

## CHAPTER - X

### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### EDUCATION

**T**HERE has been a phenomenal growth in the field of education in the State during the decade 1982-1992. The literacy percentage that was 46.20% (58% males and 33.16% females) in 1982, increased to 55.98% (67.25% males and 44.34% females). A considerable increase in the number of educational institutions necessitated by the increase in the number of school going children has also been noticed. Several High Schools (both Govt. and Private) were upgraded into Junior Colleges for the benefit of the rural folk. Besides, a number of First Grade Colleges were started by the Government and housed in the Junior College buildings, which again was to avoid inconvenience to the rural youth of commuting to far away towns and cities for further studies. Private managements followed suit. In addition to the existing Mysore, Karnataka, Mangalore and Gulbarga Universities, the decade witnessed the establishment of the Kuvempu University at Shimoga (B.R. Project); the establishment of the Agricultural University at Dharwad; starting of the Indira Gandhi National Open University unit at Bangalore; the Manipal Academy of General Education being conferred with the status of a Deemed University; Several advancements in the field of Technical Education; the introduction of job-oriented courses at P.U. level; Bachelor of Fine Arts degree being introduced in the University curriculum and such other notable developments. The Kannada University at Hampi which was started as a purely research body in 1991 is a unique event. All these have been discussed with supplementary statistical information in this chapter.

**Table No.10.1**

Districtwise details of literacy in Karnataka - 1991.

Districts	Population			Literates			Percentage of literacy**		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Bangalore U	2,542,950	2,296,212	4,839,162	1,814,197	1,347,504	3,161,701	83	69	76
Bangalore R	860,231	812,963	1,673,194	447,103	261,474	708,577	62	38	50
Kolar	1,128,316	1,008,573	2,216,889	594,076	344,701	938,777	63	38	50
Tumkur	1,177,233	1,128,586	2,305,819	664,855	401,079	1,065,934	66	42	54
Mysore	1,620,624	1,544,394	3,165,018	771,916	495,232	1,267,148	56	38	47
Mandya	837,597	806,777	1,644,374	442,781	2,52,721	675,502	59	37	48
D.Kannada	1,306,256	1,388,008	2,694,264	939,525	816,594	1,756,119	84	68	76
Chitradurga	1,121,647	1,058,796	2,180,443	626,385	382,157	1,008,542	67	43	55
Chikmagalur	514,526	502,757	1,017,283	310,520	220,644	531,164	71	51	62
Shimoga	974,157	935,506	1,909,663	586,854	406,688	993,542	71	51	62
Hassan	785,144	784,540	1,569,684	457,334	299,614	756,943	69	45	57
Dharwad	1,802,418	1,700,732	3,503,150	1,064,196	634,835	1,699,031	71	45	59
Belgaum	1,834,005	1,749,601	3,583,606	1,011,113	559,931	1,571,044	67	39	53
U.Kannada	620,697	599,563	1,220,260	400,692	288,586	689,278	76	57	67
Gulbarga	1,316,088	1,266,081	2,582,169	544,949	246,679	791,628	52	24	39
Raichur	1,166,959	1,142,928	2,309,887	453,721	201,732	660,453	50	22	36
Bidar	643,192	612,607	1,255,799	302,346	148,715	451,061	59	31	45
Bellary	961,989	928,103	1,890,092	454,541	239,249	693,790	59	32	46

\* Children below 7 are counted out for literacy.

\*\* Decimals are rounded to the next figure.

Source: Census of India, 1991.

**Table No.10.2**

Highest and Lowest rate of effective Literacy by sex in towns of the state as in 1991.

	Highest	Lowest
Males	Udupi 92.31%	Raichur 72.46%
Females	Udupi 82.07%	Raichur 49.37%

Source: Census of India, 1991.

As per the 1991 Census for a total population of 4.98 million in the state a total of 56.04% were literates, as compared to 44.98% as per the 1981. In comparison with the National Statistics, Karnataka occupies the 20th place in literacy as per the 1991 census.

