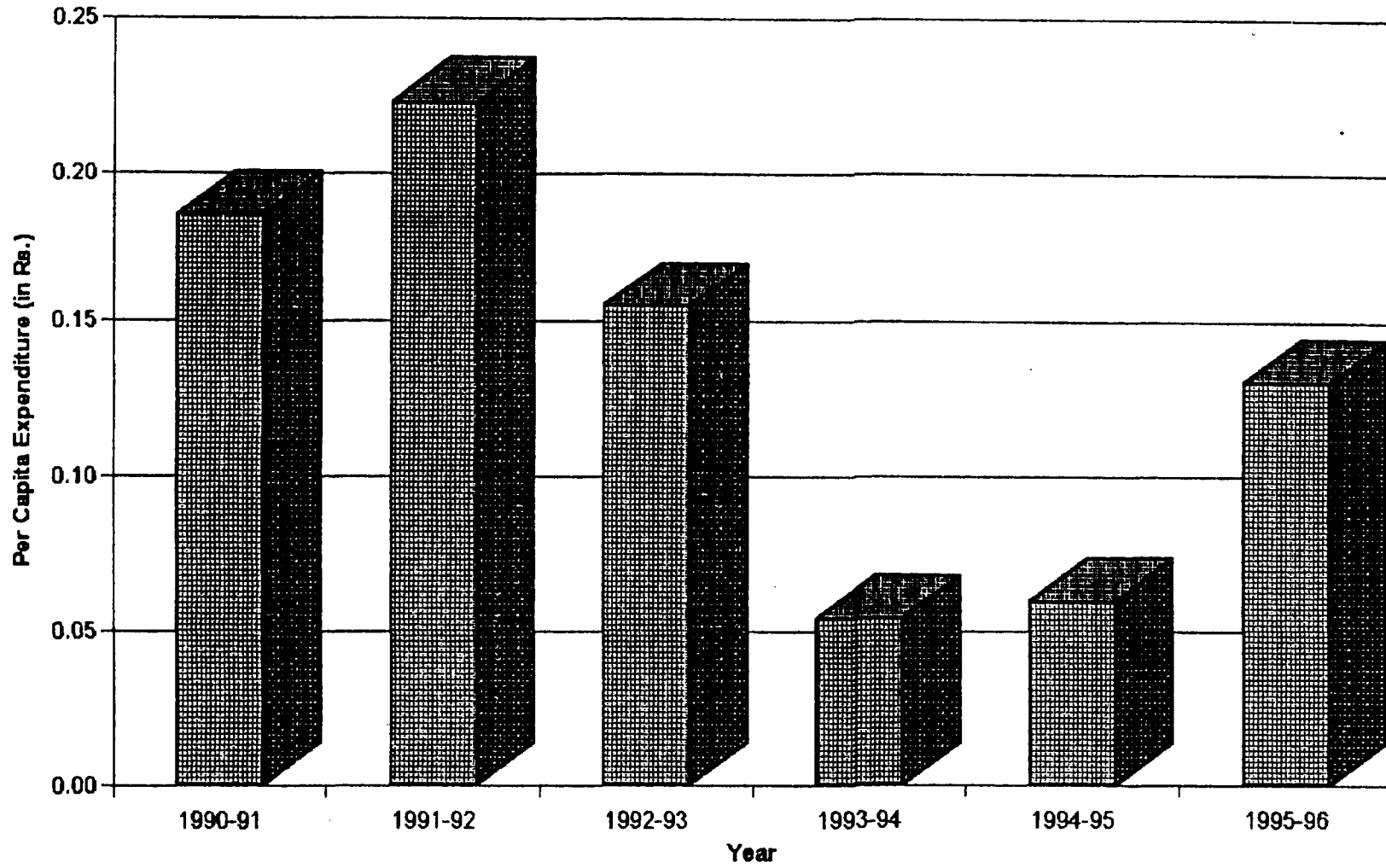
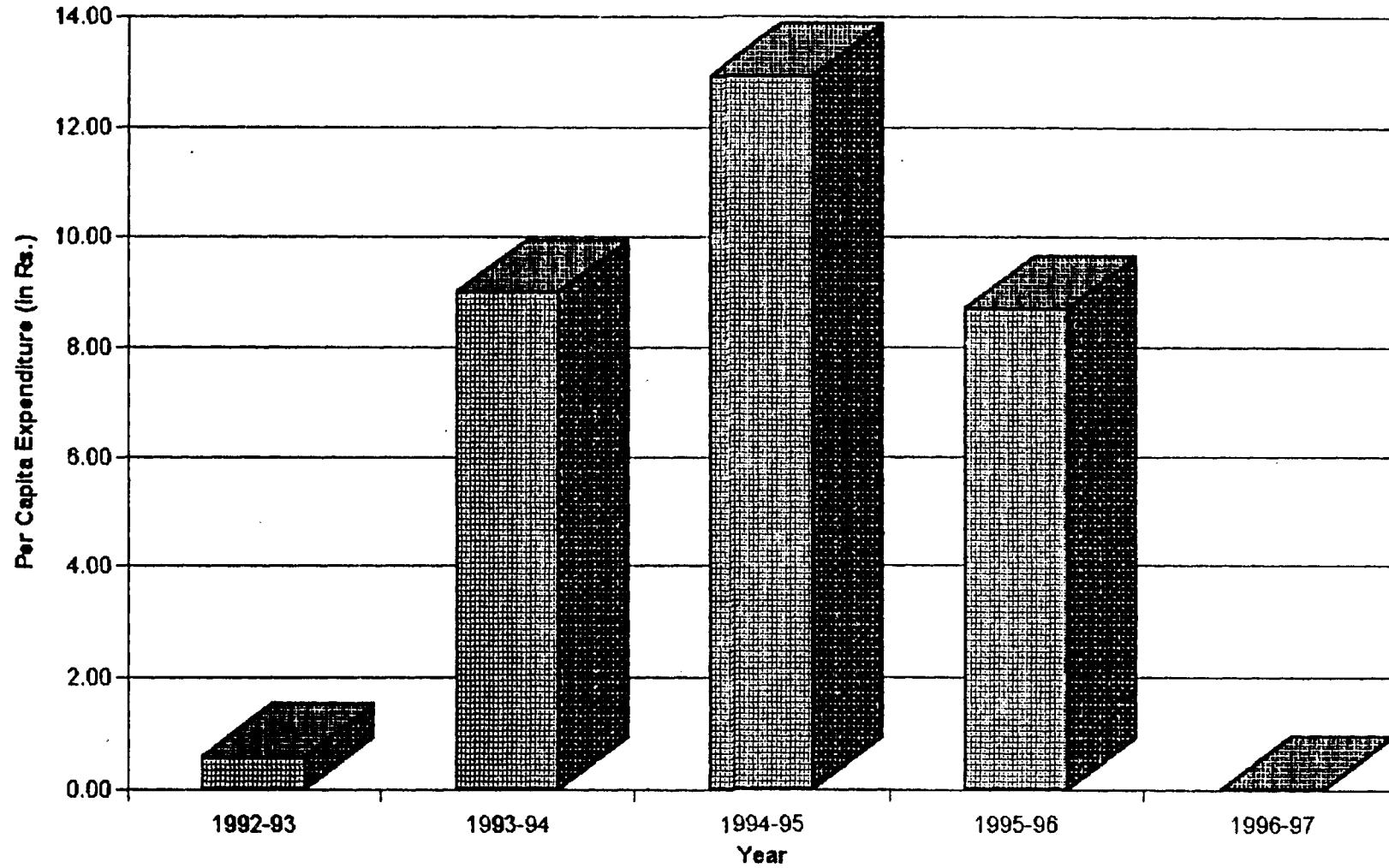


