

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT**

**ANNUAL REPORT
2008-09**

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Education Department

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Education Department Secretariat

The Education Department Secretariat has two Wings. These are –

- a) Primary and Secondary Education, and
- b) Higher Education.

Primary and Secondary Education Wing

The Primary and Secondary Education Wing is the administrative authority for the following field units –

- (i) Commissionerate of Public Instruction
- (ii) Directorate of Primary Education
- (iii) Directorate of Secondary Education
- (iv) Directorate of Minority Languages
- (v) Directorate of State Education Research and Training
- (vi) Secondary Education Examination Board (SSLC)
- (vii) Secondary Education Examination Board (Other Exams)
- (viii) Additional Commissionerate for Public Instruction, Dharwad
- (ix) Additional Commissionerate for Public Instruction, Gulbarga
- (x) State Project Directorate, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan
- (xi) State Project Directorate, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shikshana Abhiyaan
- (xii) State Project Directorate, Mahila Samakhya
- (xiii) Directorate of Pre University Education
- (xiv) Directorate of Mass Education
- (xv) Directorate of Vocational Education
- (xvi) Directorate of Public Libraries
- (xvii) Directorate of Printing and Stationery

There are two Ministers who deal with the subjects in this Wing.

- a) The Minister for Primary and Secondary Education looks after all subjects, other than Mass Education and Public Libraries. Sri Vishweswar Hegde Kageri was the Minister during the period under report.
- b) The other Minister looks after Mass Education and Public Libraries, along with Small Savings and Lotteries. Sri Shivanna Gowda Naik was the Minister during the period under report.
- c) The two Ministers were supported by a Principal Secretary and a team of officers and staff in the Secretariat.

The details of the Staff working in the Secretariat in the Education Department (Primary and Secondary) are given below:

Sl. No	Designation	Sanctioned post
1	Principal Secretary	1
2	Deputy Secretary	3
3	Personal Secretary to Principal Secretary	1
4	Under Secretary	5
5	Section Officer/Gazetted P.A.	15

6	Senior Asst+Senior Statistical Asst.+Account Superintendent	12+1+2
7	Assistants	21
	Stenographers	8
8	Junior Assistants	15
9	Typists	10
10	Group-D	10

Education:

Education has been recognized as a fundamental human right, along with rights to other amenities, such as food, shelter and water in The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948).

Achievements in education in Karnataka, over the years, have been quite noteworthy. The State has been moving towards universal literacy at a steady pace. Karnataka's literacy rate was 66.64 percent in 2001 as compared in 56.04 percent in 1994, while the rates were 59.39 and 80.58 percent respectively for rural and urban areas. Female literacy has increased from 44.34 percent in 1991 to 56.87 percent in 2001, which is lower than male literacy rate of 76.10 percent.

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at the primary school level is 98.12 percent and for girls it is 98.05 percent. Due to the sustained efforts, the number of out-of-school children has been reduced since 2001. State is implementing Vidya Vikasa Programme of providing free uniforms and text-books to school going children in primary schools. This is benefiting nearly 85.00 lakh children.

Government has constituted School Development Monitoring Committees (SDMCs) in every school. The SDMCs monitor the performance of the school and the programme regularly.

Tenth Five Year Plan:

The main targets for the Plan were:

- 100 percent enrolment of children in the age group of 6 to 14.
- Opening lower primary schools within 1 Km and higher primary schools within 2 Kms.
- Reducing dropout rates in Standards I to V – to less than 6 percent and in Standard I to VII- to less than 20 percent.
- Providing 4 teachers to each lower primary school and 6 to higher primary school.

The Net Enrolment Rate as at the end of Plan was 98.09 Significant progress has been achieved in improving the access to lower primary schools within a distance of 1 km. and to upper primary schools within a distance of 3 km. The access ratio (2008-09) in respect of lower primary schools is 100 and in respect of upper primary schools is 100. The dropout rate is 7.86 for I to V standard and 10.19 for I to VIII standard. Similarly the number of out of school children has considerably reduced. The number of children out of school in the age group of 7-14 is 4.02 lakh in 2002 has declined to 0.72 lakh in 2008. Total number of primary school teacher has improved. During the Plan period, 13,845 teachers were recruited.

Eleventh Five Year Plan:

Karnataka State is well ahead with regard to realization of targets of universalisation of primary and secondary education set out in the Plan. While targets of enrolment and retention are nearly completed, all efforts are focused on improving the quality of school education. Concerns of equity and regional parity are integral to the concerns of quality.

In the Plan, the emphasis will be more on consolidation than expansion. It is proposed to -

- a. Restrict opening of schools and colleges in un-served areas of backward blocks
- b. Reduce dropout rates to less than 5% at Lower Primary Stage (1 to 5) and less than 10% in Higher Primary stage of education.
- c. Enhance literacy rate to 85 percent by reducing gaps between male and female literacy
- d. Increase enrolment in the 14-18 age group to 65 percent. This will be in IX to X standards and + 2 courses

Great emphasis will be laid to reduce quality concerns. It is proposed to ensure that 80 percent students studying in classes I to VIII master at least 80 percent of competencies prescribed. More stress will be laid on vocationalisation of Education at +2 level.

Primary Education:

The State has made major strides towards achieving the goal of Universal Elementary Education (UEE), which requires the fulfillment of the following objectives:

- (i) Universal access to primary schools for all children;
- (ii) Universal enrolment;
- (iii) Universal retentions; and
- (iv) Universal achievement of minimum essential levels of learning by all children.

Significant progress has been achieved in improving the access for schools in terms of both population and habitation. All the habitations with a population of 100 and above have been provided with access to primary schools within a distance of 1 km. In the case of habitations with a population less than 100 and with no access to primary schools, provision has been made to open Feeder Centers or provide transportation to the nearest school. There are 56,441 primary schools, 2.60 lakh teachers and 84.52 lakh students in class I to VIII.

Access Ratio:

The access ratio in respect of lower primary schools has improved from 99.13 during 2006-07 to 100 during 2008-09. In respect of upper primary schools it is 100 during 2008-09. This improvement came about because 313 new lower primary schools of previous years were established, 450 upper primary schools were upgraded.

Enrolment:

The enrolment of children in classes I-V and VI to VII has slightly decreased when compared to the previous year. Efforts at enrolling all the graduating students in class V in the nearest upper primary schools are continuing. The total enrolment in classes I to V have decreased by 1.97 percent during 2008-09 over the previous year's enrolment. In case of boys, the decrease in enrolment is 2.35 percent and in case of girls is 2.12 percent.

Gross Enrolment Ratio:

The gross enrolment ratio in primary and upper primary schools is 109.23. In the case of boys it is 104.86 and it is 113.60 for girls. Similarly, the net enrolment ratio in primary schools is 96.01 in total. It is 97.16 for boys and 94.86 for girls in primary schools.

Out of school children:

A children census was conducted during 2008 to find the educational status of the children in the age group 7-14. It revealed that 72,365 children were out of school. The number of out of schools children has decreased from 93,276 during 2007-08 to 72365 during 2008-09.

Up-gradation of primary schools:

As many as 5,444 upper primary schools were upgraded with 8th standard to provide access to children with in a radius of 3 kms. Upgraded schools were provided with an additional trained teacher and an additional class room. Addition of 8th standard to upper primary school was to arrest the drop out rate at the terminating class of upper primary schooling thereby improving the retention of children in the schools. During 2008-09, 101 higher primary schools have been provided with 8th standard.

Retention rate:

Providing access to schools may not ensure that all children attend school regularly. All the children enrolled in to class I should continue in the system till they complete elementary education. Children drop out of the system for several reasons. The retention rate at the elementary level (1 to 5) of schooling is now 93.75.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio:

The pupil-teacher ratio has improved from 1:28 in 2007-08 to 1:26, including the posts of teachers sanctioned, in 2008-09. However, some districts and blocks still have very high PTRs This is being addressed.

Provision of infrastructure facilities:

Necessary infrastructure like additional class rooms, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities etc. were provided to schools to improve the retention of children. During 2008-09, 313 buildings were provided to schools that did not have buildings of their own and an additional 6,221 classrooms were taken up. Electrification was done in 15,290 schools. This was a concerted effort in improving the active instruction time of teachers in the classrooms and ensure that children like to remain in their school.

School Quality Assessment Organization :

Karnataka is the first State in the country to embark on an ambitious programme of assessment the quality of education in the schools through a massive programme of competency based testing of students in Government and aided schools throughout the states.

This was started as an annual exercise in 2005-06 by Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organization (KSQOA). Assessment of the learning outcomes of students in selected competencies in different subjects, in different classes. The assessments for quality of a school would include not only the attainment prescribed competencies by the students but also their admission, attendance and retention the school systems. This has helped to create awareness on various issues concerning quality of education at different levels so that school assessment takes the centre stage are the main objectives.

Data

The following tables present certain vital data regarding the Primary and Secondary Education Wing –

a) Schools – Numbers –

b)

Sl No	School	DOE	SE	LB	Total	AIDED	Unaided	Other Management Schools	Central Schools	Total Schools
1	Lower Primary Schools	23,370	172	8	23,550	258	2,437	6	3	26,254
2	Higher Primary Schools	22,278	435	25	22,738	2,345	6,844	35	79	32,041
3	High Schools	4,168	294	42	4,504	3,275	4,579	33	62	12,453
Total		49,816	901	75	50,792	5,878	13,860	74	144	70,748

b) Schools – Number of students –

Classes	DOE	SE	LB	Total	AIDED	Unaided	Other Management Schools	Central Schools	Grand Total
1-5	3,344,463	17857	2845	3,365,165	472651	1597399	7405	17423	5,460,043
6 – 7	1,255,536	31128	1419	1,288,083	217157	479242	2333	10161	1,996,976
8	435,966	12726	4045	452,737	273432	215721	1750	4545	948,185
9	366,938	9728	4610	381,276	293,136	201,706	1,613	4,281	882,012
10	299,863	5659	3833	309,355	259116	173952	1362	4094	747,879

c) Schools - Number of teachers -

SI No	School	DOE	SE	LB	Total	AIDED	Unaided	Other Management Schools	Central Schools	Total Schools
1	Lower Primary Schools	47711	437	22	48170	739	10494	27	27	59457
2	Higher Primary Schools	139129	2634	186	141949	15782	63616	518	1407	223272
3	High Schools	34767	2063	329	37159	26771	43837	489	1247	109503
Total		221607	5134	537	227278	43292	117947	1034	2681	392232

d) Pre-University (PU) Colleges – Numbers -

Government	1200
Aided	529
Unaided	1627
Corporation	13
Bifurcated	166
Total	3535

e) PU Colleges - Number of students

Type of College	I PUC			II PUC		
	Arts	Commerce	Science	Arts	Commerce	Science
Govt. PU Colleges	126407	35765	18400	98022	26477	17268
Aided PU Colleges	64528	30672	22804	57002	24952	23119
Unaided PU Colleges	50843	47174	56204	42928	32877	48690
Bifurcated PU Colleges	14988	22968	33164	3479	18295	33054
Corporation PU Colleges	1525	1034	216	1170	908	217
Total	258291	137613	130788	202551	103509	112348

f) PU Colleges – Number of teachers

	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacant
Government	10762	7366	3396
Aided :			
Principal	479	479	-
Lecturer	4312	4312	-
Non-Teaching	3394	3394	-

g) Annual Budget - 2008-09

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total Allocation (Revised)	Total Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
1	Primary and Secondary Education	74,388.57	70,868.80	95.27
2	Pre-University	13,904.34	13,970.19	100.47
3	Mass Education	1,649.60	1,644.86	99.71
4	Vocational Education	1,500.49	1,464.90	97.63
5	Public Libraries	1,030.00	999.28	97.02
6	Printing, Publications	2,030.00	2,024.24	99.72
7	Educational Research and Training	14,709.37	8,789.01	59.75
	Total:	1,09,212.37	99,761.28	91.35

Extensive details regarding the functioning of the various formations that have been enumerated above are furnished in the subsequent pages in this Report.

Commissionerate of Public Instruction

Commissioner for Public Instruction is a major Head of Department, who controls and co-ordinates the activities of school education. All stages of school education, starting from pre-primary to secondary education, in the State come under the purview of the Department.

During 2003-04 in order to decentralize administration, Additional Commissionerates of Public Instruction have been established at Dharwad (to look after Belgaum Revenue Division) and Gulbarga (to look after Gulbarga Revenue Division). This has resulted in decentralization of both academic and administrative powers in North Karnataka Region. Commissioner for Public Instruction now takes care of Bangalore and Mysore Revenue Divisions.

Six Directorates/Boards function under the purview of Commissioner for Public Instruction, each headed by a Director. They are:

1. Director of Primary Education.
2. Director of Secondary Education
3. Director of Minority Language Schools
4. Director of State Educational Research and Training
5. Director of Public Instruction (Exam), K.S.E.E. Board.
6. Director of Public Instruction (Other Exams) K.S.E.E. Board.

There are Directors in the offices of the Additional Commissioners. Further, there are 4 Joint Directors, one in each of the Revenue Divisions. There are 33 Educational districts each of which is headed by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction. There are 202 Block Educational Officers, one in each block, to manage the activities of the Department.