**Table No. 10.3**

Districtwise details of schools and pupils in the state for the year 1989-90

District	Lower pry. schools		Higher pry. schools		High schools		Comp. Jr.college	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Bangalore North	364	75844	558	254223	170	61430	16	18264
Bangalore South	629	98334	694	275023	216	76490	21	15967
Bangalore Rural	1690	109583	830	163601	147	53409	18	20878
Kolar	2076	100784	830	231842	160	43308	27	17941
Tumkur	2009	102788	986	238915	330	51349	60	30339
Chitradurga	1234	90377	863	269467	254	43305	39	26071
Shimoga	1396	28937	377	205572	209	37254	36	28289
Mysore	1883	189200	814	252024	248	75077	63	19178
Mandya	1172	86826	578	181832	115	32839	24	19508
D.Kannada	632	58134	1217	483176	243	74068	76	49813
Kodagu	187	9597	234	62887	61	17211	16	2081
Chikmagalur	857	84104	526	95758	123	15853	21	12078
Hassan	1692	110475	705	146068	182	42733	40	6195
Belgaum	1203	83489	1260	417015	268	67441	58	89154
Bijapur	1152	95200	1091	339664	238	43895	56	49721
U.Kannada	939	42293	706	141241	165	29501	17	10118
Dharwad	928	95761	1220	417535	326	68290	83	42422
Gulbarga	1331	112904	623	213201	146	28845	55	24628
Bidar	521	55172	417	163770	131	18337	42	14279
Bellary	585	103536	760	173686	141	50161	22	11723
Raichur	1054	93405	529	150940	95	13283	33	22569

Source: Commissioner for Public Instructions, Kamataka.

**Table No.10.4**

Districtwise details of Schools and Pupils in the state for the year 1990-91.

District	Lower pry. schools		Higher pry. schools		High schools		Comp. Jr.college	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore North	375	65197	570	239003	215	68563	16	20655
Bangalore South	698	124434	694	252057	225	79035	21	19206
Bangalore Rural	1690	114635	830	172849	164	50730	18	4530
Kolar	2076	103153	830	244172	173	49587	27	25706
Tumkur	2009	107068	1009	242275	338	60067	60	32246
Chitradurga	1236	107435	875	237922	256	55022	42	61063
Shimoga	1426	102002	891	219860	213	40839	36	28130
Mysore	1883	186707	838	234086	252	74766	63	13377
Mandya	1203	90802	582	237539	116	38215	24	20076
D.Kannada	632	61930	1217	509201	243	75103	76	51532
Kodagu	194	10103	240	71013	63	16617	17	2186
Chikmagalur	862	87558	527	107807	123	23087	21	13079
Hassan	1695	99779	705	141922	204	37466	40	22626
Belgaum	1214	88489	1260	421251	303	92542	58	17061

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bijapur	1132	11386	1114	350254	243	47083	56	51126
U.Kannada	946	43521	707	140219	170	31017	17	12340
Dharwad	916	99030	1235	426994	347	73391	85	43877
Gulbarga	1344	115796	636	217129	154	28845	55	24627
Bidar	521	45263	430	172362	140	18337	42	9413
Bellary	589	102909	739	178189	141	29547	21	17719
Raichur	1054	97642	533	152260	109	18942	33	23653

Source: Commissioner for Public Instructions, Karnataka.

**Table No.10.5**

Districtwise details of schools and pupils in the State for the year 1991-92.