Chart d.3.d

**Dept. of Women & Child Development, BIDAR  
Scholarships**



DDPI, BIJAPUR

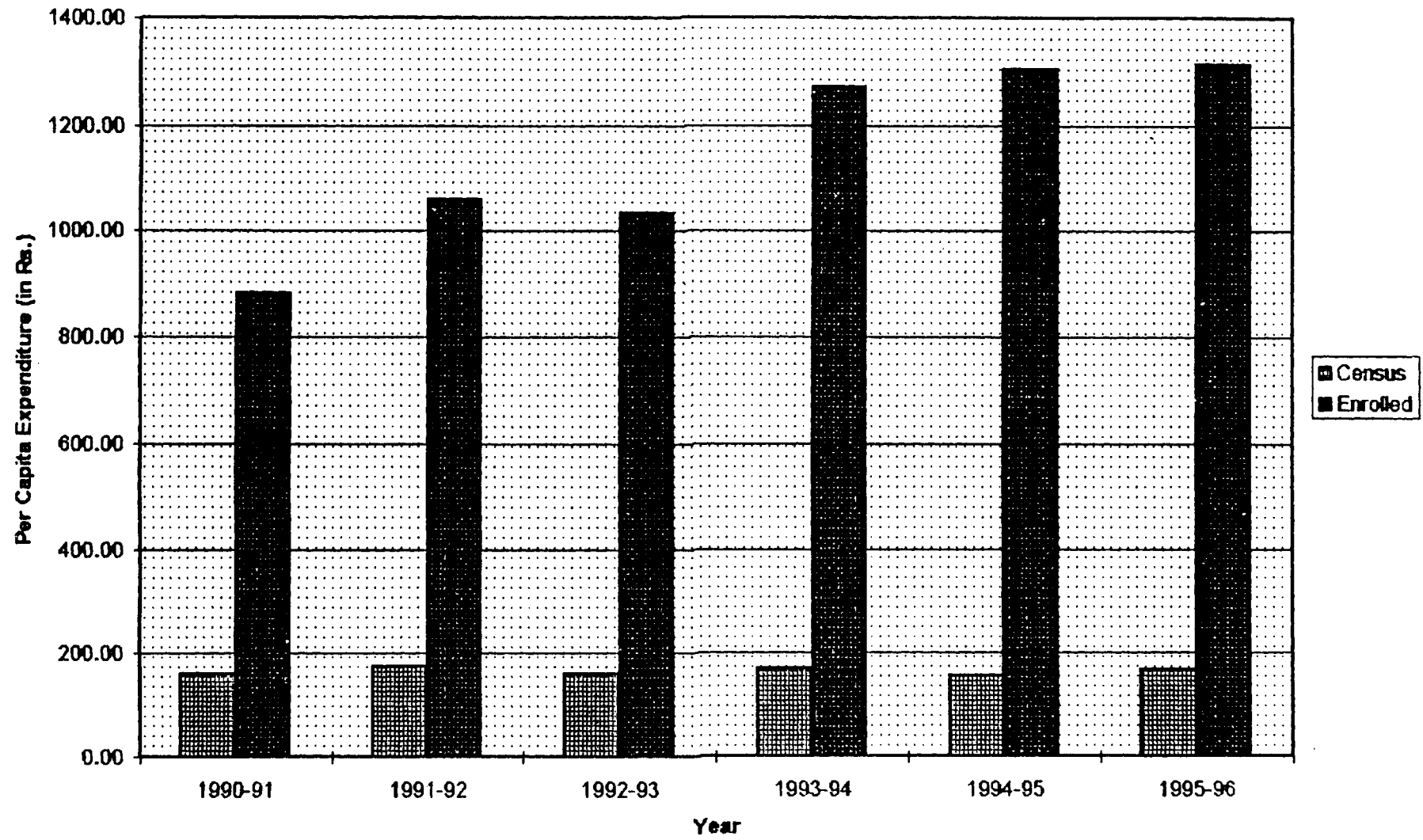


Chart d.3.d

Dept. of Women & Child Development, BIDAR  
Remand Homes, Free Food

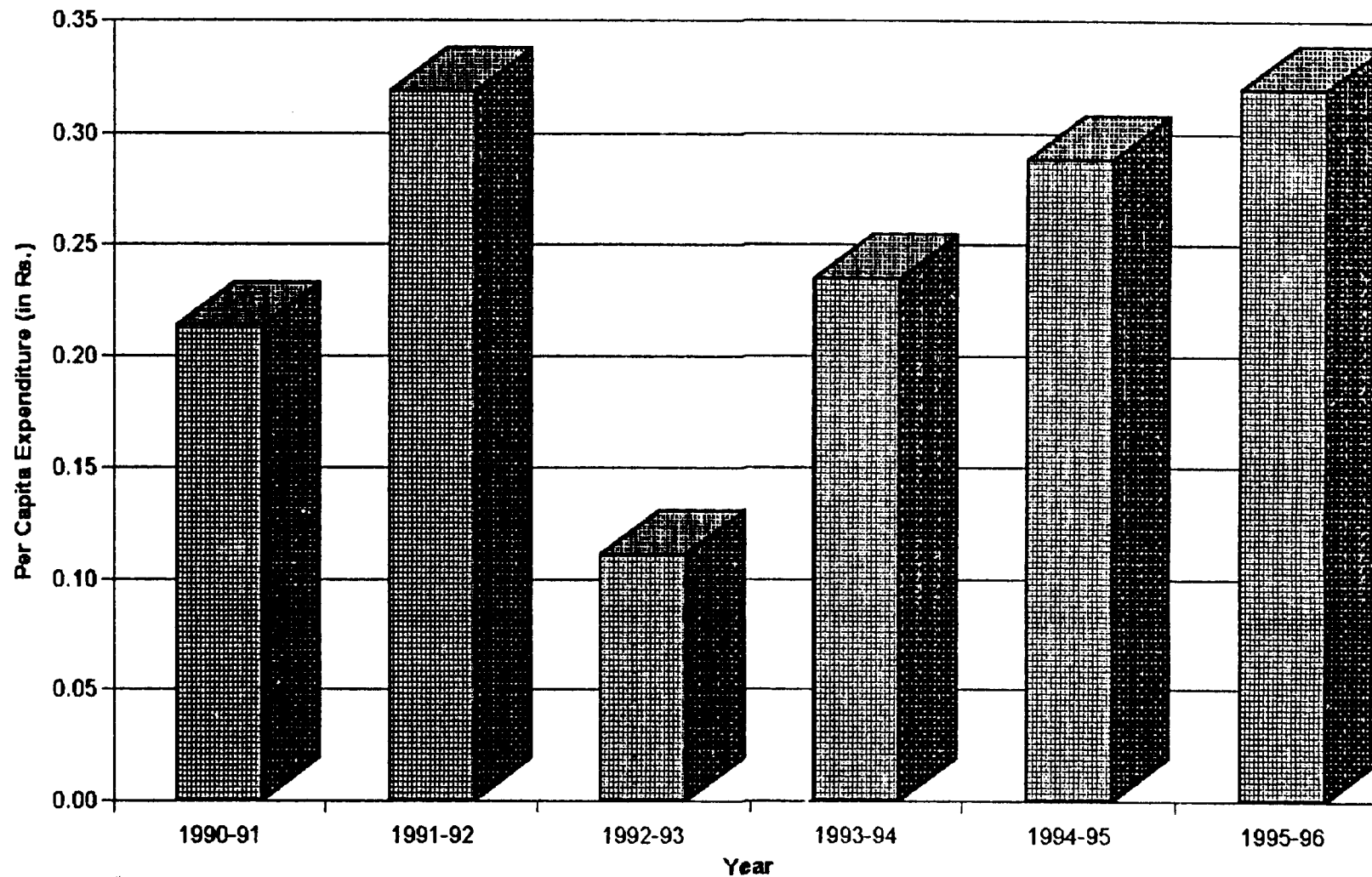


Chart d.4.c

**DDPI, BIJAPUR**  
**Free Food, Scholarships**

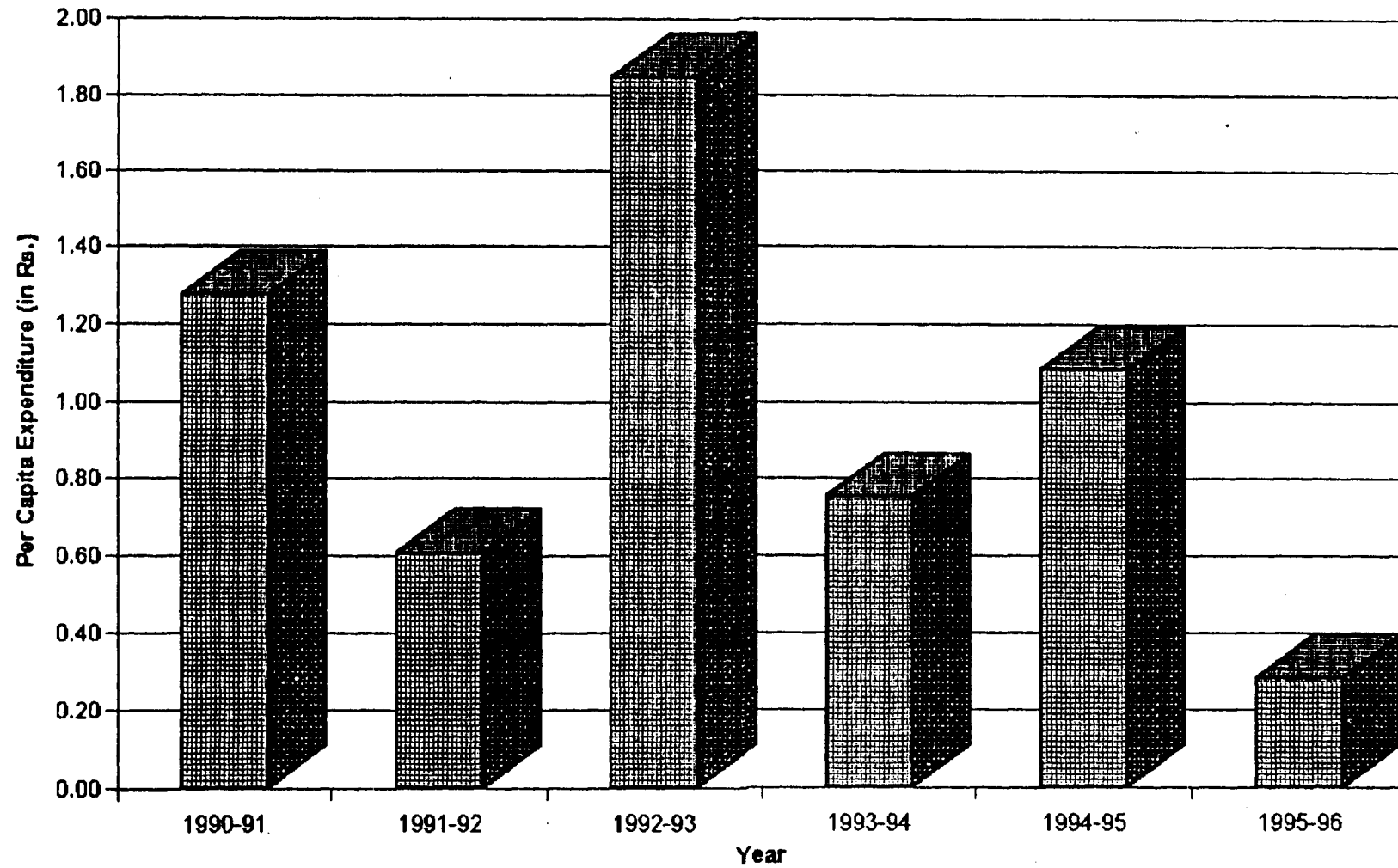
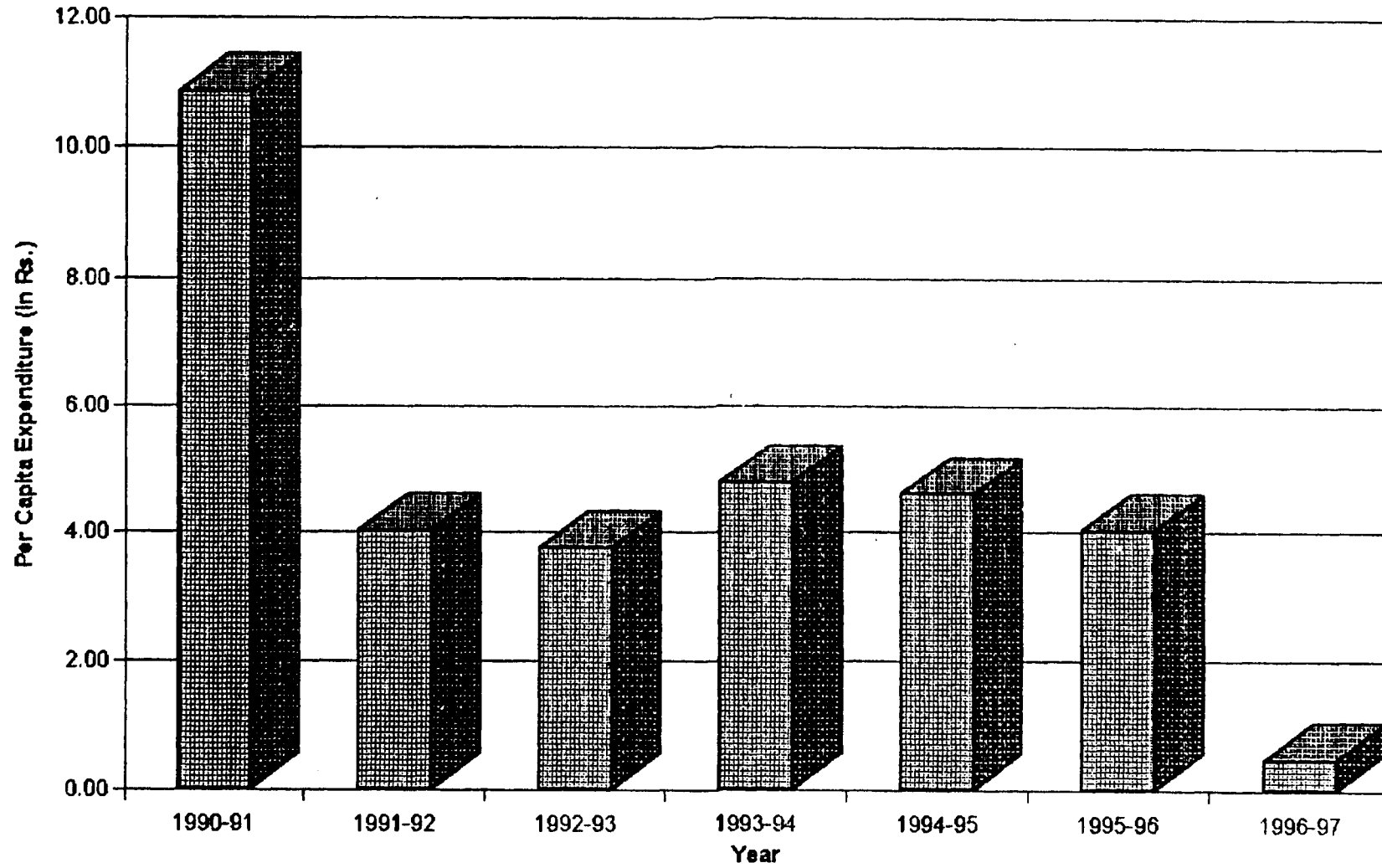