The cadre wise strength of the staff working in the entire State under the Commissioner and Additional Commissioners of Public Instructions is given below;

Sl. No.	Cadre	Sanctioned Posts	Working Staffs	Vacant Posts
1	Commissioner, Bangalore	1	1	-
2	Additional Commissioners (Dharwad, Gulbarga)	2	2	-
3	Directors	10	9	1
4	Addl. Director (Admn.)	1	-	1
5	Addl. Director/CTE/Principal	20	20	-
6	Deputy Directors	94	91	3
7	Block Education Officers	202	196	6

8	Senior Asst. Directors (O/o CPI)	8	8	-
9	Senior Asst. Directors (Urdu & Minorities)	4	4	-
10	Senior Asst. Director (DSERT)	13	13	-
11	Senior Asst. Directors (Textbook Society)	5	5	-
12	Senior Asst. Directors (KSSEB)	6	6	-
13	Senior Asst. Director (O/o ACPI, Gulbarga)	5	4	1
14	Senior Asst. Directors (O/o ACPI, Dharwada)	2	2	-
15	Senior Asst. Directors (SSA)	7	7	-
16	Educational Officer (Mid-day-Meals) O/o Addl. Director	2	2	-
17	Education Officer (Teachers' Welfare Fund)	2	2	-
18	Education Officer (O/o Deputy Director)	46	41	5
19	Education Officer (Akshara Dasoha)	28	26	2
20	Deputy Programme Co-ordinator	33	33	-
21	Senior Lecturer (Diet)	196	175	21
22	Lecturer (CTE)	78	73	5

The details of Non-Teaching Staff working in the entire State under the Commissioner and Additional Commissioners of Public Instructions are given below;

Sl. No.	Cadre	Sanctioned Posts	Working Staffs	Vacant Posts
1	Deputy Director	3	1	2
2	Senior Asst. Director	5	3	2
3	Senior Asst. Director (Commerce)	1	-	1
4	Gazetted Asst.	22	12	10
5	Gazetted Manager/Asst. Director	239	205	34

6	Asst. Director (Commerce)	4	3	1
7	Accounts Superintendents	9	7	2
8	Superintendents	410	332	78
9	First Division Asst.	2617	2046	571
10	Librarians	21	9	12
11	Stenographers	106	84	26
12	Second Division Asst.	3408	2083	1325
13	Typists	145	138	7
14	Second Division Asst-cum-Typists	323	245	78
15	Drivers	245	214	31
16	Helpers	661	378	283
17	Group-D	4976	4026	950

The details of Teaching Staff working in the entire State under the Commissioner and Additional Commissioners of Public Instructions are given below (Principals of Bangalore and Mysore Division);

Sl. No.	Bangalore Division	Sanctioned Posts	Working Staffs	Vacant Posts
1	Bangalore Rural	85	72	13
2	Bangalore North	58	53	5
3	Bangalore South	103	84	19
4	Chikkaballapur	130	85	45
5	Chitradurga	111	97	14
6	Davanagere	159	135	24
7	Kolar	140	98	42
8	Madhugiri	101	78	23
9	Shimoga	166	146	20
10	Tumkur	147	120	27
11	O/o The Commissioner, Bangalore	2	2	0
12	Sarva Shikshana Abhiyaan, Bangalore	12	8	4
13	Text Book Society	4	4	0
14	K.S.E.EB, Bangalore	6	6	0
15	O/o Joint Secretary, M.M.S	1	1	0
16	O/o Joint Secretary, Bangalore	1	1	0

17	Ramanagar	114	80	34
Total		1340	1070	270
Mysore				
18	Chamarajnagar	96	72	24
19	Chikkamagalur	129	97	32
20	Dakshina Kannada	154	69	85
21	Hasana	226	191	35
22	Kodagu	68	48	20
23	Mandya	211	176	35
24	Mysore	221	167	54
25	Udupi	101	55	46
26	O/o Joint Secretary, Mysore	2	0	2
Total		1208	875	333
Grand Total of Bangalore and Mysore Divisions		2548	1945	603

Directorate of Primary Education

The Overall Objectives of the Directorate are to make sure that -

- every child in the age group of 6-14 attends school.
- every child is retained in the school from 1-8 standard and completes the elementary stage of schooling.
- every child attains the minimum levels of learning.
- every teacher is regular and punctual to school.
- the community is actively involved in the betterment of the schools, thereby supporting a mass campaign for primary education.
- children left out of schools in the age group of 6-14 are made to attend school through Chinnara Angala, Residential & non residential school, Mobile school etc.,
- quality education is provided

The Goals that have been set for the short-term of the next three years are –

1. increasing the State's literacy rate upto to 80%
2. reducing the school dropout rate to zero
3. ensuring that all children in the age group of 6-14 complete 5 years of schooling and attain minimum levels of learning.
4. improving teachers' learning and teaching standards
5. bringing about a qualitative change by incorporating educational reforms.
6. ensuring progressive community involvement.
7. bringing all children who have dropped out into the mainstream through special bridge course program

Primary education consists of eight years of education, since eighth standard has been included in primary education from 2003-04.

Rate of Drop-Outs

Sl. No.	Class	2007-08	2008-09
1	1 to 5th Standard	6.25%	6,596%
2	1 to 7 th standard	13.99%	10.26%
3	1 to 10 th standards	16.24%	14.79%

Compulsory Primary Education

The following programmes have been implemented to provide free and compulsory primary education for school going children in the age group of 6 to 14.

Special Enrolment Drive

A special enrolment drive was conducted at the taluk, district and State level. The programme was intended to bring back the children who drop out, especially girls, child labour, rag pickers and other children who have either dropped out of school or have been absent from classes for a long time. 0.93 lakhs children who were drop outs have been mainstreamed in the year.

Education for girls

In order to reduce the rate of dropout and to encourage girls' education, the government has decided to provide girls with free education. Free Bicycles were distributed to girls who are studying in 8th standard.

Uniforms

Under the auspices of the Vidya Vikasa scheme, one set of uniforms is provided free of cost to all children from I to X Std studying in government primary and high schools. During 2008-09 Rs. 6584.95 lakhs has been released and 54.06 lakh primary school students and 10.79 lakhs high school students have benefitted.

Text-books

A set of textbooks is being given free of cost to all the children studying in the I to VII Standard in government and aided schools & all the girls and SC/ST Boys. Total beneficiaries were 6644874. Note Books were supplied free of cost to all the 984660 students who are studying in 1 to 8th std. in Aided schools.

Bicycles to Students:

In view of the problems faced by rural girls who come to schools by walk all through, Government of Karnataka introduced the scheme of free distribution of bicycles to girls studying in 8th std and who come from B.P.L. families. This to enhance the confidence and courage besides reducing dropout rate among girls.

The scheme was introduced from the academic year 2006-07. Under this programme 1,75,023 girls and 2,23,300 boys benefited. During 2007-08 2,21,300 girls 2,13,700 boys benefited from the scheme in 202 educational blocks. During 2008-09 Bicycles were distributed to all Students studying in 8th std. in Government and Aided Schools (Except students studying in Metropolitan Schools) 324682 girls, 341540 boys Total 6,66,222 students benefited.

School Bags and Note-books

In order to promote education among SC/ST students and to arrest the dropout rate in the 5th to 7th standard, a scheme was introduced to distribute school bags and one set of 6 notebooks to all SC/ST students in government schools. During 2008-09, 12.15 lakh children benefited under this programme.

Akshara Dasoha Bisi Oota Programme

Akshara Dasoha programme of providing hot, cooked, mid-day meal for children of classes 1 to 10 in Govt and Aided Schools across the State.

Children covered

	Primary	High School	Total
Enrolment	5733415	2044826	7778241
Attendance	5392188	1956004	7348192
Beneficiaries	5048237	1812358	6860595

Schools Covered

	Primary	High School	Total
Govt	44849	4138	48987
Aided	3308	2820	5228

Some facts

- Kitchen sheds have been constructed in the identified kitchen centres.
- 13302 kitchen sheds have been constructed under different schemes of Zilla panchayath and Taluk panchayath.
- Cooking gas is being extensively used in the preparation of hot meals.
- Vitamin –A tablet (2 lakh IU) – twice a year
- Albendazole (400 mg, D-worming) tablets – twice a year.
- Iron and folic acid tablets 20 mg- every alternate day (total 108 tablets for 36 weeks)
- Govt of India provides 100gms of Rice and Rs 1.58/child/day for 1 to 5 std children towards cooking cost and 150gms of Rice, Rs 2.10/child/day towards cooking cost for 6 to 8 Std students
- Govt of Karnataka provides 150 gm APL Rice and Rs. 3.71 for 9 to 10 std students.

Participation of Non - Government Organisations

NGOs Participating	No of schools	No of Children
106	4560	1098076

Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya Programme

Health check up programme has been implemented in campaign mode covering children of classes 1 to 10 in Govt schools. The programme was also conducted this year.

Year	No of children undergone check up	No of children treated
2006-07	5093590	434122
2007-08	7252670	820175
2008-09	6932577	1405711

Cultural Activities

During the 2008-09, Rs.2.30 lakhs was released for organizing the “Prathiba Karanji” programme. The DDPIs of each district organized these programmes. Over 90.00 lakh students benefited from this programme.

Policy Planning Unit (PPU)

The Government of Karnataka (GOK), in collaboration with the Azim Premji Foundation (the Foundation), has set up “Policy Planning Unit” (PPU) in March 2003, with the objective of “contributing to developing education policy and planning at macro - and micro level”. This collaboration originated from the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Government of Karnataka and Azim Premji Foundation. The unit was set-up on the basis of a “PPU working document”, prepared by GOK and the Azim Premji Foundation.

Management Development Programme :

Management development programme - QIP through Management Development Facilitators (MDFs) –

- 75 MDFs were certified from the MDP programme conducted by Canara Bank School of Management Studies. These MDFs have conducted MDP-QIP programme for 1530 BRPs/CRPs in 16 districts through the DIETs. These 1530 trainees have implemented 765 quality improvement projects
- A 5 day training programme in Personal effectiveness & Leadership was conducted through CLHRD to primary school Head teachers, CAEOs, BRCs, BEOs. A 5 day training programme in Personal effectiveness & Leadership was conducted through CLHRD to Retired officers.
- Quality improvement workshops have been organized at state level.
- Programmes carried out under KSQAO/KSQE Active participation in preparation of School Academic Plan guidelines. This was done in all the blocks in order to analyse the KSQAO results and preparation of School Academic Plan.
- Creation of Kannada Contextual materials about Management development - Under the guidance of 10 Management development experts 22 MDFs have developed 22 contextual materials. The printing and distribution of the same to different officers and institutions.

Evaluation of Management Development Programme

An evaluation study about the implementation of MDP programme and a study of 3 projects implemented by the trainees was carried out in Bangalore North, Udipi, Mandya, Mysore, Bellary, Koalr, Bagalkote districts. This was carried out by 4 institutions namely Institute for Social and Economic Change, Interface India Development Consultants, Dr. S.N. Prasad, Azim Premji Foundation.

Namma Shaale programme

With a view to actively involve community in educational activities, Namma Shaale programme was taken up in the following cluster

Kundur - Honnali taluk, Davanagere district

Gavadgere – Hunsur, Mysore district

Rukmapur – Surpur, Yaadgir district

Mirjan – Kumta, Uttara Kannada district

Samudayadatta Shale:

In order to develop primary Education in term of quality and to encourage community participation samudayadatta shale program is implemented. Education Minister, Principal Secretary/Secretary and officers of the Education Department have visited schools and villages on that particular day.

This is an attempt to create awareness and parents and community that the school is the property of community and the community has to chalk out educational programmes by mutual consultations. This program is started from November 2000. There is a considerable improvement in pupils' attendance. Learning levels and Teachers performance due to this program. Parents whose children drop out from schools have been persuaded by home visits to send them back to schools.

Educational Interaction:

Educational interaction is being arranged through Radio and TV from Oct-2000. In this programme any parent/public who is interested to talk to Education Minister can do direct interaction regarding educational reform in quality education etc. Awareness among several public is created from this.

Educational News:

A Bi-monthly educational magazine is being published for the last 6 years. It carries important and valuable information like department news, circulars, Govt. orders, new programs, good articles regarding primary and secondary education. Since 2002-03 the magazine is converted as monthly magazine by increasing the number of pages up to 20 new educational trusts, achievement of progressive schools, teachers, educationists, statistics related to department, educational administrations, opinions etc., from the year 2005-06 the total pages is increased to 32 pages. The entire cost of printing and transportation is borne by S.S.A. and more educational value is attached to this magazine.

Activities carried out under name of GUNAMANTHANA.

- All Government and Aided Kannada Medium Schools which had achieved less than 40% in the previous year assessment and 5% voluntary schools that were also assessed in previous year. Additionally all the Urdu and Marathi medium and government and aided schools were also included.

- Classes considered for assessment was 5 and 7 and results are shown in table below.

Number of Schools	Part A of curriculum Part B of curriculum	15,55,623
Children covered	Class – 5	791910
	Class – 7	763613
	Total	1555623
Achievement level	Class – 5	71.24
	Class – 7	71.74

- Subjects selected – First language (Mother tongue – Kannada, Urdu, and Marathi). Second / Third language – English, Mathematics, EVS / Science and Social Science, Part-B, subject (2 Kannada medium schools per cluster for 7th standard only)
- Selected competencies / learning outcomes were selected from the Ist two trimesters.

Major State Interventions:

Nali Kali in Schools :

The global wisdom based on scientific research regarding learning at the initial years of the elementary cycle of education informs us that children learn language-reading, writing and communication, arithmetic – functional skills and basic skills and Environmental science-natural and social universe around them, with total clarity of understanding in meaningful and joyful activities. These activities are structured through the school curriculum. Activity based learning is also of additional value in multi-grade contexts of all schools and specifically the small schools where total enrolment of children across all the five standards of the lower primary cycle does-not cross 30 to 50 children.

This programme of schooling known as Nali-Kali began during the days of District Primary Education Project. It was thinly spread even by 2005-06. It was expanded on a large scale by 2006-07 and continued even during 2008-09.

13,691 schools adopted the Nali-Kali approach to learning at I and II standard in 2008-09. All the schools were provided Nali-Kali learning materials as well as mathematics cum language kit. Schoolteachers were given training in adoption of Nali-Kali approach for a period of 8 days.

Appointment of primary school teachers:

As part of MHRD policy of providing a teacher to each class, additional posts of teachers are being created every year since 2002-03. During 2008-09, 1266 teachers post sanctioned under SSA are under process of being filled by direct recruitment.

EDUSAT Programme :

In order to provide basic education through the electronic media to children studying in primary schools, the EDUSAT programme has been taken up for

implementation in a phased manner in collaboration with ISRO and DSERT. This programme was started in 2004-05 in Chamarajanagar District and extended to Gulbarga District in 2005-06. During the year 2007-08 Bangalore Rural District and Ramanagar district are covered.

Suvarna Arogaya

Massive health check-up programme covering all children studying in Government Schools in class I to X standard are introduced during 2007-08 with the cooperation of Health and Family welfare department and continued in the year 2008-09.

Directorate of Secondary Education

Government, aided and un-aided high schools (from VIII to X Standard) come under the purview of the Director, Secondary Education. Although secondary education is free in the state, it is not compulsory as in the case of primary education. Due to several concerted efforts made for the universalisation of primary education during the last decade, there has been an increase in the demand for secondary education facilities.

The Number of High Schools and Teachers is as follows:

Sl.No	Particulars	Government	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	High Schools	4397	2997	4369	11753
2	Teachers	35619	24045	39443	99106

Number of Students

Sl.No	Classes	Government	Aided	Others	Total
1	8th Standard	467693	271113	225529	964335
2	9th Standard	350979	274417	206219	831614
3	10th Standard	286903	254152	185040	726095
	Total	1105575	799682	616788	2522044

Basic infrastructure

During 2008-09 Under Pancha Soulabhya Scheme Rs.3200.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards Toilets, Drinking Water & Furnitures for Urban Areas. Toilets were provided in 736 schools, Drinking Water in 637 Schools and essential furniture has been provided at a cost of Rs.88125600.00

Programmes for universalisation of education

The following programs were initiated in the year 2008-09 towards promotion of education

1. Rs 20.29 lakhs was provided for MMS office maintenance
2. Rs 20.00 lakhs for urdu and other minority languages education
3. Rs.25.00 lakhs towards EMIS development
4. Rs 455.00 lakhs towards the organization of Chaitrada chiguru, prathiba Karanji and purchase of sports materials and organization of sports meet at block, district and state level
5. Rs. 73.00 lakhs for providing buildings for teacher training institutions and providing basic infrastructure for teacher training institutions
6. Rs. 80.00 lakhs have been spent on purchase of hard and soft wares under E Governance program.
7. Rs. 300.00 lakhs for repairs and construction of Office of the DDPI and BEO

Under the district plan for the year 2008-09 Rs. 33017.40 lakhs have been allocated for following activities.