District	Lower pry.schools		Higher pry.schools		High schools		Comp.Jr.college	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Bangalore North	375	65170	590	252899	221	64242	18	21286
Bangalore South	704	135785	755	242403	230	79616	21	19369
Bangalore Rural	1705	83914	840	195569	172	52764	20	4530
Kolar	2076	122235	65	254836	195	51569	27	24654
Tumkur	2009	120726	1203	231267	338	54835	76	26651
Chitradurga	1234	104966	941	249388	276	72671	42	32959
Shimoga	1460	123196	902	227097	241	40968	36	30359
Mysore	1857	133252	826	320296	261	69072	71	16156
Mandya	1202	103392	605	174544	127	43499	24	21307
D.Kannada	640	57699	1230	444483	255	68842	87	57761
Kodagu	191	9304	230	64563	63	17000	17	3065
Chikmagalur	858	86354	542	126575	127	23785	21	13592
Hassan	1687	96738	724	167511	238	37783	43	24772
Belgaum	1237	135480	1273	473957	300	100738	58	19445
Bijapur	1115	104658	1144	368628	251	47193	57	52693
U.Kannada	939	44685	709	155392	191	27953	17	10478
Dharwad	909	110814	1247	458272	372	79879	96	47862
Gulbarga	1327	113165	640	226445	155	30865	55	29076
Bidar	498	73893	462	214947	141	23420	37	14319
Bellary	714	62404	805	224684	156	26663	27	23211
Raichur	1069	92317	540	190073	110	27899	40	27899

Source: Commissioner for Public Instructions, Karnataka.

**Table No.10.6**

Details of Minority Institutions in the State during 1992-93

Language	Total No. of schools		Total No. of children		Total No. of teachers	
	Primary	High	Primary	High	Primary	High
Urdu	2511	83	128033	93497	7861	1181
Marathi	727	76	86156	72520	2443	1483
Telugu	92	03	50413	43459	339	164
Tamil	163	04	31117	14003	1297	44
Malayalam	07	Nil	14777	Nil	21	Nil
Gujarathi	07	Nil	12066	Nil	09	Nil
Total	3512	166	322562	223479	11970	2871

**Table No.10.7**

Details of SSLC Examination 1990-April.

District	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage			Position of the Dist.
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bangalore South	19900	14117	341017	9045	7661	16706	45	54	49	14
Bangalore North	19737	14317	34054	9899	8174	18073	50	57	53	09
Kolar	19208	8583	27791	7852	4784	12636	41	56	45	15
Tumkur	24895	11037	35932	11962	5932	17894	48	54	50	12
Mysore	21754	9827	31581	7613	4406	12019	35	45	38	19
Mandya	13226	5903	19129	6417	3165	9582	49	54	50	11
D.Kannada	15222	1248	27630	9931	8753	18684	65	71	68	04
Kodagu	3179	2958	6137	1394	1395	2786	44	47	45	16
Chitradurga	19133	9527	28660	40462	5628	16090	55	59	59	07
Chikmagalur	7613	4829	12442	3543	2583	6126	47	53	49	13
Shimoga	14011	8847	22858	5629	3722	9351	40	42	41	18
Hassan	14078	6868	20946	4096	2712	6808	29	39	32	21
Dharwad	21819	10248	32067	15243	7591	22834	70	74	71	03
Belgaum	21060	9359	30419	16569	7684	24253	79	82	80	02
Bijapur	19699	6633	26332	15959	5670	21629	81	85	82	01
U.Kannada	7284	5446	12730	4391	3248	7639	60	60	60	06
Gulbarga	14124	4747	18871	6792	3000	9792	48	63	52	10
Raichur	8613	3191	11804	4388	1927	6315	51	60	53	08
Bidar	9221	3399	12620	5709	2196	7905	62	65	63	05
Bellary	11341	4856	16197	4945	2375	7320	44	49	45	17

\* Decimals are rounded of to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.8**

Details of SSLC Examination 1990 October.