Chart d.4.b

Dept. of Adult Education, BIJAPUR  
Jana Sikshana Nilaya



### DDPI, GULBARGA

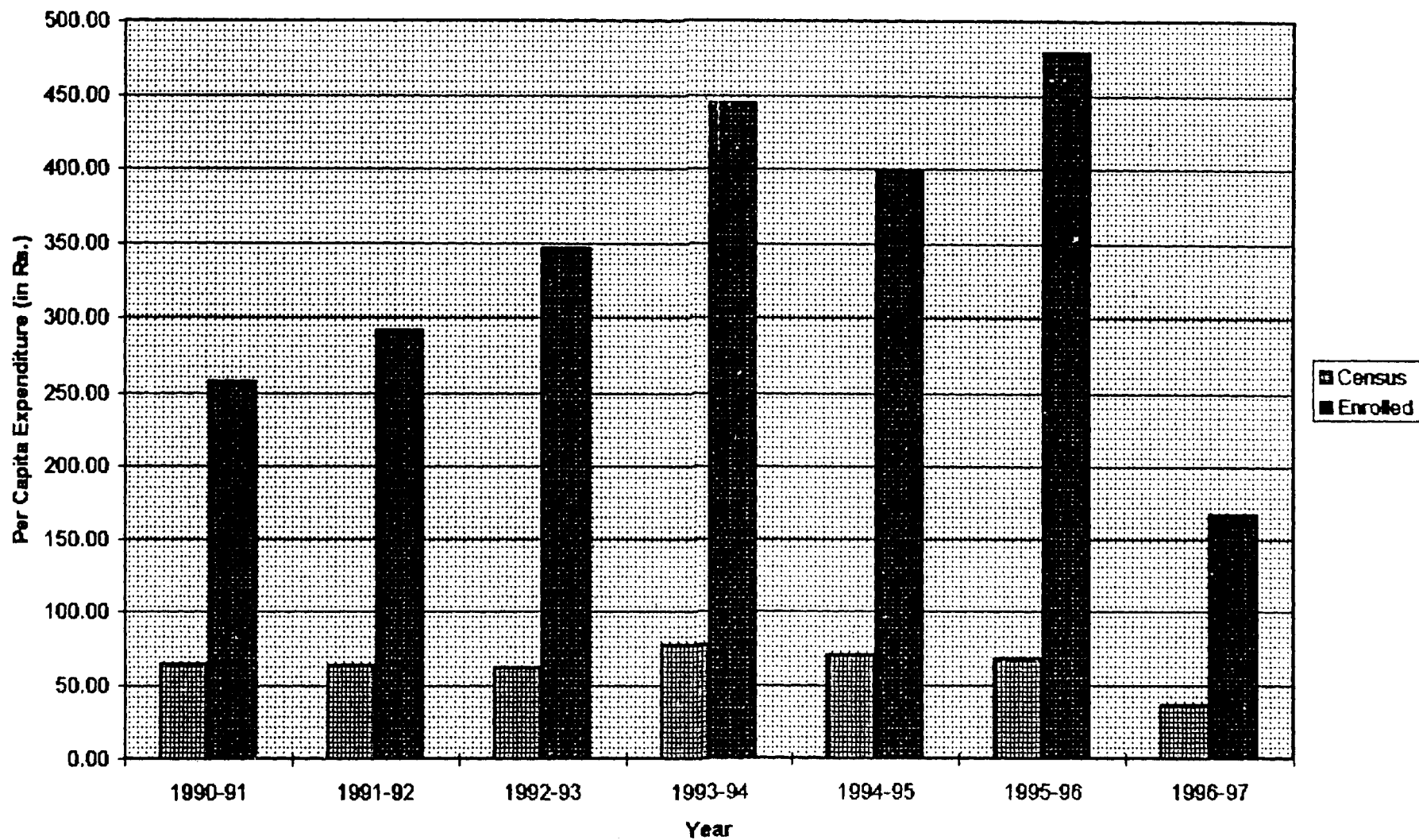




Chart d.4.c

DDPI, BIJAPUR  
Others

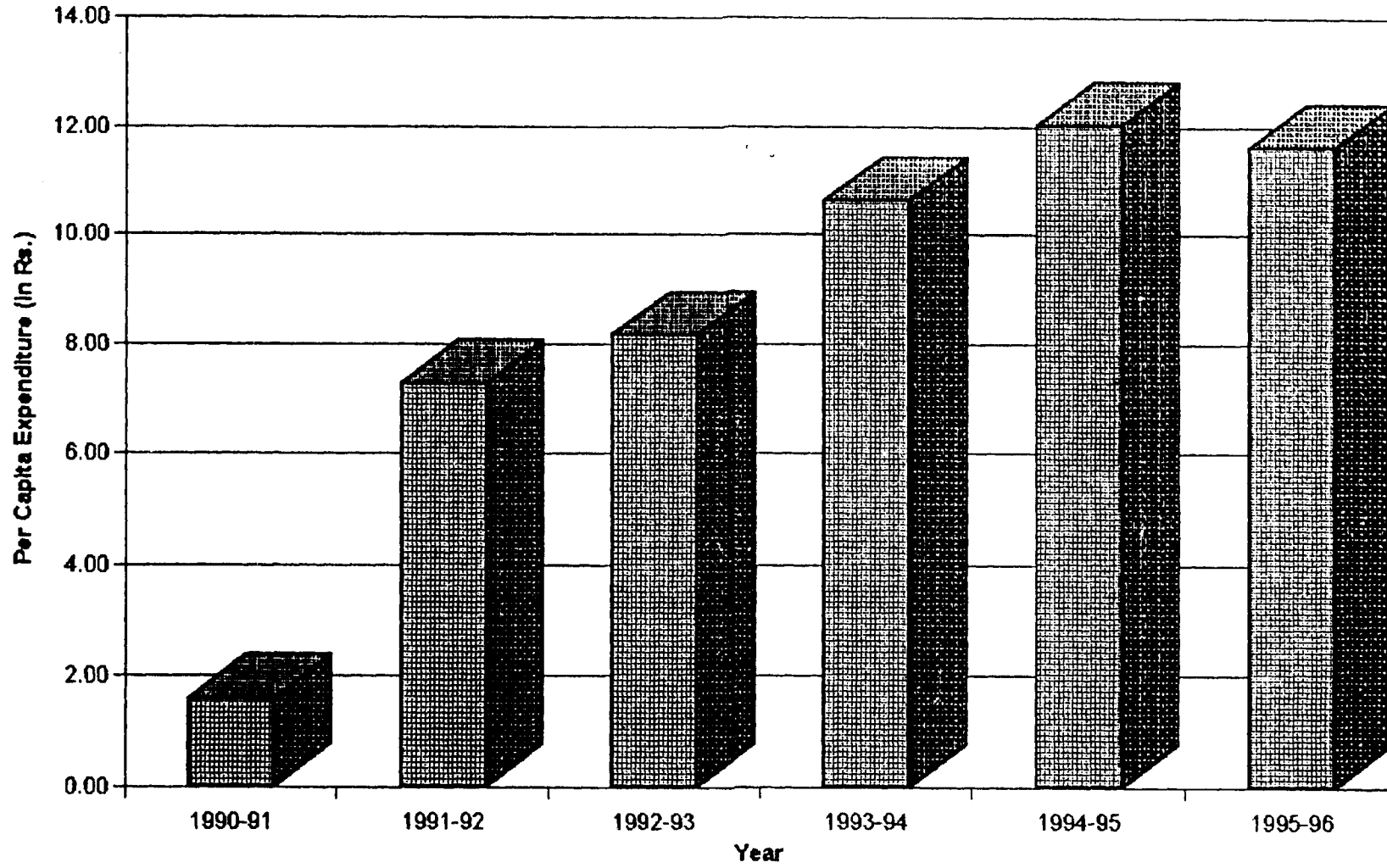