1. Extension and continuation of Akshara Dasoha Program to all children of government and aided institutions studying in I to X standard during 2008-09 Rs.33426.41 lakhs has been released.
2. For providing rented vehicle facility to the new BEO's office and DDPI offices Rs. 17.28 Lakhs & Rs. 5.40 Lakhs respectively have been provided.
3. Rs. 324.50 lakhs for primary schools towards reimbursement of non government fees for girls and SC/ST students have been provided.

Residential Schools:

1. Rs.40.00 lakhs have been provided towards construction of a Residential High School in the memory of Sri. Masthi Venkatesh Iyengar at Masti of Malur Taluk in Kolar District.
2. Rs.160.00 lakhs towards Kuvempu Model Higher Primary Schools for maintenance & completion of remaining activities.

Incentives for teachers:

1. During 2008-09 Rs.1900.00 lakhs has been released to construct residential accommodation for the teachers working in government primary schools in rural areas, as per Dr. Nanjundappa's report. In the first phase objective is to construct 632 residences spread over 79 clusters in 31 blocks all over Karnataka. During 2008-09 Rs.1600.00 lakhs has been released to construct 200 houses.
2. During 2008-09 Rs.500.00 lakhs has been released towards telephone, contingency, power etc., at the rate of Rs.15000.00 per each cluster and amount of rs.500.00 per month is fixed to meet that traveling allowance of the cluster education officers.

Kuvempu Centenary Schools:

Budget of Rs.160.00 lakhs are provided for Kuvempu Centenary Schools in 32 educational districts during 2008-09. This grant is provide educational infrastructure to these Kuvempu Centenary School. This scheme is released to Z.P.s for implementation.

Distribution of Progress Cards:

Progress cards in consolidated form printed and issued to schools for the benefit of students of 8th, 9th, and 10th standard. During 2008-09 Rs.10.00 lakhs released for printing and distribution of progress cards to all government High Schools through District Deputy Directors of Public Instruction. This helps teachers to know the achievement of each individual student and design remedial teaching accordingly.

Incentives:

- **Cash award is paid to teachers of 5% Government schools of exemplary achievement in April 2008 S.S.L.C. Public exams in the district. For this Rs.25.00 lakhs has been released.**
- **Similarly for such 5% Government High Schools which have secured highest % results of April 2007 S.S.L.C. exam in comparison to April 2008 SSLC exam for this too, Rs.25.00 lakhs of grants released.**
- **During 2008-09 Rs.50.00 lakhs has been released by the Government towards identifying one Government Primary School in each cluster to honor the teacher working in that school which has attend highest level in academic performance as per the norms/reports of the KSQAO.**

Physical Education

Conduct of taluk, district, divisional and state level sports meet utilising Vidhyarthi Kreedha Nidhi collected from Higher Primary and High Schools of the state. 111 winners in various National Level School Games have been awarded Cash prize amounting Rs.8, 40,00-00 on Karnataka Rajyotsava (Makkala Mela) day. Proposals submitted to the DDPI, SWF and TBF for cash award to 678 winners in different state level sports amounting to Rs. 10.00 lakhs . For National level School Games nearly Rs.20.00 lakhs was utilised for sports dress, shoes, T.A/D.A etc.

Organisation of cultural programme through 1500 school children in respect of National festivals like Independence day, Republic day and Kannada Rajyotsava entrusted by the Deputy Commissioners of districts. Work relating to activities Bharat Seva Dal, Bharat Scouts and Guides and service matters relating to Bharat Sevak Samaj and Bharat Seva Dal staff, release of allotment etc.

Directorate of Minority Languages Institutions

Government of Karnataka established the Directorate of Minority Language Institutions to protect and safeguard the Constitutional rights of the Minority Language Institutions and to improve the standard of education of the Institutions in the State. The Directorate is functioning from August 1987.

The Scope of this Directorate is as follows:

- To declare the educational institutions run by the linguistic and religious minorities as “Minority Institutions”(only Bangalore and Mysore Division)
- To conduct visits and periodical inspection of minority Language institutions.
- Collection and consolidation of statistics of minority language educational institutions
- To identify educationally backward minority areas and provide educational facilities and to open new schools.
- To conduct orientation training courses for teachers of minority language schools for their professional advancement through DIET’s
- Reimbursement of fees to Anglo Indian Students studying in I to 10th Standard and students of D.Ed. course.
- Conduct various cultural competitions to bring out hidden talent of the students studying in linguistic minority institutions.
- Co-ordinate with other agencies, institutions, corporations and NGO’s which are working in the field of education for minorities.

In addition to the above functions the following sections are also attached to this Directorate.

- Hindi and Arabic Schools, modernization of Arabic Madarasasa – under Government of India (Centrally sponsored Scheme)
- Centrally sponsored scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities in the State.
- Inclusive Education
- School Development and monitoring Committees (SDMCs)

Following is the details of the staff working in the Directorate of Urdu and Other Minority Languages;

Sl. No.	Section	Name of the Post	No.of Posts
1	Directorate for Urdu and Other Minority Languages Schools, K.R.Circle, Bangalore	Director	01
		Educational Officers	04
		Subject Inspector	01
		Educational Co-ordinators	10
		Superintendent	01
		First Division Assistant	08
		Second Divn. Assistant	02
Technical Assistants	02		

		Stenographer	01
		Driver	01
		Attender	01
		D Group	02
		Total	34

Details of minority lower primary and higher primary schools is

Sl. No	Medium	Govt.			Aided			Unaided			Total		
		LPS	HPS	Total	LPS	HPS	Total	LP S	H PS	Total	LP S	H PS	Total
1	Urdu	2261	1557	3818	10	118	128	55	123	178	2326	1798	4124
2	Tamil	32	48	80	11	69	80	01	03	04	44	120	164
3	Telugu	49	20	69	02	19	21	07	09	16	58	48	106
4	Marati	421	509	930	03	39	42	08	13	21	432	561	993
5	Malayalam	01	01	02	01	-	01	01	-	01	03	01	04
6	Gujarati	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	01	01
7	Sindhi	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
	Total	2764	2136	4900	27	246	273	72	148	220	2863	2530	5393

Minority High Schools under the control of the Directorate is as follows:

Sl.No	School Details	Urdu	Tamil	Telugu	Marati	Gujarati	Hindhi	Total
1	Govt	144	05	06	43	-	-	198
2	Aided	100	11	05	89	-	-	205
3	Unaided	81	-	04	52	-	-	137
	Total	325	16	15	184	-	-	540

Medium-wise Details of teachers serving in the minority schools is as follows

S. No	Medium	Govt.			Aided			Unaided			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Urdu	4857	10424	15281	233	976	1209	254	1035	1289	5344	12435	17779
2	Tamil	110	244	354	85	18	272	07	21	28	202	452	654
3	Telugu	110	128	238	18	29	47	37	12	49	165	169	334
4	Marati	2445	2496	4941	282	256	538	118	129	247	2845	2881	5726
5	Malayalam	02	10	12	1	05	06	03	02	05	06	17	23
6	Gujarati	-	-	-	1	03	04	-	-	-	01	03	04
7	Sindhi	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05
	Total	7524	13307	20831	620	1456	2076	419	1199	1618	8563	15962	24525

Medium-wise details of teachers serving in the minority High schools is

Sl No	Medium	Govt			Aided			Unaided			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Urdu	376	426	802	501	402	903	274	296	570	1151	1124	2275
2	Tamil	24	16	40	35	23	58	02	06	08	61	45	106
3	Telugu	19	18	37	19	19	38	23	05	28	61	42	103
4	Marati	150	148	298	528	367	895	310	165	475	988	680	1668
	Total	569	608	1177	1083	811	1894	609	472	1081	2261	1891	4152

Details of students studying in Minority Primary Schools is

Sl No	Medium	Govt			Aided			Unaided			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Urdu	184896	258442	443338	35955	41526	77481	19060	23256	42316	239911	323224	563135
2	Tamil	5843	6356	12199	7074	8105	15179	580	707	1287	13497	15168	28665
3	Telugu	3174	3286	6460	2016	1984	4000	900	732	1632	6090	6002	12092
4	Marati	71047	72155	143202	6441	5407	11848	3034	2398	5432	80522	79960	160482
5	Malayalam	194	172	366	131	105	236	63	59	122	388	336	724
6	Gujarati	-	-	-	110	110	220	-	-	-	110	110	220
7	Sindhi	30	75	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	75	105
	Total	265184	340486	605670	51727	57237	108964	23637	27152	50789	340548	424875	765423

Details of students studying in Minority High Schools is

Sl No.	Medium	Govt			Aided			Unaided			Total	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Urdu	8486	16234	24720	2911	20198	33109	2964	5411	8375	24361	1843
2	Tamil	301	317	618	52	709	1161	103	81	184	856	107
3	Telugu	339	386	725	03	374	677	148	178	326	790	38
4	Marati	3641	3696	7337	1897	12021	23918	3378	3004	6382	18916	8721
	Total	12767	20633	33400	5563	33302	58865	6593	8674	15267	44923	2609

Declaration of Institutions as Minority Institutions:

Ever since the Directorate is established 516 educational institutions have been declared as “Minority Institutions”

Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally backward Minorities, Government of India have selected the following 10 blocks in Karnataka State:

Sl .No	Name of the Block	District
1	Bidar and Humnabad	Bidar
2	Gulbarga and Chittapur	Gulbarga
3	Savanoor , Shiggon	Haveri

4	Belthangady and Bantwal	Dakshina Kannada
5	Raichur	Raichur
6	Bhatkal	Uttara Kannada

During the first stage of this Scheme on 7.4.2005 proposal have been sent to the Government for release of Rs. 3,34,45,000-00 for construction of 172 classrooms. Likewise during the second stage 22/25 -10-2005 proposal have been sent to the Government for release of 60,10,000-00 for construction of 32 classrooms. Overall a sum of Rs.3, 94,55,000-00 have been proposed for two stages from the Government.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)

This Directorate has been implementing IEDC scheme since August 2004. In the year 2008-09 out of 124 NGO's a proposal for Rs. 7,88,41,261.00 towards 86 NGO's has been sent in the first batch. Out of the remaining 38 NGOs a proposal for Rs. 2,22,49,485.00 towards 13 NGOs has to be sent in the next batch from the State Government to the Central Government. In these scheme 2573 schools, 786 resource teachers and 16,028 children with special need are benefited.

Under this scheme, salaries of the Resource Teachers and allowances such as books and stationary allowances, uniform allowances, equipment allowances, Hostel allowances etc, to the disabled children have been provided. The purpose of this scheme is to provide educational opportunities for Disabled children in common schools, to prepare them for the normal growth and enable them to face life with courage and confidence. The main objective of the Govt. is to identify the different disabled children and bring them under the scheme and to provide them all the facilities and to work for their improvement.

Hindi and Arabic schools

S I.No.	Medium of Instruction	Primary Schools	High Schools	No.of Hindi Vidyalayas
1	Hindi			86
2	Arabic	323	9 colleges	

As regards Arabic Madarasas and Colleges, Government of Karnataka have in their order No. ED 15 CSP 79 dated: 20.6.1979 have released grants to 103 Arabic Schools. This financial assistance is released for the salary of teachers of these traditional Madarasas. There are 323 Arabic Madarasas in the state. Of which 103 are aided and 220 are Unaided Arabic Schools are opened and run in Bombay Karnataka and Hyderbad Karnataka areas like Belguam , Bijapur, Karwar, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bellary districts in the state. There are 09 Arabic College in the state of which 03 are aided and 06 are unaided. There are 570 teachers working in 103 aided Arabic Schools.

Modernisation of Madarasas

The Government of India has introduced a scheme to encourage traditional institutions like Madarasas to modernize their curriculum. Under this scheme, subjects like Science, Social Science and English are taught. Teachers are appointed on a consolidated salary of Rs. 2200/- per month. An amount of Rs.

4000/- is allotted to each madarasas to purchase science equipments. 73 approved teachers are working in these madarasas.

Hindi Vidyalayas

To develop Hindi language in non-Hindi speaking areas of the State, Govt. of Karnataka vide its Order No. ED 15 PHN 76 dated: 26.7.1979 has made provision to open Hindi Vidyalayas in the State. There are 86 Hindi Vidyalayas in the State, of which 80 vidyalayas are getting partial grants, 6 institutions are unaided, further 5 voluntary organizations are conducting Hindi examinations and issuing certificates to the students. In order to develop Hindi Language, in non-Hindi speaking states the Central Govt. is releasing grants towards teacher's salaries.

Directorate of State Research and Training

DSERT aims at providing academic leadership in school education as well as improving the quality of education at Primary, Secondary and Teacher Education levels in the State. It is one of the wings of the Department of Public Instruction.

The following are the main units of DSERT.

- I. State Institute of Science and Educational Technology Unit.
- II. State Education Evaluation and Educational Vocational Guidance Unit.
- III. Teacher Education Unit.

I. State Institute of Science and Educational Technology Unit:-

a. State Institute of Science:- To improve the science education in Primary and Secondary school levels and to create interest and to develop scientific attitude among students and teachers. This wing organizes different activities and programs.

1) Science Seminar for High school students:- This seminar will be conducted at District, State and at National level. The student who gets first place at district level will be qualified to enter the state level competition. 25 students from 25 districts had participated in this program, which was held at VITM, Bangalore in Sept.2008. The amount that was spent for the program was estimated to 2.15 lakhs.

2) Quiz program for High school students:- This program was conducted in collaboration with Karnataka Rajya Vignana Parishat. This was conducted at Taluk, District and State level. This was conducted in 2 categories. (1) Rural students (2) Urban Students, from each category 2 students representing Taluk, District and State levels. The state level competition was conducted at Dharwad on 20th Jan 2009. The amount to be spent for this programme is Rs.1.24 lakhs.

3) Science Exhibition for High School teachers and students:- This program is conducted at District, State, Zone and National level. As per the guidelines given by NCERT, from each district a team of two students in different themes/subjects who would have secured 1st place will be qualified to enter State level competition. State level competition was held at Suratkal, Mangalore in Jan 2009. Zonal level competition was conducted at Kannur, Kerala from 19th to 23rd of Jan 2009. The amount required is expected to be approximately Rs.9.50 lakhs.

4) Science Drama Competition: -This program was also organized at District, Division, State, Zonal and National level. The 1st prize winning team of 8 students and 1 guide (teacher) will compete at Divisional level. State level competition was conducted in Jan2009 at Suratkal, Mangalore. Zonal level drama competition was held at Kannur, Kerala from 19th to 23rd of Jan 2009. The estimated expenditure is Rs.2.85 lakhs.

5)10 days Refresher Training for teachers:- Subject based 10 days Refresher Training to high school teachers in teaching Maths, Physics and Chemistry was imparted in Co-ordination with scientists of IISc for selected 100 teachers of a

district in the State. This program was conducted in Bijapur during Dec 2008. Expenditure incurred was estimated to be Rs.1.50 lakhs.

6) Maintenance of Science Centers: - Sum of Rs.7000/- each has been given to 224 Science Centers through 10 CTEs of the State for the maintenance. Rs.15.68 lakhs has been spent in this regard.

b. Educational Technology Unit:- To strengthen technology support in schools, Educational Technology Cell undertakes various academic activities through the effective utilization of technology and media i.e. Radio, Computer, T.V. Satellite programs, Audio and Videocassettes, C.Ds, etc.