District	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage			Position of the Dist.
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bangalore South	7892	3892	11784	763	407	1173	10	10	10	17
Bangalore North	7352	3985	11337	931	562	1493	13	14	14	14
Bangalore Rural	6152	1581	7733	638	238	876	10	15	11	15
Kolar	8453	2274	10727	1182	323	1505	13	14	14	12
Tumkur	9811	3035	12846	1001	389	1390	10	13	11	16
Mysore	11980	3969	15949	1423	678	2101	12	17	13	13
Mandya	5517	1759	9276	991	335	1246	17	19	17	09
D.Kannada	8094	2080	5174	464	339	803	15	16	16	10
Kodagu	1286	1090	2376	112	117	229	09	11	10	19
Chitradurga	5261	1652	6913	1262	445	1707	24	27	25	06
Chikmagalur	8127	1334	4461	195	126	321	06	09	07	21
Shimoga	6052	3091	9143	510	326	836	08	11	09	20
Hassan	8812	2591	10903	743	317	1060	09	12	10	18
Dharwad	3169	1073	4242	634	283	917	20	26	22	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Belgaum	1641	469	2137	398	152	550	24	31	26	04
Bijapur	811	245	1106	163	100	262	20	34	24	07
U.Kannada	1596	1058	2654	239	171	110	15	16	16	11
Gulbarga	5542	1203	6745	1449	148	1897	26	37	28	01
Raichur	3298	803	4101	834	256	1090	25	32	27	03
Bidar	2831	812	3643	715	267	982	25	33	27	02
Bellary	4744	1659	6403	1117	504	1621	24	30	25	05

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.9**

Details of Commerce Examination of May 1990.

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
English Typewriting									
Proficiency	22	11	33		Nil			Nil	
Senior	6844	9520	16364	2078	3397	5475	30	36	33
Junior	14934	16708	31642	7401	10284	17685	50	62	56
Kannada Typewriting									
Proficiency	42	22	64		Nil			Nil	
Senior	4078	5414	9492	2106	3078	5184	52	57	55
Junior	5264	8967	14231	2876	4845	7721	55	70	63
English Shorthand									
Proficiency	26	43	49	01	01	02	4	4	4
Senior	416	427	843	64	81	145	15	19	17
Intermediate	556	800	1356	159	300	459	29	38	34
Junior	1015	1759	2774	235	648	883	23	37	32
Kannada Shorthand									
Proficiency	94	77	171	5	21	26	5	27	15
Senior	321	386	707	148	255	403	46	66	57
Junior	716	949	1665	227	452	679	32	48	41

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.10**

Details of Commerce Examination of December, 1990.

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
English Typewriting									
Proficiency	16	4	20	01	Nil	01	6	Nil	5
Senior	5558	7427	12985	1702	2691	4393	31	36	34
Junior	11237	12900	24137	5695	8063	13759	51	63	57
Kannada Typewriting									
Proficiency	30	16	46	04	03	07	13	19	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Senior	3188	3948	7136	1630	2314	3944	51	59	55
Junior	3878	5061	8939	2055	3221	5276	53	64	59
<b>English Shorthand</b>									
Proficiency	19	27	46	Nil	01	01	Nil	4	2
Senior	414	473	887	161	261	422	39	55	48
Intermediate	551	894	1445	176	793	569	32	44	39
Junior	899	1681	2580	312	826	1138	35	49	44
<b>Kannada Shorthand</b>									
Proficiency	91	70	161	21	31	52	23	44	32
Senior	290	300	590	119	149	268	41	50	45
Junior	448	539	987	140	245	385	31	45	39

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.11**

Details of Drawing Examination \*1990- April.

Sl.No.	Name of the Examination	Appeared	Passed **	Percentage
1.	Drawing Master Preparatory (I Year)	878	481	64
2.	Drawing Master (II Year)	698	336	49
3.	Drawing And Painting (II Year)	41	32	80
4.	Diploma in Drawing & Painting V year	144	90	54
5.	Diploma in Art Master V Year	55	35	69

\* This examination is conducted once a year.

\*\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E Board.

**Table No.10.12**

Details of Hindi Shikshak ( Equivalent to B.Ed) Examination for the year 1990.

Appeard	Passed	Percentage*
944	507	54

**Table No.10.13**

Details of Physical Education Examination - 1990

Appeard	Passed	Percentage*
1746	1337	77

**Table No.10.14**

Details of Teacher's Training Examination - 1990 May.

	Appeard	Passed	Percentage*
T.T. I Year	13,614	5,993	44
T.T. II Year	9,726	3,204	33
Pre-primary T.T	2048	1318	64

**Table No.10.15**

Details of Teachers Training Examination for October, 1990.