Chart d.5.b

**DDPI, GULBARGA  
Incentive Schemes**

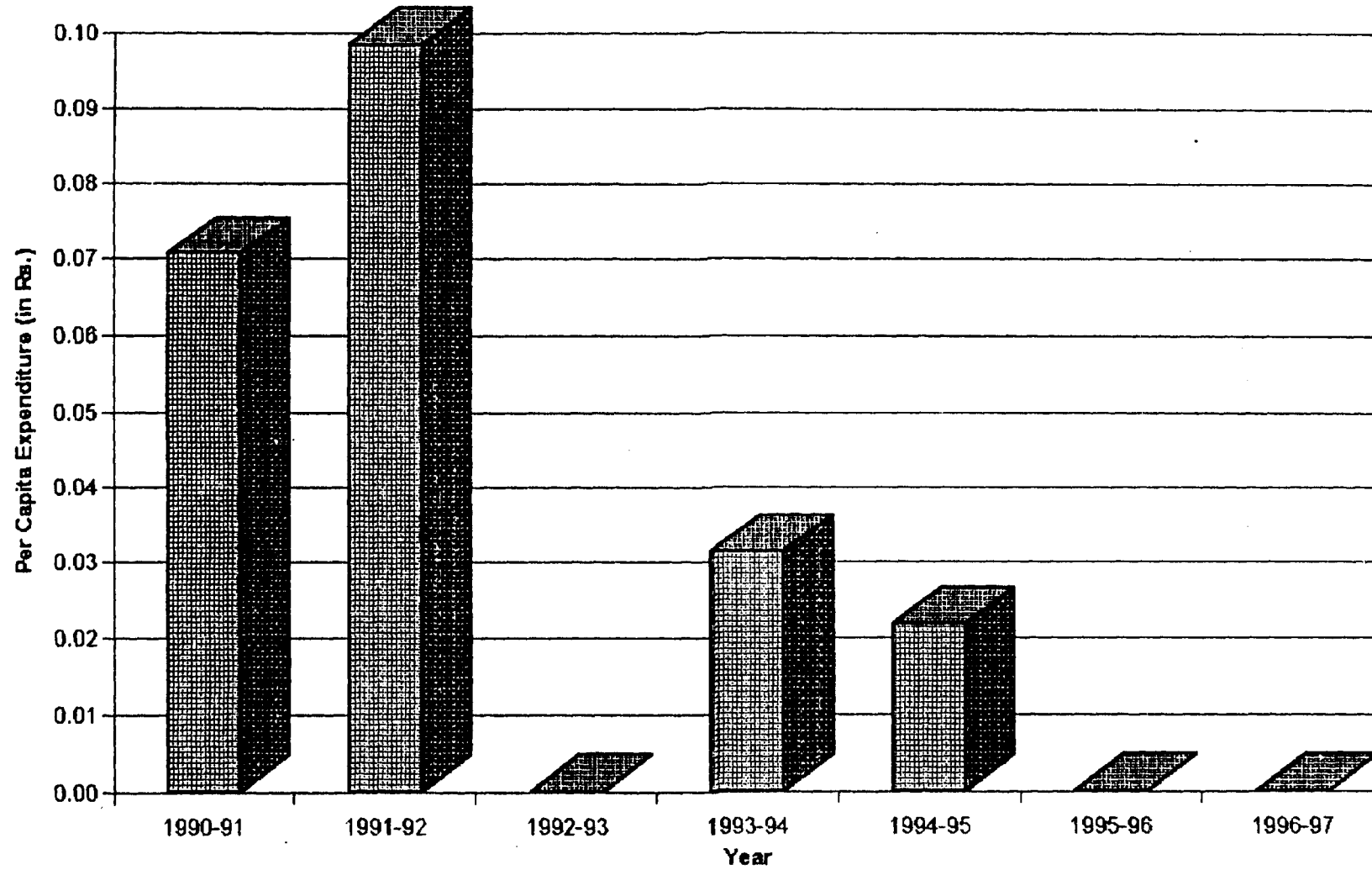


Chart d.5.b

Dept. of Adult Education, GULBARGA  
VYASKARASIKSHANE