Computer and Computer based Education: This has been implemented as priority basis among the Govt.high schools of backward districts and rural areas of the state as given below.

1) Mahithi Sindhu Project:- Under this project, every year 3 lakhs students from 1009 Govt. High Schools are being benefited in learning computer and computer based education. 4.07 lakhs computer textbooks have been supplied to these schools. Also 10 days computer training program is being conducted for two teachers per computer for both primary and secondary schools during midterm and summer vacations. This program is implemented through Keonics (a Govt. of Karnataka undertaking Enterprise). The estimated cost is Rs.1409 lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 499.79 crores as on date.

2) In collaboration with the American India Foundation, Digital Equaliser Program has been implemented in 216 Govt.high schools of 18 districts.

This program envisages –a) Capacity building and collaborative activities by developing course modules and providing inputs for technical and academic developments for students and teachers.

b) Training program for teachers and activity program for students.

c) Material development for teachers and students.

d) Documentation of all activities.

In Bangalore, AIF is setting up computer lab and imparting computer education to selected 14 high schools for 3 years and is submitting an activity based quarterly report to the Directorate. A “Children Fair” was conducted during Nov 2008.

3) I.C.T. phase I project:- This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Computer education and computer based education has been implemented in 480 Govt. high schools which was started from June 2007 and it will be continued for the next 5 years. The implementing agencies are Educomp and Everonn. Every year 2 lakh students get benefited under this project. During 2008-09,computer text books have been supplied to the schools and the training is going on in the mid term and summer vacations.

4) I.C.T. phase II project: - This project is centrally sponsored scheme. Under this, computer education and computer based education are being implemented in 1571 Govt. high schools in all over Karnataka during this year. The total cost of the project is Rs.105.26 crores. Central Govt. has released Rs.31.42 crores as 1st

installment. The State Govt. has released Rs.11.78 crores for room preparation in 1571 schools (Rs.75.000/-for each school).Every year 4, 03,550 students are going to get benefit under this project. During 2008-09,Rs.100.00 crores has been sanctioned in the state budget. The training has been commenced from the month of Nov 2008.Computers and the peripherals have been partially supplied to the schools by the monitoring agency, which is selected through the tender basis.

5) Edusat program: - Edusat programs are telecast through well equipped Studio and Hub in DSERT premises. Schools from Bangalore rural and Ramanagar districts are selected under this project for the year 2008-09. Receiving centers have been setup in these schools with the help of I.S.R.O. 458 films have been prepared for telecasting.

6) Satellite based training programs:-Teleconferencing is done from DSERT Studio linking all DIETs and BRCs of 202 Education Blocks. This is to interact with filed functionaries in getting information relating to departmental programs and also to train Master Resource Persons and teachers.

7) Radio programs:- In the year 2008-09, through 13 Stations of AIR, radio lessons are being broadcast for 1st to 8th Std. students. 406 radio lessons are broadcasted so far. The lessons for standard 1st to 5th are prepared by E.D.C and funded by SSA. The total expenditure of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been paid to AIR for broadcasting.

II. State Education Evaluation and Educational Vocational Guidance Unit:

a) Education Evaluation Unit: It aims at bringing out qualitative improvement in education both at Primary and Secondary levels.

1) Academic Reforms:- Through this unit, DSERT is pioneering education reforms in the State. It is enhancing the quality of education by preparing teachers handbooks, training modules and guidelines for semester pattern, conducting different workshops for teachers through DIETS and BRCs. During 2008-09, 8,29,000 copies of progress cards are printed and supplied to the Govt.high schools through 33 DDPIs for the 9th and the 10th standards.

2) Evaluation Training: - The unit conducts regular evaluation training for Secondary school teachers with an emphasis on the X standard public examination which is extended to the Head Masters, the Coordinators and the Subject Inspectors. Preparation of teachers training manual and resource handbook work is in progress. During 2008, "Mid term Achievement Survey" has been conducted for the selected students of 3rd and 8th std.in collaboration with NCERT and the results are awaited. Total 4950 children of 8th standard and 4462 children of 3rd standard are being included in this survey from the selected 330 schools of 11 districts of the state.

b) Educational Vocational Guidance Unit: The unit conducts mainly centrally sponsored training programs for teachers.

The primary and secondary school teachers and teacher educators are deputed to attend the training programs conducted by CCRT, New Delhi. Every month, 4 batches of 10 teachers in each batch and 480 teachers per year will be trained.

The state syllabus for 1st to 10th standards is prepared as per the guidance of NCF-2005 and is framed relating to the historical, geographical, sociological, financial and political background. Based on the age group of the children, attractive methods of teaching process are followed to make the learning more joyful. The syllabus is submitted to the Govt. approval. The Physical Education textbook is under final process, part-B syllabus is under finalization. Introduction language "Savikannada" for 2nd std. is under process.

RIE, Bangalore has conducted 2 English language-training programs during 2008-09. Total 95 teachers are trained by selecting one from Primary section and another from High school section.

3) National Talent Search Examination:-State level NTS Examination is conducted by DSERT. This scheme is to identify talented students at the end of class VIII and to give them financial assistance till they complete their education in the form of monthly scholarship. From 2008-09 onwards, NTS Examination will be conducted only for VIII Std. related to the Govt., aided and unaided schools of the state having both state & central syllabus.

During 2008-09, NTS Examination was conducted in Nov 2008 at 94 centres for VIII Std. students. 23133 students appeared for state level examination and the results are awaited out of which the selected will be qualified for the National level examination conducted by NCERT on May 2009.

4) National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship (NMMS):- MHRD has introduced NMMS scheme for the 8th standard students studying in the Govt., aided and local body high schools whose parental annual income is below Rs.1, 50,000/-. The state has been allotted 5534 scholarships. It is a state level examination the pattern of which is similar to NTSE. The awardees will be given Rs.500/- per month for a span of 4 years. The main aim of this is to arrest the dropouts at the secondary level and to continue their education upto the pre-university level uninterruptedly. During 2008-09, the examination was conducted in Nov 2008 and the number of students participated were 12231. The result is awaited. The total number of students participated in both the examinations was 35364.

National Population Education Project (NPEP):

The aim of this project is to create awareness about the concept of population explosion, rapid increase in the growth rate and consequential problems with greater focus on adolescent education through group activities, viz. Curriculum and material development, Training, Evaluation and research, Co-curricular activities, Interaction programs, Observation of health days etc.

Adolescent Education Program (AEP):-

DSERT is a nodal unit for this program. The objective of the program is to empower the teachers to inform and sensitise their students on issues such as Discipline, Self esteem, Relationship, Understanding the body and mind,

Substance abuse, Guidance and counselling and to create awareness among adolescent students relating with HIV/Aids and Sexual health reproduction through Life skill education and such other activities.

III. Teacher Education Unit:-

Karnataka has the following teacher education institutions:

Institution	Government	Aided	Unaided	Total
DEd.College	27 DIETs 14 GTTIs	40	887	968
BEd.College	6 CTEs 1 (Govt.BEd.College, Chikkaballapur) 2 (Affiliated to Dharwad & Bijapur Universities)	22	368	399

Teacher Education Unit deals with administration of teacher education institutions, release of grants and control of teacher education institutions. There are 14 Govt. TTIs.

Apart from these administrative functions, this unit also conducts various training programs like in-service teachers training for high school and primary school teachers. The training is being conducted for content enrichment and development of teaching skills.

DSERT formulates plans and co-ordinates the implementation of various primary teacher-training programs at the state level and DIET at the district level. During 2008-09, about 73,000 primary school teachers were trained in Kannada, Maths, Science, Hindi, Geography, preparation and use of TLM, usage of Maths and Science kits, Chaitanya project in semester system, SUPW and other subjects.

Nearly 3,100 high school teachers are trained in Kannada, English, Hindi, Maths, and Social science through CTEs. An average of 900 teachers are trained about the projects related to content and in Yoga and Value Education in a 10 days training program during the vacation period.

12th Finance Commission has also sanctioned grants for upgradation of training institutes in phased manner. Civil work is under progress in DIETs/CTEs/GTTIs & BRCs. Computers also have been supplied to these institutes under the same scheme.

SSA unit at DSERT looks into the training aspect of Primary school teachers. Release of the funds, preparation, printing and distribution of training packages are done through this unit. Innovative academic programs are conducted through DIETs and BRCs.

English has been introduced from class I to IV from the academic year 2008-09. Resource books and student activity books have been prepared. Teachers have been trained on how to introduce English at the LPS level. In order to develop

confidence in teaching English & make English teaching more joyful, 3 days face to face training and teleconference were organized in the year 2007-08. The same has been continued for the year 2008-09. 3 days spoken English training was also organized in the summer vacation for the capacity building of teachers.

As there is no separate recruitment for teaching Hindi at higher primary schools, teaching of Hindi has been neglected. To overcome this shortcoming, 4 days training on simple methodology of teaching Hindi was also organized for HPS teachers in the last summer vacation. 2 days training on Gender sensitization was also organized for all primary school teachers of the state in summer vacation to bring awareness on gender equality through school activities.

In addition to the above programs, one day sharing workshop is being organized every month at the cluster level to share the experience of the teachers regarding preparation of TLM , use of new activities etc.

Nalicali Methodology under SSA:

Training of District Resource Persons and preparation of training module was taken care by DSERT. In 2008-09, Nalicali was implemented in 13691 schools where the strength is less than 30. Nalicali is being implemented in all 45000 Govt. Kannada medium schools in 2009-10. Training of Resource Persons is conducted and Nalicali material has been prepared for use in the schools.

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board,

This board has been constituted under the Rule-16 of Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board Act 1966 and is statutory body.

EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE BOARD

PAGE	NAME OF THE EXAMINATIONS
1	<u>S.S.L.C</u>
2	Diploma in Education (D.Ed) / TCH
3	COMMERCE
4	MUSIC & DANCE
5	KANNADA PANDIT
6	URDU MUNSHI
7	SANSKRIT
8	ARABIC
9	DRAWING GRADE
10	HIGHER ART
11	HINDI SHIKSHAK
12	C.P.Ed.
13	FILM/PLAYBACK SINGING
14	THEATRE EDUCATION
15	KARNATAKA OPEN SCHOOL EXAM

During 2008-09, exams were successfully completed at all stages as per the proposed plans. System of cluster centre introduced during March 2004 is continued during this year also. This resulted in non-accumulation of urban school and rural-suburban school students in a single centre and they wrote the examination in nearby different centres. Supplementary exams were

conducted in normal examination centres during June-2008. Exams were conducted in 2645 exam centres in March 2008 and 785 exam centres in June 2008. In each centre, maximum 500 and minimum 250 candidates were fixed.

Efforts were put in to improve the quality of questions and question papers were set as per the blue prints and workshop of eminent educationists and efficient teachers were arranged for the same.

During 2007-08, teacher's data were collected and computerized and selected as per rules. 197 valuation centres were formed at district level during March 2008. In new districts where facilities were not available, valuation centres were formed in district head quarters, where the facilities are available. 7 valuation centres were formed at divisional level in 4 divisions during June 2008 supplementary examinations. In each valuation centre one Deputy Chief Examiner and three Assistant Examiners in each team headed by the Joint Chief Examiner of the centre were formed. Photocopies of answer scripts were issued in all subjects by collecting prescribed fees. Re-totaling process of all the subjects and revaluation of all subjects were also undertaken and successfully completed all the relevant process within the stipulated time. Teachers are punished for erratic valuation.

The following important modifications have been continued during the year 2008-09.

1. Change in the method of receiving the applications from Heads of Institutions.
2. Printing of photos and signature of the students appearing for examination in the Admission Tickets, Nominal roll and Marks Card.
3. Upgrading of the facilities at the examination centres.
4. Changes in the mode of appointment of room supervisors.
5. Appointment of special squads for sensitive centres.
6. Change of procedure in question paper setting.
7. Introduction of ABCD series in the question papers.
8. Modification in the distribution of question papers.
9. Modification in the procedure of sending answer papers bundles to valuation camps.
10. Changes in the formation of valuation centres.
11. Change in the mode of valuation. A panel of six assistant examiners makes evaluation of answer paper.
12. Decentralization of valuation camps to district level.
13. Providing results through web site.

As per Government Order No.ED 51 Division office 2000-2001:33, dated: 28.02.2000, the posts of secretaries have been created and decentralised to four divisional offices. The work distributions of 4 divisional offices are as follows:

1. To issue Duplicate/Triplicate and subsequent marks card.
2. To make necessary corrections in the certificate regarding candidate's name, father's name and date of birth.
3. To issue Migration Certificates.
4. Conducting enquiries regarding irregularities related to examination work.

During 2008-09, arrangements have been made in Co-ordination with the evaluation unit of DSERT for conducting special training programmes, supply of teaching materials to teachers where the SSLC result is very low, special training to students and to teachers going for evaluation work, preparation of Question Banks and conducted Educational Programmes.

A brief report on the SSLC examination of March 2008

The SSLC examination of March 2008 was conducted by the Board from 31.03.2008 to 09.04.2008 at 2645 centres and the details are as follows:

Sl No	Particulars	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Fresh candidates	380534	352499	733033
2	Repeater candidates	56231	27434	83665
3	Private candidates	16842	5466	22308

GENDER WISE PERFORMANCE			
PARTICULARS	APPEARED	PASSED	PERCENTAGE
Boys	453607	290953	64.14
Girls	385399	265921	69.00
Total	839006	556874	66.37
CASTE WISE PERFORMANCE			
Scheduled Caste	125673	71615	56.99
Scheduled Tribe	44538	26968	60.55
General	553429	394029	71.20
Eco Backward	31701	20701	65.43
Total	755341	513355	74.88
URBAN / RURAL SCHOOLS PERFORMANCE			
Rural	432262	298555	69.07
Urban	323079	214800	66.49
Total	755341	513355	67.96
GOVT. & PRIVATE SCHOOLS PERFORMANCE			
Government	295670	803353	62.01
Private	459671	330002	71.79
Total	755341	513355	67.96

The answer scripts were got valued in 197 centres from 09.04.2008 about 36920 valuers evaluated the answer scripts.

Arrangements were made to announce the results at all the recognised high schools, Junior Colleges in the State which have presented the candidates for the examinations and also at the Board office on 4th May 2008. Marks statements / Pass Certificates were sent to concerned Institutions within 31st May 2008.

During 2008 March examination about 122 malpractice cases have been registered from different examination centres and action has been taken against them. Last year the numbers of malpractice cases were 304.

The results were made available on the web with the co-operation of various agencies. This time a facility has been provided by BSNL to know their SSLC results

Karnataka Secondary Examination Board (Other Examinations)

Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board was established in the year 1966 with the main motto of conducting examinations for all courses at secondary level. Exams like SSLC, TCH, Commerce, Drawing, Sanskrit, Arabic, Music were all conducted. As the strength of candidates taking up these exams increased day by day, and that it became impossible for one office to look into the details of each exam, the necessity of another Director was felt with the intention of conducting these exams systematically. Hence the board was split into two wings, one exclusively meant for conducting SSLC exam, as the strength is heavy and another wing, meant for conducting exams other than SSLC like D.Ed., D.P.Ed, Sanskrit Commerce, Drawing Etc. The Directorate of Other exams came into being in the year 1997 as per the Govt. Order No.ED78 DPI 97 Bangalore dt. 18-12-97.