Appeard	Passed	Percentage*
6521	3214	49%

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No.10.16**

Details of Acting &amp; Playback Singing Examinations - 1990

Sl.No.	Examination	Appeared	Passed.
1.	Film Acting	14	13
2.	Playback singing	01	01
3.	Instrumental Music	901	01
4.	Film Dance and Classical Dance	10	09

**Table No.10.17**

Details of Language Examinations - 1990

Sanskrit Examinations.

Name of the Examination	Appeared	Passed	* Percentage
Prathama	6847	5681	83
Kavya	1860	1308	70
Sahitya-I	322	216	67
Sahitya-II	351	194	55
Sahitya-III	39	26	67
Veda Prathama	109	107	98
Veda Pravesha	40	33	83
Veda Moola	49	43	88
Vidvat Madhyama-I	143	89	62
Vidvat Madhyama-II	138	100	72
Vidvat Madhyama-III	134	66	49
Vidvat Madhyama-IV	116	78	67
Vidvat Uttama	71	50	70
Jainagama Praveena	01	01	100

**Table No.10.18**

Arabic Examination

Name of the exam.	Appeard	Passed	Percentage*
Ustania	634	554	88
Poukania	45	37	82

**Table No.10.19****Other Language Examinations**

Name of the exam.	Appeared	Passed	Percentage*
Kannada Pandita (Inter)	41	36	88
Hindi Vidwan Jr.	05	05	100
Urdu Munshi	06	06	100

\* Decimals are rounded to the next figure.

**Table No.10.20****Details of S.S.L.C Examination 1991-April**

District	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage			Pos. of the Dt.
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
Bangalore Urban										
Bangalore South	19873	14417	34290	10311	8738	10949	52	61	56	12
Bangalore North	19806	14590	34396	11164	9022	20186	56	62	59	09
Bangalore Rural	13884	5781	19665	6320	2961	9281	46	51	47	17
Kolar	19732	8629	28361	8945	4696	13641	45	54	48	16
Tumkur	24037	11295	38332	12254	6465	18719	51	57	53	13
Mysore	22173	10883	32556	8896	5272	14168	40	51	43	18
Mandya	13313	6107	19420	7203	3889	11092	54	64	57	10
D.Kannada	15674	12739	28413	10099	8479	18587	64	67	65	05
Kodagu	3283	2799	6082	1672	1430	3102	51	51	57	15
Chitradurga	18979	9833	28812	11815	6581	18396	62	67	64	06
Chikmagalur	7578	4820	12398	2901	2258	5159	38	47	41	19
Shimoga	13870	9140	23011	5304	3782	9086	38	41	39	21
Hassan	14823	7405	22228	5782	3425	9207	39	46	41	20
Dharwad	23293	11012	34305	16777	8412	25189	72	76	73	03
Belgaum	22532	9812	32344	18473	8312	26185	82	85	83	01
Bijapur	21063	7082	28145	17058	6118	23176	81	86	82	02
U.Kannada	7414	5453	12867	4176	3086	7262	56	57	56	11
Gulbarga	14925	5256	20181	9176	3669	12345	61	70	64	07
Raichur	9100	3573	12741	5320	2372	7692	58	66	60	08
Bidar	9990	3889	13879	7066	2917	9983	71	75	72	04
Bellary	11328	4843	16171	5827	2622	8449	51	54	52	14

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No.10.21**

Details of S.S.L.C Examination 1991-October.