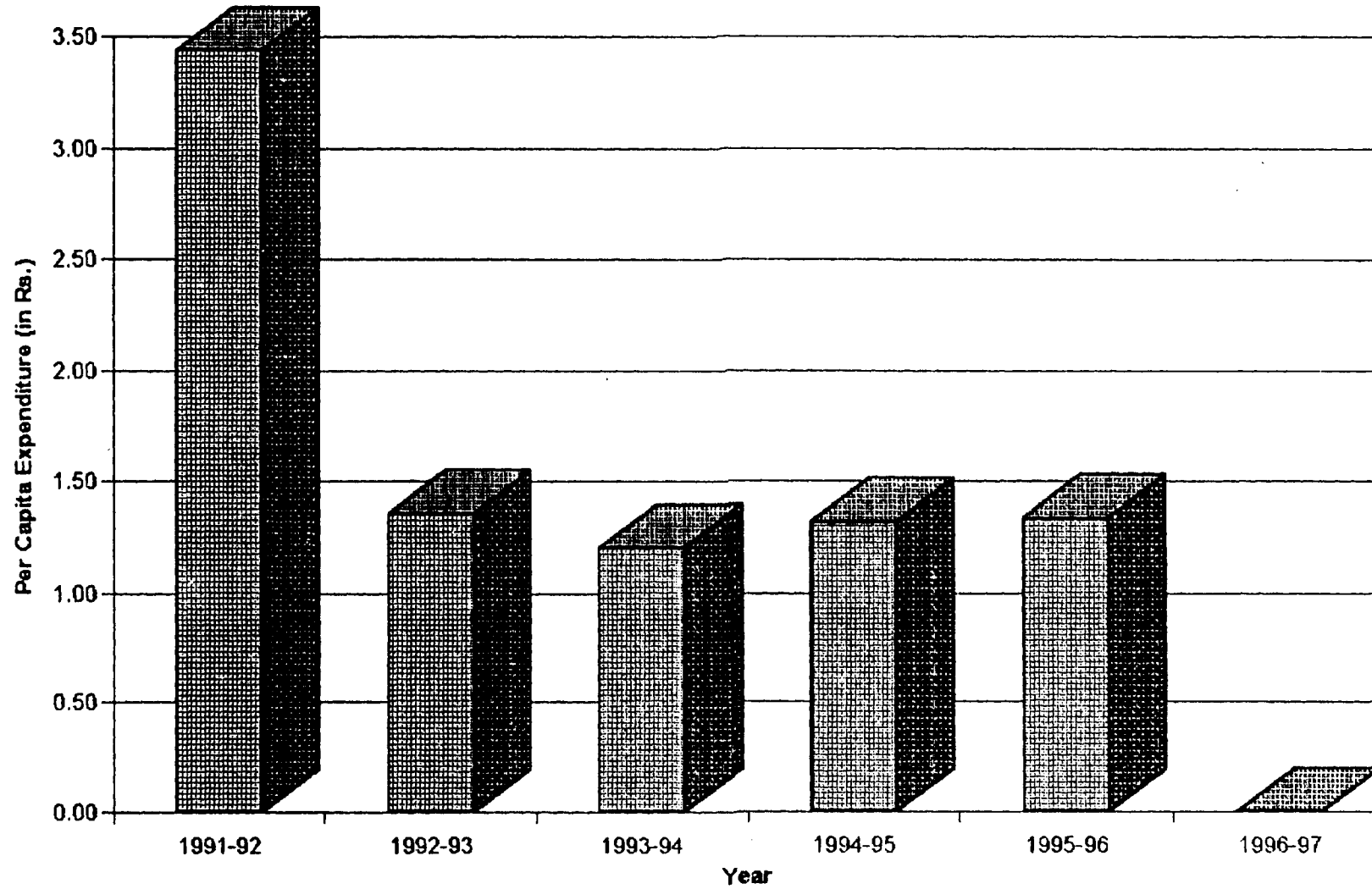


Chart d.5.c

Dept. of Women & Child Development, GULBARGA  
Bal Mandir

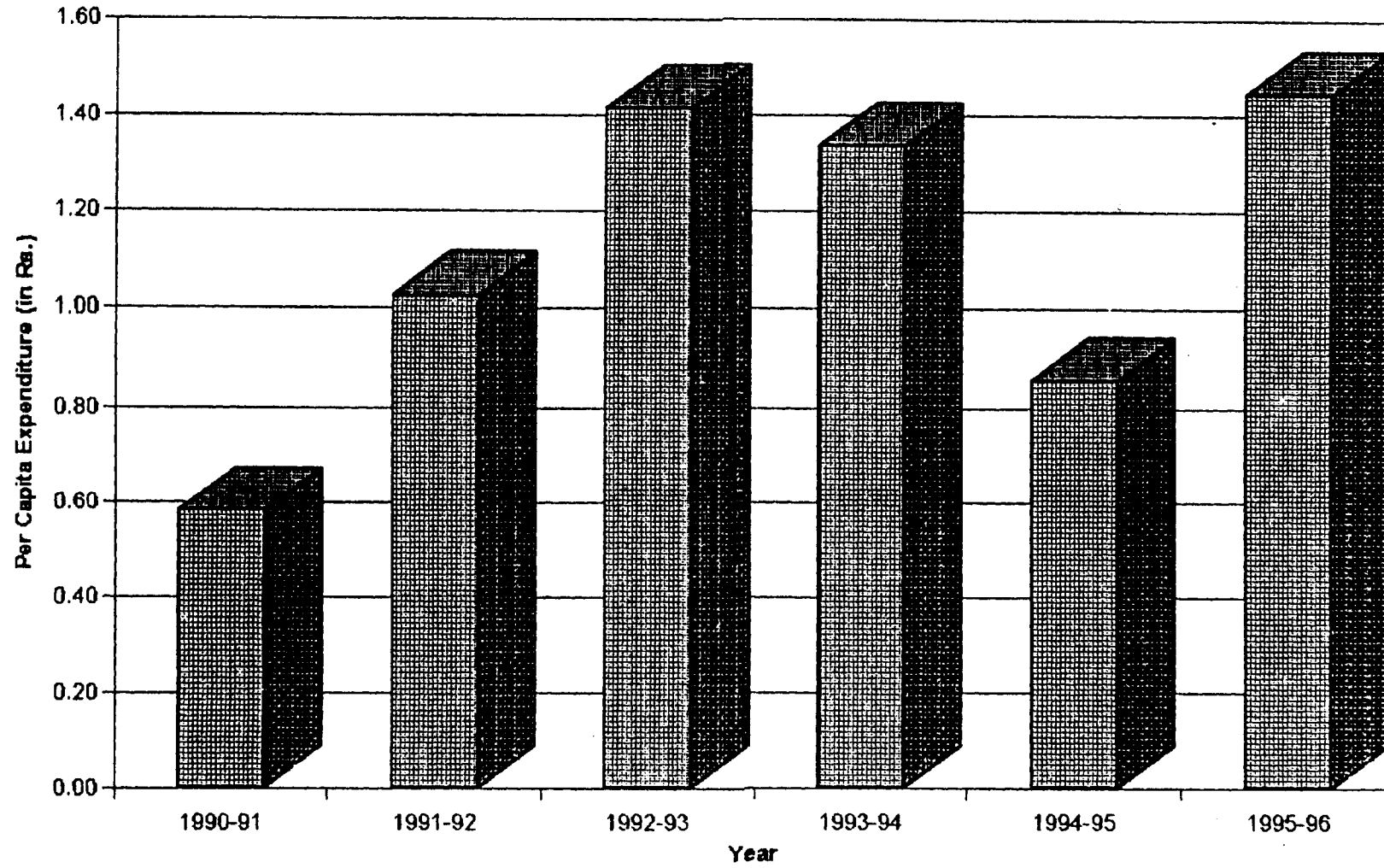


Chart d.5.c

**Dept. of Social Welfare, GULBARGA  
Scholarships**