Right from the year 1997 to this day the Other Exams Directorate is conducting exams related to Teacher Education, like D.Ed((Diploma in Education) previously called as TCH), D.P.Ed ((Diploma in Physical Education, (previously called as CPED), and Hindi Shishak. Exams, Music and Dance which give prominence to Indian Art and Culture; Drawing exams which help develop creativity among children, and examinations related to classical languages i.e. Sanskrit, Veda and Arabic are also conducted by the board. The Other Exams wing also conducts commerce exams like Typewriting and Shorthand, Karnataka Open School; Exams related to Film Acting and Theater art, Yoga exams are also conducted by the board. In short 16 main exams are conducted by the other exams wing of KSEEB, The various exams conducted by this Board are -

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE EXAMINATION
1	D.Ed /T.C.H./ Multicategory Examination
2	Commerce Examination
3	Music / Nruthya / Talavadya Examination
4	Kannada Pandit Examination – Once in 2 years
5	Sanskrit Examination
6	Arabic / Ustaniya / Faquania / Ubzal Ul-Ulma Examination
7	Drawing grade Examination
8	Hindi Shikshak Examination
9	Cped Examination
10	Film Acting / Play back singer examination
11	Ranga Shishana Examination
12	Karnataka Open Schools Examination.

D.Ed is a two year Diploma course conducted for candidates who wish to become teachers in primary schools. These Exams are running in 147 centres throughout

the State. Nodal officers are appointed from all DIETS to help their Principals in all matters relating to the conduct of Exams. Sitting and Mobile squads are constituted to keep vigil over sensitive examination centers.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
D.Ed. Ist year	Nov-2008	46184	34965	75.71
IInd year		41739	36256	86.86

Pre-Primary School Teachers Exam About 290 candidates have taken up these exams in November 2008.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
P.P.T.	Nov-2008	290	267	92.07

Hindi Shikshak Training is a one year compact training for which exams will be held at the end of the academic year and marks statements will be issued thereafter.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Hindi Shikshak	Jun - 08	664	495	74.55

Diploma in Physical Education is a 2-year Diploma course for which exams will be conducted at the end of 1st and 2nd year. 1057 candidates have taken up exam in the year November 2008. Officers of the DIET are appointed as nodal officers to assist the Principals of DIET in conducting the exams.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
CPEd	Nov -08	08	06	75.00
<u>D.P.E.D Ist year</u>	Nov-08	535	450	77.57
<u>IInd year</u>		432	397	91.90

Music, Dance and Taalavadya Exams are conducted from Junior to Senior and Vidwath level to evaluate the talent of candidates. A total of 10160 candidates had taken up exams in May 2008. The details are as below.

Sl	Name of the Exam	Total candidates	No. passed	% of pass
1	Karnatic Music vocal Junior grade	3836	3169	82.61
2	Karnatic Music instrumental Junior grade	262	173	66.03
3	Karnatic vocal senior grade	389	238	61.18

4	Karnatic instrumental senior grade	40	22	55.00
5	Karnatic talavadya Instrumental Junior grade	120	92	76.67
6	Karnatic talavadya Instrumental senior grade	21	6	28.57
7	Hindustani Music vocal junior grade	1046	802	76.67
8	Hindustani instrumental Music junior grade	34	19	55.88
9	Hindustani vocal Music senior grade	655	458	69.92
10	Hindustani instrumental Music senior grade	5	2	40.00
11	Hindustani Talavadya Instrumental junior Gr.	239	202	84.52
12	Hindustani Talavadya Instrumental senior Gr.	58	43	74.14
13	Bharatha Natya junior grade	2634	2218	84.21
14	Bharatha Natya senior grade	520	400	76.92
15	Kathak junior grade	7	7	100
16	Kathak Senior grade	2	2	100
17	Kuchupudi Junior grade	23	18	78.26
18	Kuchipudi Senior grade	3	1	33.33
19	Karnatic Music Vidwath grade vocal (OS)	6	5	83.33
20	Karnatic Instrumental Music Vidwath Gr.(OS)	15	12	80.00
21	Karnatic Talavadya vidwath (OS)	3	1	33.33
22	Hindustani Vocal Music Vidwath (OS)	2	2	100
23	Hindustani Talavadya vidwath (OS)	3	1	33.33
24	Bharatha Natya Vidwath (OS)	32	15	46.88
25	Kanatic Vocal Music vidwath Poorva (NS)	31	10	32.26
26	Karnatic Instrumental Music Vidwath Poorva (NS)	4	1	25.00
27	Karnatic Talavadya Vidwath poorava (NS)	3	2	66.67
28	Hindustani Vocal Vidwath Poorva (NS)	48	26	54.17
29	Hindustani Instrumental Music Vidwath Poorva (NS)	1	1	100
30	Hindustani Talavadya Vidwath Poorva (NS)	8	6	75.00
31	Bharatha Natya Poorva (NS)	113	61	53.58
32	Karnataka Vocal Music Vidwath Final	-	-	-
33	Kanataka Instrumental Music Final	-	-	-
34	Hindustani Vocal Music Vidwath Final	-	-	-
35	Bharatha Natya Vidwath Final	-	-	-
	TOTAL	10160	8014	78.88

Drawing Grade Examinations are conducted for candidates studying in 8th, 9th and 10th std. 23,482 candidates have taken up exams in Nov 2008. Details of statistics is as follows.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Drawing Lower grade	Nov 08	10070	8944	88.82
Higher grade	Nov 08	13412	11489	85.66

Sanskrit Exams - 15070 candidates had appeared for this exam held in Feb 2008. 79.84% of candidates have passed in Vidwath uttama. Similarly 767 candidates have taken up Veda exams and have passed out with good results.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Sanskrit Prathama	Feb - 08	10125	8807	86.98%
Sanskrit Kavya	Feb - 08	3913	3261	83.34%
Sanskrit sahitya	Feb - 08	578	409	70.76%
Sanskrit vidwan Madhyama	Feb - 08	325	175	53.84%
Sanskrit vidwan uttama	Feb - 08	129	103	79.84%

Veda Examinations:-

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Veda Prathama	Feb - 08	486	423	87%
Veda pravesha	Feb - 08	201	75	37.31%
Veda Moola	Feb - 08	80	65	81.25%

Arabic Examinations are conducted by board . Exams like Ustania, Foukania, Afzal-ul-ulma Madhyama, Afzal-ul-ulma Uttama are conducted, About 3135 candidates take up these exams this year.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Ustania	Feb-08	1991	1820	91.40%
Foukania	Feb-08	937	864	92.21%
Afzal-ul-ulma Madhyama	Feb-08	121	115	95%
Afzal-ul-ulma Uttama	Feb-08	86	76	88.37%

Kannada and English Typewriting Examinations along with Shorthand, Office Management, Book Keeping like 18 exmas are conducted under Commerce examinations. The details of May 2008 & November 2008 exams are as follows;

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Commerce Exam	May-08	9644	4893	50.74
	Nov-08	7395	3423	46.29

Karnataka Open School Examinations aim at providing an opportunity to pupils who were not able to complete their studies and to join the main stream. The Government of Karnataka has now considered these exams equivalent to SSLC

exams. The statistics of the exams conducted in May 2008 & November 2008 is as follows.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Karnataka Open school	May 08	4055	1973	48.66
	Nov 08	4588	2252	49.08

Film Acting Exams. The number of persons who took this exam is given below.

Name of the Exam	Month	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Film Acting	Jun 08	144	94	65.27%

Ranga Shikshana and Ninasama Exam - This exam includes Stage preparation, direction and acting. 17 candidates have taken up this exam. The details are as below.

Name of the Exam	<u>Month</u>	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Ranga shikshana	Jun 08	17	17	100

Yoga Shikshana Exam - Importance is given to yoga and 16 candidates have taken up this exam, out of which 16 have passed and the percentage of pass is about 100%.

Name of the Exam	<u>Month</u>	Total candidates	Number passed	% of pass
Yoga shikshana	Jun 08	16	16	100

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan :

State Project Office, headed by the State Project Director takes care of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan program.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a centrally sponsored programme of Government of India which has a sharing pattern of (central) 75:25 (State) continued during the 2007-08 and 2008-09 65:35. The programme envisages opening of new schools in these habitations which do not provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher's strength are provided with additional teachers. The capacity of existing teachers is strengthened by extensive training grants for developing teaching-learning materials. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs.

Some of the important strategies adopted to bring out school children to mainstream under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is as follows.

a) Feeder School:

61 Feeder Schools have been opened in such habitations, which are not served with a regular school for the reason that these habitations did not have required number of children of the age group 6-14, volunteers selected by the community manage these centers. The volunteer got guidance from the teacher in carrying forward the teaching process. During the year 1429 children were enrolled

b) Summer bridge course :

Chinnara Angala :

Two months Bridge Course was conducted during the summer vacation to bring out of school children in to the mainstream. 1899 centers were started and 18327 children of age group 7-14 were enrolled in these camps.

c) 12 Months Residential bridge course -

Ashakiran

Long term residential 12 months bridge courses, were organized to prepare the never enrolled children to attend the schools. 18690 children were enrolled in 617 centers and at the end of the course.

d) 2 Months Residential Bridge Course :

2 months Residential Bridge Course were organized to prepare the never enrolled children to attend the schools. 11171 children were enrolled in 1578 centers and at the end of the course.

e) Special enrolment drive :

Special enrolment drive was held throughout the state to enroll the eligible children to schools. The identified children who were not enrolled to the schools were admitted during these drives. The members of SDMCs, members of Panchayat Raj Institutions and community members participated actively in these drives. During the year 12608 children were enrolled.

f. Mobile Schools:

7 mobile schools were started in Bangalore City to provide access to schools for the children in slums. This was mainly to focus the children who could not to out of the slums to attend the schools. The children from the identified slums were gathered and taken out of slums to a nearby park / schools and were given schooling. 525 children were benefited by this intervention.

g. Tent School:

103 Tent schools were started for children of migrant labour and covered 3117 children.

h. Other activities:

- Sanction was accorded to fill up 101 trained graduate teachers posts to schools where VIII standard.
- The Department has provided in-service training for 233155 teachers.
- 450 primary schools have been upgraded to higher primary schools.
- An annual grant of Rs. 500/- per teacher for every one of the 2.27 lakhs teachers of the state at elementary level for preparation low cost / now cost teaching learning materials essential for classroom instructions, a school grant of Rs. 5000 per year for LPS and Rs.12000 per year for the HPS during 2008-09 is a special feature of SSA interventions.

Gender Disparity:

Gender disparities still persist in the rural areas and especially among economically and socially disadvantaged communities. These groups are also deprived of schooling and other opportunities accessed by children of forward Groups and in particular the Girls. Though, several schemes such as awarding scholarships or free education for girl children are supportive towards narrowing the gender gap, a more effective and feasible programme for speedy removal of gender disparities with a specialized and focused effort was very much needed for the girl children.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims at promoting access and to facilitate retention of girls and to ensure greater participation of women and girl children in the field of education. It also promotes quality education for girls through various interventions, which are relevant for their empowerment.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya:

61 residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for out of school girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in 61 educationally backward blocks with 100 intake capacity were functioning.

National Programme of Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL):

The NPEGEL Programme, launched during 2003-04, provides additional components for education of girls at the elementary stage, especially from disadvantaged communities. NPEGEL is a focused intervention to reach the hardest to reach girls, especially those who not in school while continuing the efforts to retain the girls who are already in schools.

It also provide some additional components under SSA, such as the development of a model upper-primary school in each cluster ; offering material incentives such as stationery ; introducing additional interventions like awards, remedial teaching and bridge courses ; encouraging mobilization and community monitoring ; developing appropriate teaching – learning material ; strengthening planning, training and management support.

NPEGEL Programme was implemented in 61 EBBs of 18 Districts during 2006-07, 233 additional clusters were sanctioned which includes the clusters of 3 new EBBs and also the restructured clusters with 10 villages per cluster. Total number of clusters covered under NPEGEL during 2008-09 is 921 including 4 urban slums and 108 clusters being managed by Mahila Samkhya.

School Development Monitoring Committees (SDMC) :

Community is the main stakeholder in the education system. On the recommendation of the Task Force on school education-2001, the Government had set up a SDMC to over see the efficient management of schools.

The SDMCs entrusted with the monitoring of preparation of school development plans, oversee attendance and learning among students, monitor the efficient distribution of incentive programmes of the Government such as the text books, uniforms and midday meals monitor the safety of school property, ensure equity in schooling, facilitate schooling of children with special needs.

The financial provisions under SSA have been made to SDMC for civil works, Funds for school building, additional classrooms, compound wall, toilets, and drinking water, TLM for new schools, teacher grant school grant are released to the joint account of SDMCs (Head Teacher and President of SDMC)

A massive programme of capacity building of members of the SDMC/Civil. Amenities Committee (CAC) was done during over 2007-08. It is proposed to build capacities of 9,74,250 members of the SDMC/CAC through a cascade mode.

429 State Level Master Resource Persons and 6060 District Level Resource Persons have already been trained and the SDMC/CAC training has been completed. It is a movement towards the universally acknowledged ideal of “SELF MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS”

Enrolment under Primary Education

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. Primary Education						
a) Class I to V				9.87	6.25	7.86
i) Boys	29.55	28.86	28.29			
ii) Girls	27.70	27.10	26.58			
Total	57.25	55.96	54.88			
b) Standards VI to VII				14.25	13.99	10.49
i) Boys	10.96	10.69	10.38			
ii) Girls	10.04	10.00	9.71			
Total	21.01	20.70	20.09			
I No. of Teachers	253576	273462	283992			
II No. of Schools						
Lower Primary Schools	28499	28871	26961			
Higher Primary Schools	27849	27570	30583			

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan

The Setting

Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also for the world of work. Classes IX and X constitute the secondary stage, whereas classes XI and XII are designated as the higher secondary stage. The normal age group of the children in secondary classes is 14-16 whereas it is 16-18 for higher secondary classes. The rigor of the secondary and higher secondary stage, enables Indian students to compete successfully for education and for jobs globally.

Therefore, it is absolutely essential to strengthen this stage by providing greater access and also by improving quality in a significant way. The population of the age group 14-18 was 8.55 crores in 2001 as per census data. The estimated population of this age group as on 1.3.2005 was 9.48 crores, which is likely to increase to 9.69 crores as on 1.3.2007 i.e., at the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan. This is likely to stabilize at around 9.70 crores in 2011.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio for classes IX-XII in 2005-06 was 40.49%. The figure for classes IX and X was 52.26 % whereas that for classes XI and XII was 28.54%. With the liberalization and globalisation of the Indian economy, the rapid changes witnessed in scientific and technological world and the general need to improve the quality of life and to reduce poverty, it is essential that school leavers acquire a higher level of knowledge and skills than what they are provided in the 8 years of elementary education, particularly when the average earning of a secondary school certificate holder is significantly higher than that of a person who has studied only up to class VIII. It is also necessary that besides general education up to secondary level, opportunities for improvement of vocational knowledge and skill should be provided at the higher secondary level to enable some students to be employable.