District	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage Position of the Dt.			
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	
Bangalore Urban										
Bangalore South	6565	3144	9709	757	481	1238	12	15	13	17
Bangalore North	5942	3271	9213	915	622	1537	15	19	17	11
Bangalore Rural	5854	1680	7534	815	302	1117	14	18	15	14
Kolar	8648	2250	10898	1299	405	1634	14	18	15	13
Tumkur	7342	2372	9714	719	357	1076	10	15	11	20
Mysore	10059	3219	13278	898	522	1420	09	16	11	21
Mandya	4503	1169	5672	531	213	744	12	18	13	15
D.Kannada	2524	1821	4345	575	555	1130	23	30	26	03
Kodagu	1179	903	2082	142	129	271	12	14	13	16
Chitradurga	4499	1615	6114	785	341	1126	17	21	18	08
Chikmagalur	2688	1158	3846	239	197	436	09	17	11	19
Shimoga	5310	2915	8225	845	610	1455	16	21	18	09
Hassan	6562	2164	8726	665	351	1016	10	16	11	18
Dharwad	2605	882	3487	746	302	1048	29	34	30	01
Belgaum	1098	405	1503	255	146	401	23	36	27	02
Bijapur	478	154	632	114	49	163	24	32	26	04
U.Kannada	1431	838	2269	219	168	387	15	20	17	10
Gulbarga	3696	937	4633	798	243	1041	22	26	22	06
Raichur	2481	710	3191	614	192	806	25	27	25	05
Bidar	1553	467	2020	293	120	413	18	26	20	07
Bellary	3943	1493	5436	611	239	850	15	16	16	12

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No. 10.22**

Details of Drawing Examination 1991

Sl.No.	Name of the Exam.	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
1.	Dawing Master Preparatory (I Year)	1068	466	44
2.	Drawing Master II Year	842	428	60
3.	Drawing & Painting II Year	33	25	80
4.	Diploma in Drawing & Painting	203	119	60
5.	Diploma in Art Master V Year	113	62	56

**Table No. 10.22A****Details of Acting & Play Back Singing Examinations 1991**

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>
1.	Film Acting	19	15
2.	Play Back Singing	05	03
3.	Instrumental Music	02	02
4.	Film Dance and Clanical Dance	10	09

Source : K.S.E.E. Board

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure

**Table No.10.23****Details of Commerce Examination - November 1991**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>			<i>Passed</i>			<i>*Percentage</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
English Typewriting									
Proficiency	13	04	17		Nil			Nil	
Senior	6312	8786	15098	2575	3876	6451	41	44	43
Junior	11972	14372	26324	6490	9725	16215	57	68	63
Kannada Typewriting									
Proficiency	33	09	42		Nil			Nil	
Senior	2602	3472	6074	1324	2047	3371	51	59	55
Junior	4065	5601	9666	2321	3714	6035	57	66	62
English Shorthand									
Proficiency	27	12	39	01	02	03	04	16	08
Senior	284	359	643	84	161	245	30	44	38
Intermediate	535	910	1445	115	246	361	21	27	25
Junior	879	1506	2245	159	476	635	18	30	29
Kannada Shorthand									
Proficiency	79	55	134	13	14	27	16	28	20
Senior	269	274	553	95	121	216	35	44	40
Junior	394	488	380	98	188	286	25	39	32

\* Decimals are rounded to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.24**

Details of Commerce Examination - July 1991.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>			<i>Passed</i>			<i>*Percentage</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
English Typewriting									
Proficiency	18	04	22	Nil	Nil				
Senior	7450	10536	17985	2967	5091	8058	40	40	45
Junior	15191	18807	33278	7651	11382	19033	63	50	57
Kannada Typewriting									
Proficiency	36	13	49	Nil	Nil				
Senior	3544	5069	8613	1828		3305	5133	35	52 60
Junior	5119	7079	12198	2769		4707	7476	66	54 61
English Shorthand									
Proficiency	17	23	40	02		08	10	35	12 25
Senior	329	374	703	82		136	218	36	25 31
Intermediate	586	929	1515	77		192	269	21	13 18
Junior	880	1733	2613	170		597	767	34	19 29
Kannada Shorthand									
Proficiency	97	57	154	03		05	08	09	03 05
Senior	333	440	773	148		268	410	70	44 54
Junior	603	742	1345	168		299	467	40	28 35

\* Decimals are rounded to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.25**