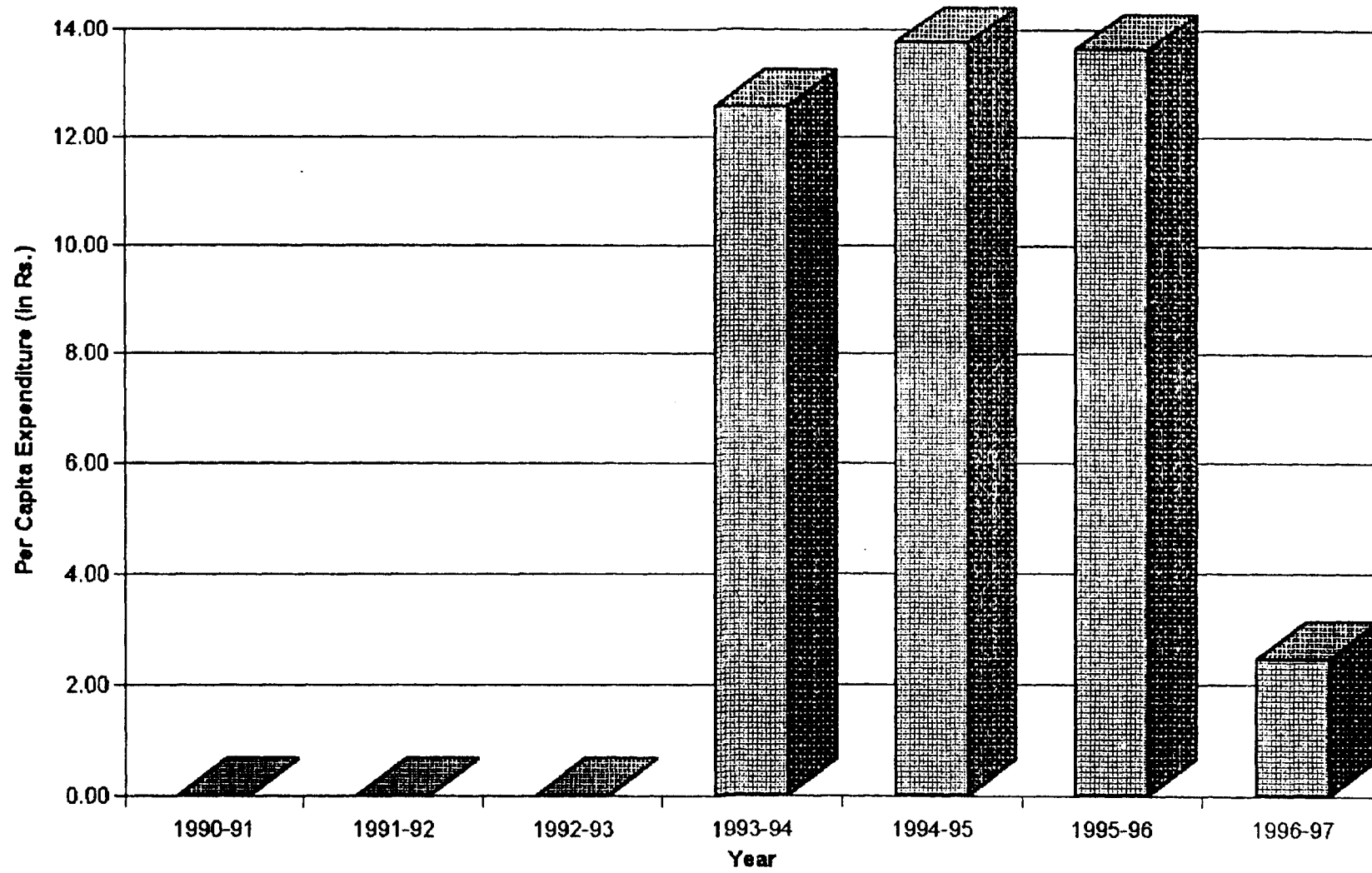


Chart d.6.a

### CPI, MYSORE

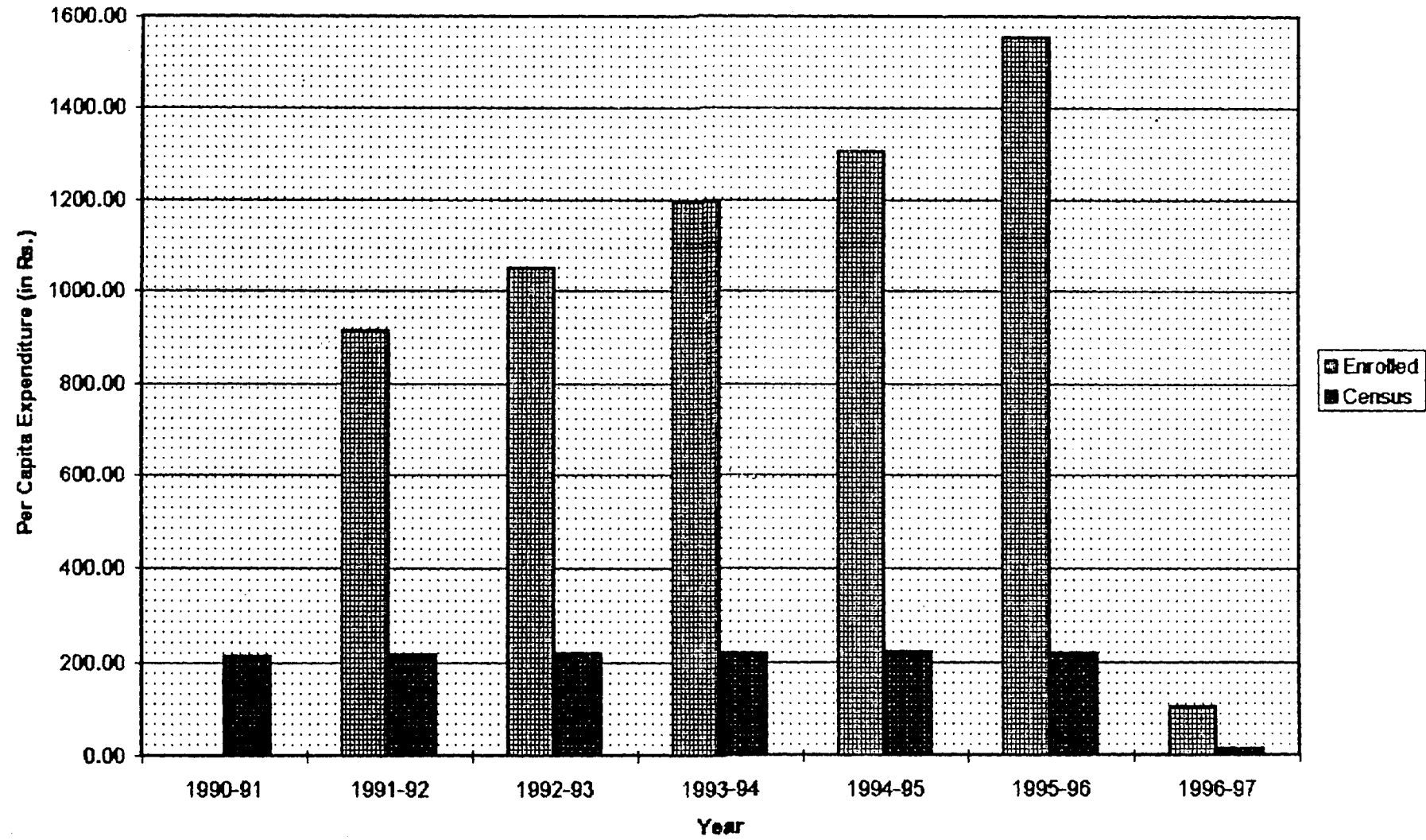
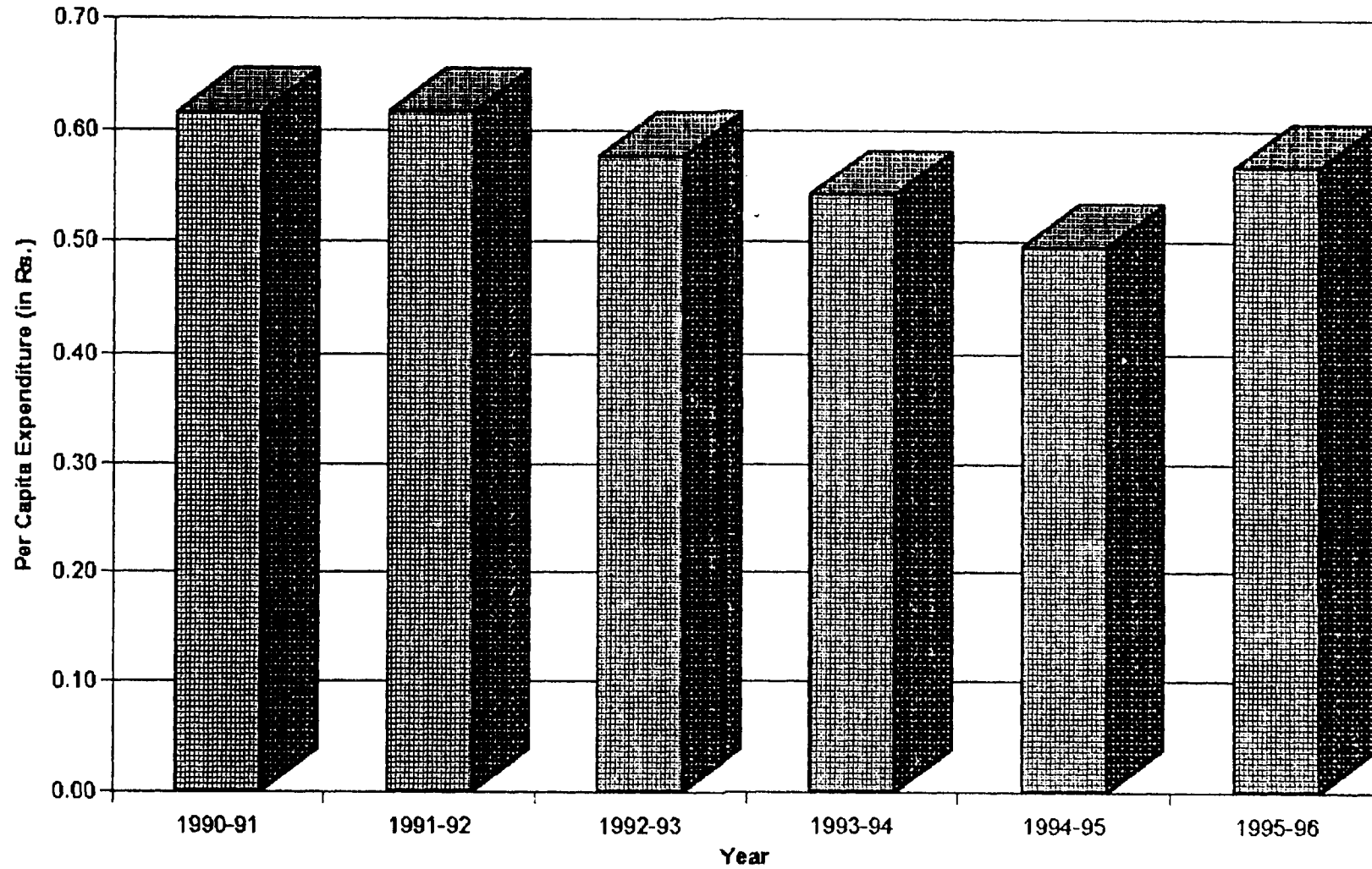
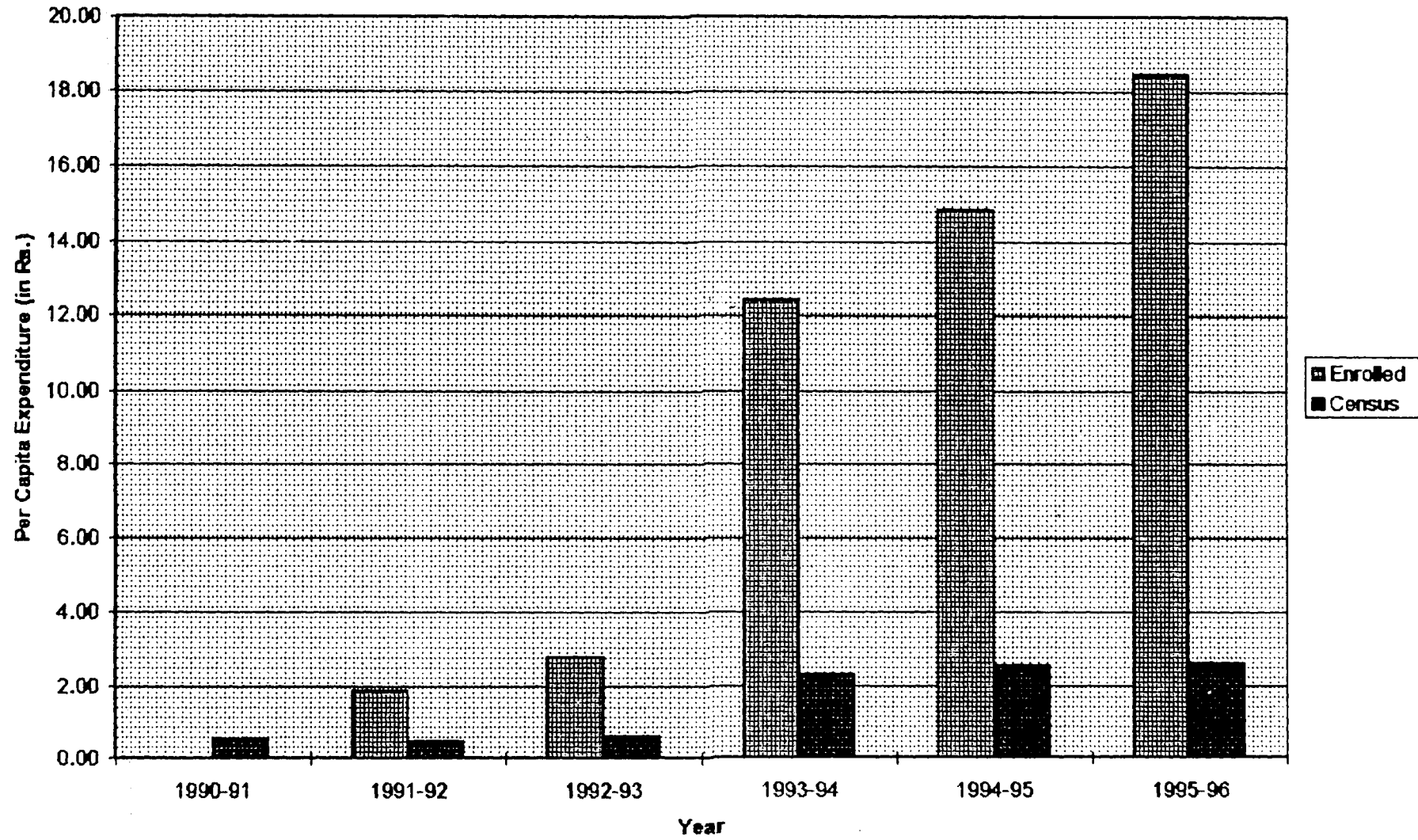