Since universalisation of elementary education has become a Constitutional mandate, it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards Universalisation of secondary education, which has already been achieved in a large number of developed countries and several developing countries. National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) inter- alia, stated that “Access to Secondary Education will be widened with emphasis on enrolment of girls, SCs and STs, particularly in science, commerce and vocational streams..... Vocationalization through specialized institutions or through the re-fashioning of secondary education will, at this stage, provide valuable manpower for economic growth”.

The Tenth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) document of the Planning Commission has also, inter alia, recommended as follows: “In order to plan for a major expansion of secondary education in the event of achievement of full or near

full retention under SSA, setting up of a new Mission for Secondary Education, on the lines of SSA, should be considered.”

It is well recognized that eight years of education are insufficient to equip a child for the world of work as also to be a competent adult and citizen. The pressure on Secondary Education is already being felt due to the success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Therefore, while secondary education is not constitutionally compulsory, it is necessary and desirable that access to secondary education is universalised leading to enhanced participation, and its quality is improved for all. At the same time, it may not be possible to fully universalize education at the secondary stage during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as the drop out rates are as high as 28.49% from classes I-V and 50.39% from classes I-VIII. However, with rising expectation from improved access to secondary education, retention in classes I-VIII will further improve.

Vision

The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14-18 years. With this vision in mind, the following is to be achieved:

- To provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, which should be 5 kilometer for secondary schools and 7 -10 kilometers for higher secondary schools.
- Ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%), and Universal retention by 2020,
- Providing access to secondary education with special references to economically weaker sections of the society, the educationally backward, the girls and the disabled children residing in rural areas and other marginalized categories like SC, ST, OBC and Educationally Backward Minorities (EBM).

Objectives

In order to meet the challenge of Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE), there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The guiding principles in this regard are; Universal Access, Equality and Social Justice, Relevance and Development and Curricular and Structural Aspects. Universalisation of Secondary Education gives opportunity, to move towards equity. The above goal translates into the following main objectives;

- To ensure that all secondary schools have physical facilities, staffs and supplies at least according to the prescribed standards through financial support in case of Government/ Local Body and Government aided schools, and appropriate regulatory mechanism in the case of other schools.
- To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms – through proximate location (say, Secondary Schools within 5 kms, and Higher Secondary Schools within 7-10 kms) / efficient and safe

transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas.

- To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers.
- To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.
- To ensure that all students pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality

Strategy

In the context of Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE), large-scale inputs in terms of additional schools, additional classrooms, teachers and other facilities need to be provided to meet the challenge of numbers, credibility and quality. It inter-alia requires assessment/ provision of educational needs, physical infrastructure, human resource, academic inputs and effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes. The scheme will initially cover upto class X. Subsequently, the higher secondary stage will also be taken up, preferably within two years of the implementation. The strategy for universalizing access to secondary education and improving its quality are as under:

Access

There is a wide disparity in schooling facilities in different regions of the country. There are disparities among the private schools and between private and government schools. For providing universal access to quality secondary education, it is imperative that specially designed broad norms are developed at the national level and provision may be made for each State/UT keeping in mind the geographical, socio-cultural, linguistic and demographic condition of not just the State/UT but also, wherever necessary, of the locality. The norms for secondary schools should be generally comparable to those of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Infrastructure facilities and Learning Resources will be developed as follows -

- Expansion/ Strategy of existing Secondary Schools & Higher Secondary Schools shift in existing schools.
- Up gradation of Upper Primary Schools based on micro planning exercise with all necessary infrastructure facilities and teachers. Ashram Schools will be given preference while upgrading upper primary schools.
- Up gradation of Secondary Schools in Higher Secondary Schools based upon the requirements.

- Opening of new Secondary Schools/ Higher Secondary Schools in unnerved areas bas on the school mapping exercise. All these buildings will have mandatory water harvesting system and will be disabled friendly.
- Rain harvesting systems will be installed in existing school buildings also. Existing school buildings will also be made disabled friendly.
- New schools will also be set up in PPP mode.

Quality

It is proposed to ensure that adequate emphasis is given to quality by taking up the following –

- Providing required infrastructure like, Black Board, furniture, Libraries, Science & Mathematics laboratories, computer labs, toilet cluster.
- Appointment of additional teachers and in-service training of teachers.
- Bridge course for enhancing learning ability for students passing out of class VIII.
- Reviewing curriculum to meet the NCF, 2005 norms.
- Residential accommodation for teachers in rural and difficult hilly areas.
- Preference will be given to accommodation for female teachers.

Equity

The equity aspect will be taken care of by the following measures -

- Free lodging/ boarding facilities for students belonging to SC,ST,OBC and minority communities
- Hostels/ residential schools, cash incentive, uniform, books, separate toilets for girls.
- Providing scholarships to meritorious/ needy students at secondary level. Inclusive education will be the hallmark of all the activities. Efforts will be made to provide all necessary facilities for the differently abled children in all the schools.
- Expansion of Open and Distance Learning needs to be undertaken, especially for those who cannot pursue full time secondary education, and for supplementation / enrichment of face-to-face instruction. This system will also play a crucial role for education of out of school children.

Status

RMSA is now in the preparatory stage. It is expected that the Abhiyaan will become operational during the course of the year, 2009-10.

Mahila Samakhya

Background

Mahila Samakhya (MS) is a programme of Government of Karnataka and Government of India. Combining expertise and resources from within and outside the government, MS brings diverse resources together for the universal benefit of rural women. The New Education Policy of 1986 emphasized the need for “positive, interventionist” education programmes that would promote equality and equal opportunities for women.

Karnataka

Mahila Samakhya Karnataka (MSK) was registered as a Society in 1989. MSK works with about 60,000 women in about 3500 sanghas in 2500 villages in 12 districts of Karnataka including Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Koppal, Bagalkote, Chamarajanagar, Belgaum, Gadag and Chikkaballapur. MSK fosters village level collectives called sanghas. Generating community feeling and co-operation, Sanghas help women to recognize their own strengths and so build confidence and self-esteem through the empowering tool of collective action. These sanghas form taluka level federations of their own to further the empowerment process and create a mass base for advocating women’s rights. MSK builds an environment where education can change perspectives and enhance the goals of women’s equality, enabling more and more women and girls to choose formal and non-formal education. MS creates spaces where women and girls can make informed choices about their futures...and re-write their own destinies.

Use the powerful tools of reflection, analysis and training to paint a new canvas of social transformation with the biggest brushstrokes on gender equality.

- Increase women’s access to resources at home and in the community in geometric proportions so that they are armed with better bargaining power.
- Generate broad-based community resources so that they are optimized and revitalized, and redistributed properly, allowing women wider and stronger economic pathways. MSK strives to fulfill the goals and the dreams of the women we work with through Literacy campaigns, Training in health awareness and health rights, Legal education to build women’s capacity to access information and get redressal from formal justice mechanisms, Encouraging participation in local governance, Economic empowerment, savings and credit activities, small enterprises, Building Sangha self-reliance and sustainability.

Mahila Shikshana Kendra

Founded in the year 1993 this Kendra has been striving to revive the education of school dropouts. With the objective of enabling the girls to pass the 10th standard they are enrolled on the basis of their age and learning levels. During the year 50 girls from 9 districts where MSK is operative were enrolled. 20 of these girls have appeared for regular board exams, whereas 23 have appeared for open school

exams and 7 girls have not been able to take up exams as they have not attained minimum age.

Along with education the members of MSK and Sindhuvani also inform them of the social taboos, children's rights, health issues concerning women, environment, law, etc.. They have been to the local banks, post office, and village panchayat office. Academically weaker children are given extra teaching to cope with the curriculum

Extra curricular activities are encouraged during the programme through celebration of national festivals where the children are also encouraged to participate in cultural and other competitions such as essay writing, drawing, singing, Karate, elocution, etc. which have helped boost their confidence levels. Along with this they have also been taken on educational tours.

Sakshara Samakhya Karyakrama

Sakshara Samakhya is a programme started in April-May 2006 to cover Mahila Samakhya's sangha women in the age group of 18—35. The women were motivated to get involved in the literacy programme, learn the alphabets, and also continue their learning in the village level Kalika Kendras. There is one volunteer called "Akshara Sangati" for every ten learners in the kendras, and she manages the teaching—learning process. About 12,360 women were covered in the first phase of the programme through 1121 kendras in 9 districts. The second phase of the programme covered 8,502 women. In all today there are 20,862 sangha women engaged in learning to read and write. Of the women covered under the first phase 6,320 were evaluated and the Department of Mass Education has certified 4,376 as literate.

As most (85%) of the sangha women belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is a matter of pride and success for Mahila Samakhya that so many women have been able to learn to read and write.

Strategy

Literacy Camps-

In order to increase interest in learning and also to enable women appreciate the value of this initiative 3, 5, 15 and 18 day learning camps were launched in all MS districts. The women have got involved in the learning process and are continuing their learning in the village level Kalika Kendras.

Non-residential literacy camps of 18 days duration were conducted in 9 districts wherein the participating women were selected from such villages which had less than 40% literacy. Residential camps were also conducted in 9 districts to cover the remaining women. Apart from literacy they were given training in vocational skills and engaged in hobbies; information on legal, health and educational facilities was also given. In addition they were engaged in cultural activities. The

camps were conducted in the village itself without disrupting the everyday life. Some of these camps even saw participation from women who are not members of the sangha. Books such as ‘Baravva Kaliyaka’, ‘Nadu Nudi’ and ‘Saakshara Sangati’ were distributed. Learning kits were also provided. Storybooks recommended by DME have been circulated among the kendras to encourage participants to put to use their reading skills. Training for Akshara Sangati Volunteers. The volunteers have been trained for 2 days by DME officials in teaching the women through innovative methods to sustain interest of the teacher and the taught. Monitoring and Evaluation
The progress of the learners is reviewed monthly at the cluster level. The local village panchayat, education committee members and Samakhya functionaries are encouraged in visiting these Kendras to monitor their progress. The progress in the learning of the participants is evaluated periodically. DIETs and universities have been involved in this process. As of now 6320 women have been evaluated among whom 4376 women have been certified as literate

Outcome

The confidence levels of women have increased tremendously with the increase in their literacy skills. Their standing in the community also has increased. They enjoy more respect from their family and their friends.

It was observed at the end of the year, 2008 that most of the sangha women had become literate. As a result of their improved literacy skills the participation of the women in development activities and improving their own lives increased. The difficulties they face in communication and handling situations where reading and writing are essential are likely to be reduced. It is also expected that their interest in education will increase and that they will ensure their girl children get the formal education that is necessary. Most (85%) of the sangha women belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Gender awareness for men and boys -

A feeling of resentment was observed among men about the women participating in the sangha activities outside their homes. Women were finding it difficult to even get out of their homes. To resolve this, the men were brought together and informed about the activities of Samakhya which helped men understand the women and MSK activities. Information provided included introduction to Samakhya, gender equity, roles of men and women, the importance of men’s cooperation to women were given in these training programmes.

The major changes that were observed are –

Participation of the panchayat members to motivate the men folk to go house to house on their own to encourage the villagers to come and witness a street play on preventing child marriage. Men who attended the training now encourage their wives to attend every training programme of the sangha in the village. Encouraged by the positive result all districts have planned village level awareness camps for men and boys during the forthcoming months.

Kishori Mela

A district level two day mela was held in Feb. 2008 for Kishoris between the age group 11-18 years. Around 500 Kishoris participated in the mela. Inputs on – child rights, Gender concept, personal hygiene & importance of education will be given in different sessions. Cultural activities by KGBV children were held. This mela motivated Kishoris on advantages of getting education & facilities available for them to continue their education.

MSK and Men

Men were initially hostile to the idea of women forming sanghas & going out for sangha meetings or sangha work. Women were not allowed to come forward and do any kind of work outside the house. The mindset clearly was that women were meant to stay within the four walls of their homes. This was a cause for concern. Mahila Samakhya felt that it might help to hold programmes where men are included so that they understand Samakhya work. Gender training for men was designed with the hope that men would change the mind-sets / attitudes of men towards women & thereby ensuring enabling environment. Special gender training module for men has been men was designed with the hope that men would change the mind-sets / attitudes of men towards women & thereby ensuring enabling environment. Special gender training module for men has been developed. Training are held at village level across all districts. As a result, men have rendered their support in women's development activities.

Future Plans

MSK celebrated twenty years of its existence in early 2009. A number of authorities and organizations paid tribute to the significant service that MSK had rendered to women and girls during this period.

MSK is forging ahead and plans to expand its coverage to a few more districts during the year, 2009-10. Some more innovative programmes are also planned.

Grants Allocated to Mahila Samakhya are given below:

(in lakhs)			
Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
2004-05	300.86	298.79	18.05
2005-06	455.00	388.39	86.26
2006-07	400.00	475.71	21.45
2007-08	550.00	509.12	65.51
2008-09	576.70	597.33	47.14

Directorate of Pre University Education

Directorate of Pre-University Education takes of pre-University education, which is a very important and crucial stage in the scholastic career of students. Here a good foundation is laid for improving the personality of students. It is here that they choose various streams, which lead to further general and professional courses. Today higher education is accessible to a very large section of students. Hence, there is a great demand for pre-University education.

There was only a one-year PUC until 1970. PUE Board was established in 1971. The Board was abolished in 1988 and was converted into Directorate of PU Education in 1992. All colleges imparting Pre University Education come under the purview of Directorate of PU Education in respect of administration, examination and academic matters. Thus, the entire responsibility of PU Education is on the Directorate of PU Education.

Academic Activities:

There is an academic wing in the Directorate of Pre University Education headed by a Joint Director. Programmes are being designed under the guidance of the Commissioner. There are 2 Assistant Directors and 3 Academic Officers in this wing. There are 6 colleges for Teacher's Training in Karnataka. The Government in its order No. ED 180 DPI 2008 dated 17/05/2008 as made provision to provide a Reader post in the cadre of PUE Deputy Director and two Lecturer post in the cadre of the PUE Principal post in each of the college for teachers education (CTE). The training programmes will get a boost from this decision.

The important functions of the academic section are as follows.

Preparation of curriculum:

The academic section has the responsibility of preparing the curriculum for first year PUC and second year PUC from time to time. Normally once in 8 to 10 years PU curriculum is revised. Soon after the changes effected in the secondary curriculum, changes are effected here also. The curriculum is revised in the most democratic manner taking the opinion of all the stakeholders. While revising the PU curriculum in 2004-05, the curriculums of 11th and 12th standards of CBSC/ ICSE and neighboring states have been looked into it. The PU curriculum is almost on par with the other states curriculum taking into consideration the number of subjects students study. The salient features of the curriculum:

- An attempt has been made to bring parity among different subjects.
- Uniformity has been brought in the pattern of the Question papers in different subjects. The pattern of the Question paper and the blue print has been provided in the curriculum.
- Workbook has been introduced in all the languages.
- Assignments, projects and activities have been introduced in all the subjects.
- In order to help Arts students to learn Mathematics, Basic Mathematics has been introduced in the curriculum.

Preparing the calendar of event for admission into first PUC:

The Directorate of PU Education has prepared broad comprehensive guidelines for admitting students to 1st year PUC in Govt, aided and unaided Pre University Colleges. Because of these guidelines total transparency has been brought in the admission process. The calendar of events for admission process is announced soon after the publication of SSLC results. The notable points are:

- A nominal Rs. 15 is fixed as the application fee.
- Buying of brochure has been made optional.
- All the colleges should strictly adhere to the calendar of events.
- Fee structure in respect of Govt. colleges, aided colleges and unaided colleges is hosted on the college website.

First PUC Admission Procedure:

It is a good sign that year by year the strength of students gaining admission to PUC course is increasing. Students are continuing their higher studies in large number. In order to provide equal opportunity to the talented students to join in different colleges, the department is issuing guidelines for admission to all the colleges. As a result of this a full transparency has been maintained in admission procedure. Reservation policy of the Govt has been strictly implemented. Thus the entire admission procedure is impartial and transparent.

Details of PU Colleges:

➤ Total Govt. PU colleges	-	1200
➤ Colleges with more than 800 strength	-	80
➤ Colleges with more than 500 strength	-	194
➤ Colleges with play ground	-	397
➤ Colleges running under shift system	-	257
➤ Colleges with strength above 240	-	361
➤ Independent PU colleges	-	68

Students Strength:

Year	I P.U.C.	II P.U.C.
2004	3,72,058	3,25,480
2005	4,12,240	3,40,296
2006	4,27,988	3,61,807
2007	5,29,879	4,33,183
2008	5,34,430	4,34,425

Every year the academic section is conducting orientation programme for Principals / Lecturers. Some of the important programmes are as follows:

- Conducting refresher courses in important subjects at district level under the guidance of District Deputy Director.
- Conducting 5 day state level subject wise content enrichment orientation programme during Dasara holidays at different places.

- Conducting one way and two ways Teleconference programmes.
- Conducting induction-training programmes for lecturers and students.
- Organizing administrative training programme for new principals.
- Providing training in the preparation of the model Question papers for lecturers.

Other activities are Issue of change of college, change of combination, eligibility certificate and migration certificate. Conducting cultural and literary competitions at college, district, division and state level and giving cash prizes. Organizing sports competitions at college, district, division and state level and giving prizes. Sending sate level teams to national level competitions organized by SGFI.

Recognition Cell:

In order to accommodate the increasing number of student strength, the Govt is sanctioning Unaided PU colleges. In order to encourage / implement the 11 point programme of Honorable President; full encouragement is given to start science colleges. The number of PU colleges started during the year 2008-09 is as follows.

No. of New Private unaided PU Colleges:

SI No	Year	No. of PU Colleges Sanctioned
1	2004-05	103
2	2005-06	216
3	2006-07	275
4	2007-08	217
5	2008-09	95

Starting of New Govt. PU Colleges:

SI No	Year	No. of PU Colleges Sanctioned
1	1996-97	60
2	2005-06	22
3	2006-07	199
4	2007-08	293
5	2008-09	nil

Directorate of Mass Education

Karnataka is an Agriculture Oriented Due to large scale of poverty every one is forced to work hard. Due to this reason many do not get education. As per section 45 of our constitution it is the duty of the Govt. to provide education to all. All those in the age group of 15 to 35 who could not attend school or who have left the school and all those who are illiterate, are to be made literate. The Directorate of Mass Education is implementing different literacy programmes in this direction. The literacy program in Karnataka dates back to pre independence period (1943).

The following staffs in the Directorate and the District level offices are implementing this scheme in the State.

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Post	Working Staff	Vacant Post
1	Director	1	1	0
2	Deputy Director (Admn.)	1	1	0
3	Deputy Director (Programme)	1	1	0
4	Assistant Director (Admn.)	1	1	0
5	Assistant Director (Progrm)	1	1	0
6	Assistant Director (Planning)	1	1	0
7	Assistant Director (A& E)	1	1	0
8	District Adult Education Officer	32	26	6
9	Superintendent (Admn.)	1	1	0
10	Superintendent (Accounts)	1	1	0
11	Programme Assistant	32	25	07
12	Assistant Statistical Officer	4	2	8
13	Stenographers	5	1	4
14	First Division Assistant	12	5	7
15	Second Division Assistant	3	3	0
16	Second Division Assistant/Typist	24	2	22
17	Typists	8	-	8
18	C.C.T	2	1	1
19	Drivers	11	9	2
20	Group 'D'	36	27	9
Total		178	112	66

The following are the different Literacy Programmes implemented during the year 2008-09 -

Continuing Education Programme:

In order to continue the formal and informal education to increase the ability of the neo-literates, the continuing education programme. Is being implemented through Karnataka state literacy mission authority since 2000-01. Under this programme 16571 CEC's and 1737 NCEC's (total 18208) are established. This is a 5 year programme in which the central government will provide 100% grant for the first 3 years and then 50% grant for the remaining 2 years. The state government will have to provide 50% grant during the 4th and 5th years. Afterwards the community will have to continue the programme. During the year 2008-09, 27 projects of continuing educational programme is in force in 26 districts.

During the year 2008-09 out of 2.00 lakh non-literates enrolled for learning process. 1.91 lakh completed the learning of part-III of the primer. Among them 0.43 lakh are male and 1.48 lakh are female. As per the orders of the central government, this scheme as ended on 31.03.2009.

Project for Eradication of Residual Illiteracy (PRI):

This programme aims at increasing the literacy rate particularly women literacy in 17 districts where the literacy rate is below the state average. This is a joint programme of state and central Govt. where the central government share is 2/3 and state share is 1/3. The end of 2005-06 sanctioned 14 projects. As the sanctioned, per learner grant was less, a revised proposal of Rs.130/- per learner was submitted and got sanctioned in 2007-08. During 2008-09, under this programme, LTS was also implemented in PRI districts.

During the year 2008-09, 13.29-lakh illiterates registered and 6.27 lakh of them completed the learning of part-III of the primer under this programme. Learning is continuing and external evaluation is going on.

Literacy through Students:

In order to derive the benefit of a social commitment in the Student community in eradicating illiteracy, the Literacy through students (LTS) was started during the year 2005-06 and is continued this year also. The students studying in 8th & 9th standards are encouraged to teach two illiterates each. Under this programme such students will be awarded 10 marks as internal assessment, based on their achievements. During the year 2008-09, 2.75 lakh enrolled for learning process and 1.25 lakh learners completed part-III of the primer.

Special Component Programme (SCP) and (Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

Under the special component schemes the (SCP/TSP) the special camp based literacy programme are implemented to rise the literacy rate of SC & ST population. As per the provisions of the programmes, during 2008-09 a special 60 days rapid literacy camp is conducted in the villages, colonies, thandas and playas where large number of non-literate SC/ST's resides. In each camps opportunity is given 50 non-literates in the age group of 15-35 years to learn and to become

literate. Each one of the volunteers is trained to provide literacy to 10 non-literates. 50 non-literates and 5 volunteers attended the teaching learning process for 3 hours a day in 5 batches for a period of 60 days. Provision has been made to extend the teaching learning process in case the learners didn't complete the primer in time.

State government has made a provision to spend Rs.29851/- per special literacy camp under SCP/TSP. In 2008-09 the target of SCP is 670 camps with 33500 non-literates. 33500 non-literates enrolled in these camps and 29600 completed part III primer. In 2008-09 the target of TSP is 335 camps 16700 enrolled in these camps and 1500 completed part III primer. In order to assess the level of learning of those who completed part-III of the primer, external evaluation through "Sakshara Chavadi", is arranged.

Literacy through Edu-Sat:

In order to broadcast literacy programmes through edu-sat, 30 episodes have been prepared. Schools in Gulbarga & Chamrajnagar districts and KGBV schools in other districts have received the programme during the period 03.03.2009 to 09.04.2009. Very good feedback as come from the learners.

Radio literacy Programme:

The broadcasting of literacy lessons, songs, slow guns through AIR started in 2007-08 is continued. Learners in CEC's and NCEC have got the benefits of 25 episodes broadcasted in AIR from 28.08.2008 to 18.09.2008 on 60 days. There is encouraging response to this programme.

Satellite based interaction programme:

A programme of interaction with the learners, in a one-way video two-way audio facility, was arranged through edu-sat on 06.10.2008. Officers of NLMA and KSLMA work present in the studio of DSERT Bangalore and interacted with the learners, preraks and coordinators. The programme is appreciated by NLM and all other concerned.

Computer Based Literacy Programme on experiment basis:

Computers are used to provide an opportunity to learn 3R's the software of the "Baravva Kaliyaka" is prepared. The letter or word is pronounced on when the computer mouse is clicked on them. The learner can learn by himself when the letter and the words are seen on the screen while he listens to the phonetic. The Kannada alphabets their symbols and complex letters are introduced in a simple way. When the learner moves cursor the alphabet appears on the screen. Animations are used for each lesson. It is proposed to install this software in the computers of 1700 Mahiti Sindhu schools and in the computers of Gram panchayat so that the non-literates will get an opportunity to learn through computers. On experimental basis the Computer Based Literacy Programme is implemented in the NCEC's at Sampangirarnagar and Jayabhuvaneshwarinagar of BACISS. 15 learners have enrolled in these centres.

E-Governance:

The directorate has E-Governance section. The directorate is website is created and updated. All the DAEO's have BSNL broadband Internet facility. The

directorates and DAEO's have E-mail address. Information about the different programmes in the districts is received through the Internet and fax. Information from the directorate is sent to the DAEO's similarly.

District Adult Education Offices:

There are 32 District Adult Education Offices in the State (including 3 education districts). These District Adult Education Officers are responsible for the implementation of the literacy programme.

Zilla Saksharatha Samithi:

Zilla Saksharatha Samithis are Registered Organizations, for the implementation of literacy programme in the District. The District In charge Minister is the honorary President of this Samithi. The Chief executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat is the chairman of this Samithi. The DAEO will be the member secretary.

Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority:

Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority is a registered Autonomous body for the funding and monitoring of literacy programmes in this state. The director Mass Education is the member secretary. The Directorate of Mass Education is functioning as secretariat to the authority.

Dissolved Karnataka State Adult Education Council:

The Dissolved Karnataka State Adult Education Council is under the Administrative Control of Directorate of Mass Education. During the year 2008-09. 556 rural youth were provided medium term and 572 youths were provided short-term trainings. in 13 Vidya Peetas in Spoken English course, Dress making & embroidery and other trainings.

Details of Post in Dissolved Karnataka State Adult Education Council

Sl. No	Designation	Sanctioned post	Working Staff	Vacant post
1	Principal Secretary	01	01	-
2	Acharyaru/District Executive Officer/ Researcher/Manager/Chief Editors	17	08	09
3	Stenographers	02	-	02
4	FDA/Teachers	41	17	24
5	SDA/Supervisors	116	63	53
6	Technician	04	-	04
7	Drivers	11	03	08
8	Helpers/Compositor/Binder/ cooker	24	12	12
9	D-Group	46	15	31
	Total	262	119	143

There is an independent Directorate for Vocational Education. All administrative educational and examination activities are taken up under the guidance of the Director

During 2008-09 Rs 40.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Institute of Vocational Education for conducting academic Training programmes. The Directorate has taken up the task of revamping and re-structuring the Directorate of Vocational Education. 29 panel committees have been formed, each comprising chairman who excels in the trade, a subject expert, an Industrialist and experienced lecturers

During 2008-2009 2143 candidates were selected from 25 districts for the Apprenticeship training in various trades Centralized selection of Apprenticeship training programmes were organized at the following places.

Sl No	Dist	Date and place	No of students participated	No of students selected
01	Dharwad	12-09-2008	256	184
02	Gadag	19-09-2008	163	061
03	Belgaum	26-09-2008	341	197
04	Tumkur	05-11-2008	150	040
05	Mangalore	05-11-2008	180	034
06	Kolar,Chikkaballapura	07-11-2008	274	018
07	Bangalore North, south and Rural, Ramangara	07-11-2008	242	190
08	Mandya	04-11-2008	358	105
09	Mysore, Chamarajanagar, kodagu	21-11-2008	240	145
10	Hassan	21-11-2008	256	128
11	Chickmagalore	21-11-2008	091	026
12	Bellary, Koppala	19-12-2008	081	061
13	Davanagere Chitradurga	19-12-2008	761	627
14	Shimoga	21-12-2008	091	025
15	Bijapur	02-01-2009	347	170
16	Karwar	02-01-2009	120	049
17	Gulbarga	03-02-2009	249	083
		Total	4200	2143

In co-ordination with Regional Institute of English, a 10- day workshop was organized for English lecturers. 30 lecturers attended the workshop.

PSSCIVE Bhopal has conducted the following training programmes.

1) A 3-day training programme at Bhopal for the Principals and Senior Lecturers of minority institutions. 10 principals and lecturers attended the above programme.

2) A 1-day programme on Management Information system was organized for State Directors at Bhopal. Director, Vocational Education, participated in the programme.

3) A 3-day development summit was organized at Goa. 20 Principals and lecturers participated in the summit. .

4) A 4-day training programme was conducted for teachers of Vocational Education at Nagarcoil in Tamil Nadu. 8 lecturers participated in the above training.

5) A National level training programme was conducted at Gwalior for the lecturers teaching textile designing. 10 lecturers participated in the programme.

6) Exhibition of power tools cum work shop in co ordination with MICO-BOSCH.

i) A One day Exhibition-cum work shop of power tools was conducted at Government P.U. college, Peenya, Bangalore 76 lecturers teaching in T01,T02,T06,T14, P01, P03, P12 courses and 9 officers from Directorate of Vocational Education participated in the work shop. The officers of MICO BOSCH company explained in detail on how to utilize the special tools that were exhibited.

ii) The above programme was also conducted At Maharani College, Mysore. 42 Lecture Teaching in the Vocational Education and 6 Officers of the Directorate participated; At Jyothi P.U. College Belgaum. 115 Vocational Education lectures and 5 officers attended; At Nutan Vidyalaya Gulbarga. 61 Lecturers and 5 officers attended the programme.

The result statistics of Vocational Education Annual exam of March 2007-08 is :-

Year / Semester	No. of Students who appeared for exam	No. of pass	Percentage of Passes	Remarks.
Ist year / II sem	2417	1470	60.82 %	B09,T11. & P Courses only.
II year / IV sem	31391	19757	62.94 %	All other Courses except B09, T11, & P Courses

Grants Allocated to Vocational Department :

Planning:

(in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
2004-05	780.00	755.27	24.73
2005-06	1141.80	1022.75	119.05
2006-07	980.00	876.06	103.94
2007-08	1547.23	1489.78	57.45
2008-09	1500.49	1464.90	35.59

Non-Planning:

(in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
2004-05	790.35	655.11	135.24
2005-06	556.28	521.12	35.16
2006-07	879.15	721.34	147.70
2007-08	1055.22	982.10	73.12
2008-09	1039.50	976.58	62.92

Directorate of Public Libraries

Karnataka Public Libraries Act has come into force since 1965, with the establishment of State Central Library on 1-11-1966. Till now there are, 1 State Central Library, 29 District Central Libraries, 26 City Central Libraries and 490 Branch libraries are functioning in the State, to cater the needs of reading public. It is an institution established by the Government in order to inculcate interest in reading and recreation to general public

15 Mobile libraries are functioning to give books to aged women at their doorsteps. 5766 Gram Panchayat Libraries are also functioning at Gram Panchayat level. For the smooth running of the library activities State, District and City Library Authority have been constituted and they frame the projects & policies to be enforced from time to time.