Chart d.5.c

Dept. of Women & Child Development, GULBARGA  
Incentive Schemes

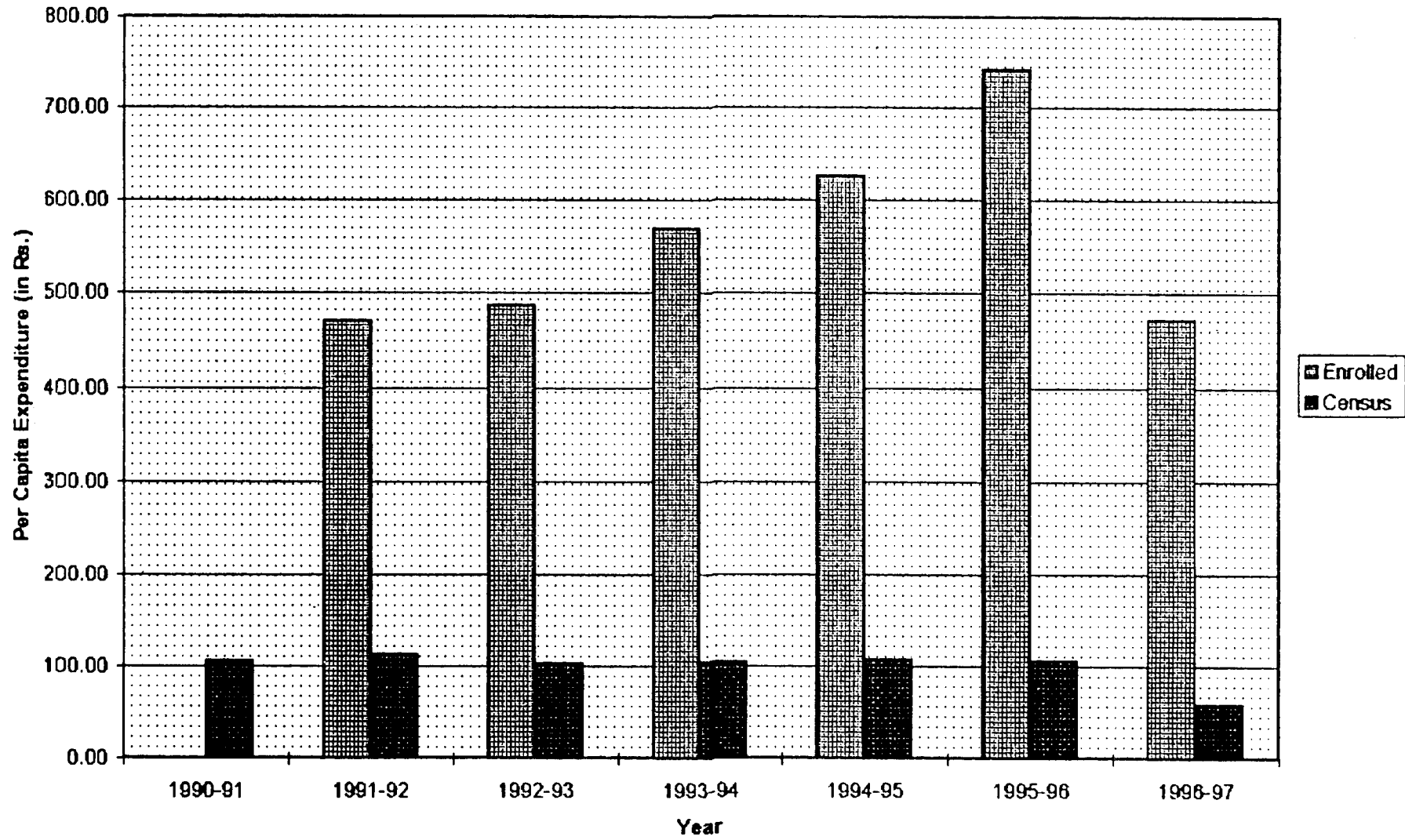


### DSW, MYSORE





### DDPI, MYSORE



Dept. of Social Welfare, MYSORE  
Incentive Schemes

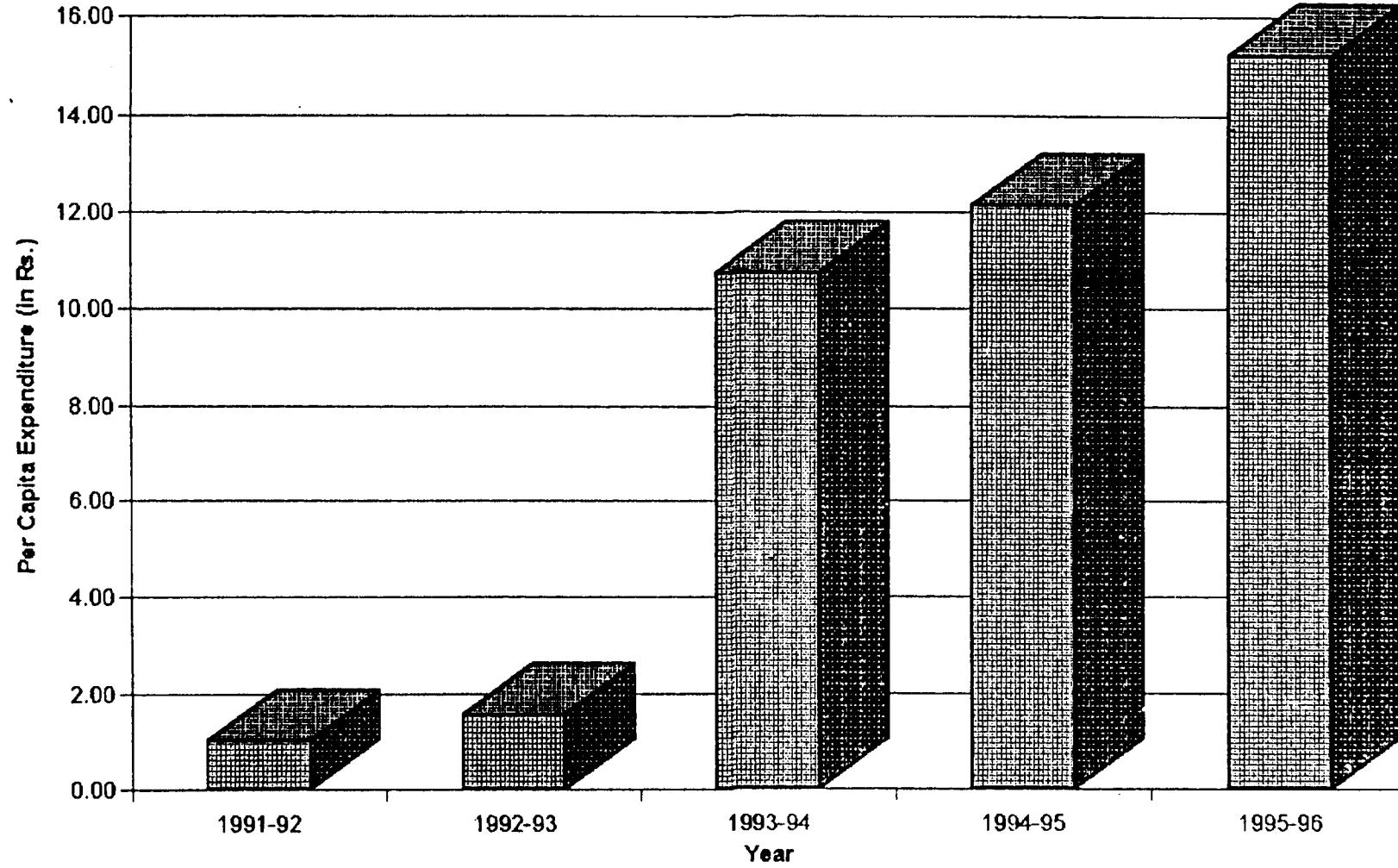


Chart d.6.c