The main purpose of public library is to help the people to develop interest in literature and culture. This also aims at helping them to develop political, social and economic consciousness. The public library system serves as a dynamic force giving people knowledge, continuing education and information.

State level Book selection committee has been newly constituted by the Government, which selects the quality books, as per the Guidelines of the Book Selection issued by the Government.

The Library Training school have been started in Bangalore, Dharwad Mangalore and Gulbarga Centres by the Department and 4 months certificate course is offered to give library training for employees and others.

Computers have been installed in 29 District Central Libraries and also at Directorate office in order to serve the needy readers. Internet and E-mail services are also provided. The computers have been provided to 4 Library Training Centre to educate the students in this field.

1. Book Bank (Text books) at 176 Taluka Libraries in the Department have been established and plan is continued.
2. 100 Libraries have been opened in the Selected slum areas through the State to educate the slum People and programme continued.
3. Book Bank (Text books) at 176 Taluka Libraries in the Department have been established and plan is continued.
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5. Taken over of Hubli-Dharwad Mahanagara Palike Library building along with vacant land and building has been renovated and converted as Hi-tech Digital Library for public service.

Information of existing Libraries by the Department

Sl. No.	<u>Details of Libraries</u>	Total No. of Libraries
1.	State Central Library	1
2.	Indira Priyadarshini Children's Library (Total)	1
3.	District Central Library	29
4.	City Central Library	26
5.	Mobile Libraries (Dist. & City)	15
6.	Branch Libraries (Dist. & City)	490
7.	Service Stations (Dist. & City)	107
8.	Reading Rooms	163
9.	Gram Panchayat Libraries	5766
10.	Book Dist. Centers	65
11.	Aided Libraries Dist. & City	21
12.	Libraries at Slums	300
13.	Reading Rooms at Slums	600
14.	Children Library Centre	27
15.	Libraries for Nomadic	100
16.	Textbook Bank for Backward Students	576

I Details of Developmental works:

1. Gram Panchayat Libraries have been started at all the 5766 Gram Panchayats. Necessary Furniture's and Books has been supplied to those Libraries.
2. Community Children Centre has been started at every District Place. The Centre has been started at Ramanagar and Chikkaballapura District during Current year.
3. New Branch Libraries will be opened in the City and District Centres. One week refresher course has been conducted for the supervisors of Gram Panchayat Libraries all over the State.
4. 'The National Library Week' was observed from 14 to 20 November in the State. The inauguration and Valedictory function was celebrated at Bangalore. The publishers, Authors and others attended the function. Award has been given to best workers in the department from all the cadres for their service rendered.
5. The construction of Library buildings under the matching grant of Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkatta in different Gram Panchyat is under progress. Books, Furniture's and maps supplied to selected Gram Panchyat Libraries.

6. For the overall development of the libraries, provision is made to donate books, furniture and other materials from the financially sound libraries to the financially weaker libraries.
7. Action has been taken to develop Grampanchayat Libraries as cultural Centers.
8. Transparency in selection and purchase of books. New State Level Book Selection Committee has established in current year.
9. Publication of Bibliography of books at State Central Library in Copy right secton.
10. The Library Training School has been started at Bangalore, Dharwad, Mangalore and Gulbargs Centres.
11. Conducted workshops, seminars.
12. Organized seminars for the public on topics of public interest.
13. Set up Library improvement committee.
14. Conservation of Building and Preservation of Books at selected Districts in the State under 12th Finance Commission.
15. Included libraries in the Civic Amenity and to get sites for the libraries in the newly developed extensions.
16. According to Govt.Order No.68 LIB 05 Dated 2-9-2005 Department of Public Libraries has introduced single Window System, which enables to purchase 300 copies of the each selected title from the Authors and Publishers. With the financial assistance from various sources like Rajaram Mohan Roy Library Foundation Scheme and Plan Schemes. Selection and Purchase are made at one Place. The selected titles from the books selection Committee will be purchased in the City and District Libraries in the State is continued this current year also.

Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundation.

Raja Ram Mohun Library Foundation, Kolkata, which was established in the year 1973, is an organization established by the Department of Culture, Government of India. The aim of the Foundation is to support the Department of Public Libraries and encourage the reading habit among Public. The foundation is fulfilling its aim by providing financial assistance to the State Government and Union Territories under Matching and Non Matching Schemes. It is also giving in helping hand to the NGO and institutions which are serving for the Public cause by means of Libraries.

In the year 2008-09 the foundation has provided Rs.150.00 lakhs as financial assistance under matching scheme. The Govt. of Karnataka also provided the equal contribution of Rs.150.00 lakhs which is total comes to Rs.300.00 lakhs. The above amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs was spent on purchase of books, storage materials, maps and construction of building at the Gram Panchayat Libraries. Under the Non Matching Scheme Financial Assistance has been gives for the establishment of children Libraries and children corners. Women Section and senior Citizen sections in different libraries of the state. Financial Assistance has been rendered to various voluntary organizations (NGO's) for the Development of Library at different places in the State.

Statistics :

(Nos. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Total No. of Books	Total No. of membership	No. of Visitors per day.	Total No. of borrower's	Total No. of News papers (Annually)	Total No. of Periodicals (Annually)
(1)	158.86	83.67	86.10	16.24	52.86	6.36

Grants Allocated to Library Department :

(in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
2004-05	375.00	370.80	4.2
2005-06	730.24	395.02	335.22
2006-07	1294.27	1141.13	153.14
2007-08	1046.17	1046.17	-
2008-09	1030.00	1010.00	20.00

Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Publications

The Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Publications is basically established to provide certain services to State Government Departments and undertakings of the State Government. It caters to the printing and Stationery requirements of the different Departments namely State Legislature offices, State Secretariat Offices, Governor's Office, High Court etc.

Printing, Stationery and Publications, Information regarding the No. of Sanctioned post Cadre-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Total Strength
	Group A	
1	Director	1
2	Joint director	1
3	Sr. Deputy Director	1
4	Deputy Director (Tech.)	5
5	Deputy Director (A & Act.)	1
6	Medical Officer	1
	Group A	
7	Asst. Director (pr Costing)	1
8	Asst. Director (Non-Tech)	9
9	Asst. Director (Tech)	13
10	Labour Officer	1
	Group C (Ministerial)	
11	Audit Superintendent	1
12	Superintendent (M)	18
13	FDA (M)	39
14	FDA (Auditor)	3
15	Chief Cost Accountant	1
16	Stenographer	3
17	Cost Accountant	6
18	Senior Typist	2
19	Typist	10
20	SDA (M)	85
21	Nurse	1
22	Pharmacist	1
	Group C (Industrial)	0
23	Supervisor	18

24	Supervisor (O/S)	2
25	Foreman	52
26	Chief Examiner	2
27	Deputy Chief Examiner	2
28	Senior Proof Examiner	25
29	Junior Proof Examiner	56
30	Superintendent (I)	3
31	FDA (I)	18
32	SDA (I)	54
33	Technical Assistant	12
34	Head Computer	2
35	Mechanical Foreman	3
36	Mechanical Supervisor	1
37	Electrical Supervisor	1
38	Electrician	3
39	Wireman	6
40	Mechanic	10
41	Asst. Mechanic	4
42	Head Carpenter	2
43	Sr. Carpenter	2
44	Chief Time Keeper	1
45	Time Keeper	8
46	Senior Offset Printer	18
47	Artist	8
48	Process Operator	3
49	Asst. Process Operator	5
50	Engraver	4
51	Offset Printer	42
52	Asst. Offset Printer	125
53	Lino Mono Operator	32
54	Head Caster	7
55	Caster	21
56	Senior Compositor	62
57	Compositor	171
58	Senior Machine Minder	46
59	Machine Minder	130
60	Senior Binder	57
61	Binder	148

62	Head Packer	4
63	Asst. DTP Operator	46
64	Plate Maker	12
65	Asst. Offset Plate Maker	10
66	Senior Plate Maker	4
67	Senior O/S Plate Maker	4
68	Offset Plate Maker	2
69	Foreman-Riso	1
	Group D (Ministerial)	
70	Attender	15
71	Peon	37
72	Daffedar	1
73	Lorry Driver	1
74	Jeep Driver	2
75	Packers	26
76	Driver	4
77	Gardener	1
78	Watchman	2
79	Night Watchman	1
80	Counter	5
	Group D (Industrial)	
81	Fitter	3
82	Gate Keeper	5
83	Asst. Gate Keeper	5
84	Watch man	10
85	Night Watchman	6
86	Attender (I)	13
87	Sweeper	30
88	Junior Compositor	20
89	Asst. Machine Minder	4
90	Asst. Binder	323
91	Packer	41
92	Senior Packer	12
93	Asst. Caster	12
	TOTAL	2032

It executes the printing of Legislature Debates, Ballot papers, Forms and Handbooks relating to Elections required by the Chief Election officer. This Directorate also prints the State's Five-year and annual planning documents, State

Budget Documents and some important publications of different departments. One of the other major projects is to print and supply free text books as per the allotment from the textbook society. Central Press and Government Central Stationery Depot, which were in three different places at Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore have been shifted during 2008 to the newly constructed building.

Karnataka Text Book Society has been established with effect from 4-1-2006 and was entrusted with the Job of publication of Text Books. Government Text Book Presses situated at Mysore and Gulbarga along with posts have been brought under the control of the Directorate.

The branches of the Directorate are -

- 1) Directorate and the Government Central Press, 8th mile, Mysore Road, R.V. College Post, Bangalore-59.**
- 2) Government Suburban Press, 8th mile, Mysore Road, R.V. College Post, Bangalore-59.**
- 3) Government Press, Vikasa Soudha Unit, Basement 3, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore-1.**
- 4) Government Press, S.J.P. Building, Bangalore.**
- 5) Government Press, High Court Unit, Bangalore.**
- 6) Government Central Stationery Depot. 8th mile, Mysore Road, R.V. College Post, Bangalore-59.**
- 7) Government, Central Book Depot, 8th mile, Mysore Road, R.V. College Post, Bangalore-59.**
- 8) Government Central Book Depot, Sales Counter, First Floor, M.S. Building, Bangalore-1.**
- 9) Government Divisional Press/Stationery Depot/Book Depot, Dharwad.**
- 10) Government Divisional Press/Stationery Depot/Book Depot, Gulbarga.**
- 11) Government District Press, Antharasanahally, Tumkur.**
- 12) Government District Press, Tamaka Industrial Area, Kolar.**
- 13) Government District Press, Yayadi Industrial Area, Mangalore.**
- 14) Government District Press, Mandli, Kallur, Industrial Area, Shivamogga.**
- 15) Government Branch Press, Madikeri.**
- 16) Government Text Book Press, Saraswathipuram, Mysore.**
- 17) Government Text Book Branch Press, Gulbarga.**

The following important works were done during 2008-09.

- 1) Publications of 1237 Extraordinary Notifications in the Gazette pertaining to B.B.M.P., Housing Board, City Municipalities and other Departments.**

- 2) Weekly Gazettes on every Thursday. The Gazette is also being published in website as "E-publication" and its URL is Kar.nic.in/gazette.
- 3) Karnataka Law reports – Kannada (monthly), published by the High Court
- 4) Printing of Free Text Books 50.93 Lakhs for the Academic year 2009-10 and Dispatch to BEO Offices.
- 5) Printing of Rashtreeya Panchanga, Calendars and Diaries of 2009. LA / LC Diaries and different kinds of Calendars of High Court.
- 6) Annual Report/Performance Budget of various Departments.
- 7) Printing of Different kinds of forms to several State Government Departments namely Commercial Taxes, Statistics, Forest, K.G.I.D., Police, Transport, Revenue etc.
- 8) B.B.M.P. Self Assessment forms 25.00 lakhs and Booklet 3.50 lakhs.
- 9) P.U.C. main Answer Booklets 39.50 Lakhs, 74.00 Lakhs of additional answer Sheets and practical Exam Answer sheets 7.50 lakhs.
- 10) Books on Important Legislature personalities of Karnataka - 12 kinds.
- 11) Forms of Karnataka Secondary Education Board – 50.00 Lakhs.
- 12) Printing of State Budget Document on two occasion.
- 13) Different kinds of forms, booklets, Voting Machine Ballot papers and postal ballot papers pertaining to State Assembly Election 2008 and Lokasabha Election April 2009.
- 14) Fifth Pay Commission Report

On going Programmes

- A. Repair Works at Government Central Press and District Presses, Purchase of Software, Air conditioning, and other works have been done.
- B. As a measure to Modernise, Computers and 4 colour Digital Printing machine have been procured and installed in the Government Central Press and Vikasa Soudha Unit.
- C. Purchase of one Modern web Offset Printing machine having higher printing capacity.

Development activities during this year:

- 1) The Directorate, Government Central Press and Stationery Depots located in three different places have been shifted to the newly constructed Government Press Building.
- 2) Digitising the back-issues of Gazette.
- 3) Establishing a modern digital printing press at Vikasa Soudha to ensure speed and quality.
- 4) Computerisation of Costing, Accounts and other branches.
- 5) Reconditioning of machinery to increase their productivity.

- 6) Establishing modern Printing machines like web-off-set machines and other machines.
- 7) Computerization of information about availability of Stationery Articles / Books.
- 8) Printing of Text Books for schools
- 9) Printing of State Budget Documents, Annual Reports/Performance Budget Books of various Government Departments
- 10) I.L.R. Reports in English / Kannada Edition (Fortnightly)
- 11) P.U.C. answer booklets and additional answer sheet booklets
- 12) BBMP / Housing Board Notifications
- 13) Printing of Forms received from the Karnataka Secondary Examination Board
- 14) Printing of P.W.D. Tender Documents, Gradation list received from various Departments, K.P.S.C Notifications / forms / Booklets.
- 15) 2010 Diary and Calendars.
- 16) Legislature Diary.

Budget Allocated to the Department for Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	8322.76	8076.42
2005-06	6574.06	6502.38
2006-07	6679.77	6569.49
2007-08	8370.31	8135.54
2008-09	7426.87	5945.03

Major Goals:

- 1) To Computerize the Activities of Stationery and Dispatch Section, Government Central Press and allied offices.
- 2) To increase the productivity by installing machines namely CTP, Web Offset etc.
- 3) To create a cell in Book Depot for compilation of amendments and publish the updated Acts & Rules every year
- 4) List of all Publications in the website.
- 5) To establish a full-fledged Stationery with Modern materials handling equipments.

- 6) Repair Works, basic needs like conversion and maintenance at Government Central Press and District Presses**
- 7) Modernization – purchase of 1 No. Computer – to – plate system to Government Central Press**
- 8) 3 side trimmers / Perfect Binding Machine/Single Blade cutting Machine to Government Central Press and District Presses.**