**Dept. of Backward Classes & Minorities, MYSORE  
Scholarships**

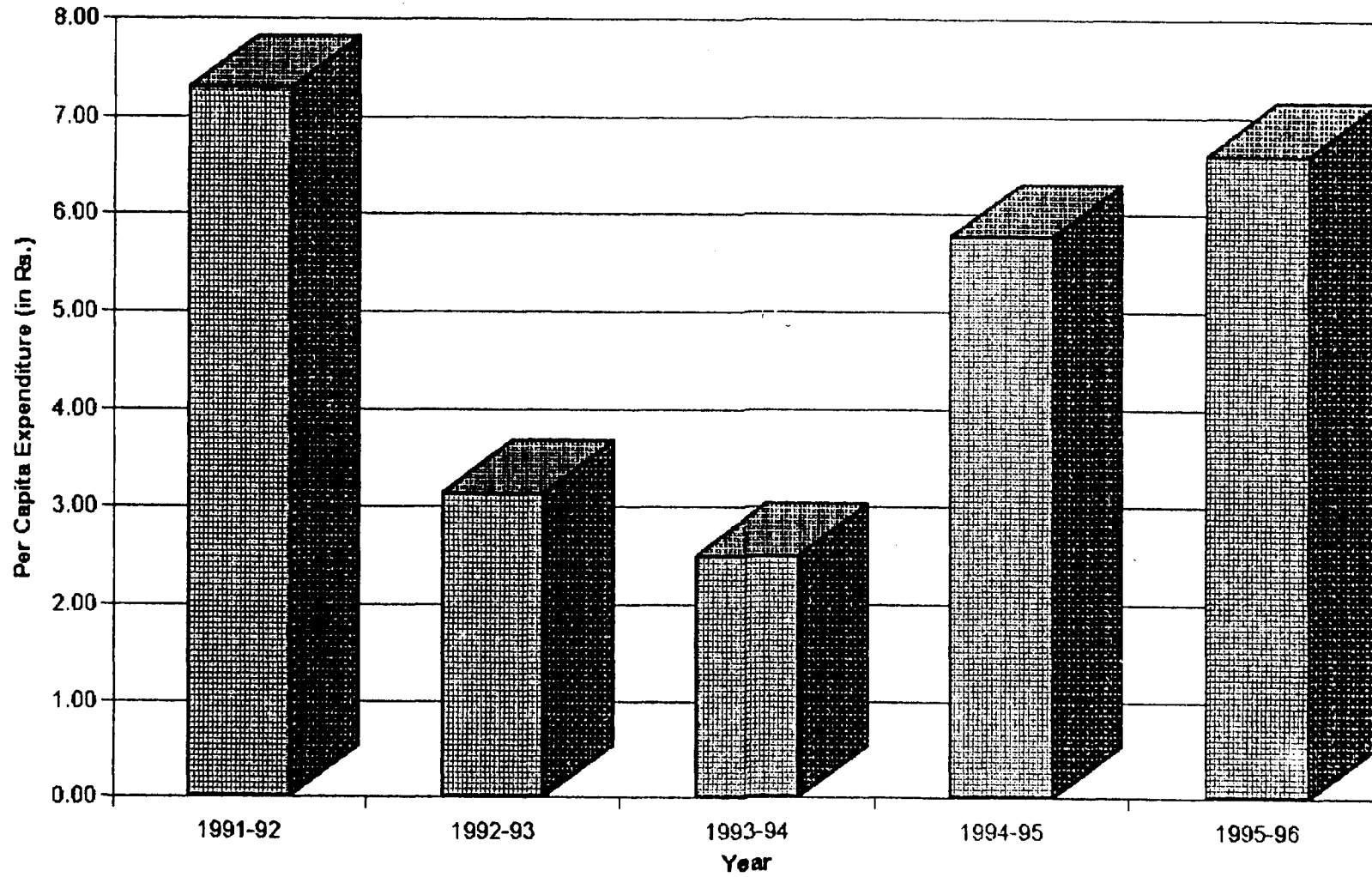


Chart d.6.d

**CPI, MYSORE  
Incentive Schemes**

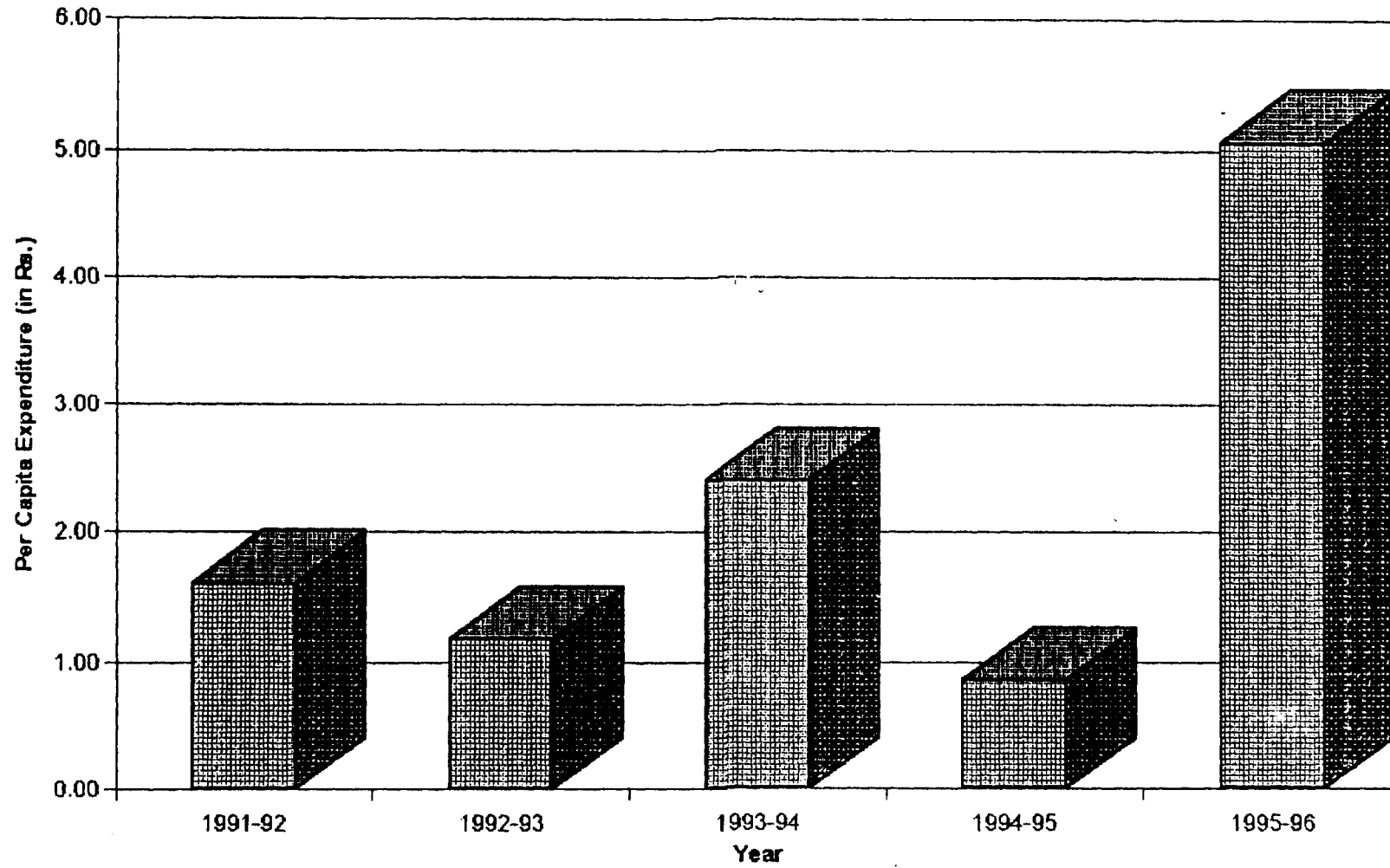


Chart d.6.d

Dept. of Adult Education, MYSORE  
VYASKARASIKSHANE