Details of Drawing Examination - April 1991

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Drawing Master			
Preparatory (I year)	1068	466	44
Drawing Master II Year	842	428	51
Drawing & Painting II Year	33	25	80
Diploma in Drawing and			
Painting II Year	113	62	56
Diploma in Art Master V year	203	119	60

**Table No.10.26**

Details of Hindi Shikshak Examination 1991

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Hindi Shikshak	1440	987	69

**Table No.10.27**

Details of Physical Education examination 1991

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Physical education	1378	981	71

**Table No.10.28**

Details of Teachers' Training Examination May 1991.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Teacher's Training I year	9832	4599	45
Teacher's Training II year	7012	3260	45
Preprimary Teacher's Training	1690	1149	68

**Table No.10.29**

Details of Teacher's Training Examination October 1991.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Teachers Training	5154	2720	55

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No.10.30**

Details of Language Examinations - 1991.

Sanskrit Examinations.

<i>Name of the Examination</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Prathama	6484	5272	81
Kavya	1607	1356	84
Sahitya-I	380	280	79
Sahitya-II	361	260	72
Sahitya-III	45	38	84
Veda Prathama	142	126	88
Veda Pravesha	65	63	97
Veda Moola	42	40	95
Vidvat Madhyama-I	109	71	65
Vidvat Madhyama-II	97	74	76
Vidvat Madhyama-III	108	55	51
Vidvat Madhyama-IV	82	57	69
Vidvat Uttama	86	49	84
Jainagama Praveshika	02	02	100
Jainagama Praveena	01	01	100

**Table No.10.31****Arabic Examinations**

<i>Name of the Examination</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>* Percentage</i>
Ustania	754	678	89
Poukani	134	103	69

**Table No.10.32****Other Languages Examinations**

<i>Name of the Examination</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>* Percentage</i>
Kannada Pandit (Inter)	52	26	50
Hindi Vidwan (Jr)	16	15	94
Urdu Munshi (Inter)	11	10	99
Kannada Pandit (Final)	76	46	52
Hindi Vidwan (Sr.)	17	14	82
Urdu Munshi (Final)	14	10	71

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No.10.33****Details of S.S.L.C Examination - April 1992**

<i>District</i>	<i>Appeared</i>			<i>Passed</i>			<i>*Percentage</i>			<i>Position of the Dist</i>
	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>T</i>	
Bangalore Urban										
Bangalore South	20691	15287	35978	10611	9168	19779	51	60	55	07
Bangalore North	20218	15392	35610	11241	9734	20975	56	63	59	06
Bangalore Rural	14237	6614	20851	5054	2818	7872	36	43	38	14
Kolar	19835	9011	23846	6288	3940	10258	32	44	36	15
Tumkur	23550	12011	35561	9256	5690	14946	39	47	42	11
Mysore	22819	11069	33888	8202	5283	13485	36	48	40	13
Mandya	13816	6952	20668	4581	2721	7302	33	39	35	16
D.Kannada	15867	13401	29568	9782	8636	18418	62	64	63	03
Kodagu	3237	2789	6062	1313	1218	2531	40	44	42	12
Chitradurga	18089	10345	28434	7814	5187	13001	43	50	46	09
Chikmagalur	7617	5058	12675	2303	1861	4164	30	37	33	18
Shimoga	13859	9760	23619	4441	3624	8065	32	37	34	17
Hassan	14999	8041	23040	4120	2745	6865	27	34	30	19
Dharwad	24153	11934	36087	13838	7796	21634	57	63	60	05
Belgaum	23058	10725	33783	17975	8946	26921	78	83	80	01
Bijapur	21055	7444	28499	14808	2520	20628	70	78	72	02
U.Kannada	7255	5522	12777	3990	2982	6972	55	54	55	08
Gulbarga	14715	5844	20579	6703	3024	9727	46	52	47	10
Raichur	9687	3849	13536	1410	861	2271	15	22	17	21
Bidar	7369	2811	10180	4389	1906	6295	60	68	62	04
Bellary	11686	5391	17077	3168	1701	4869	27	32	29	20

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.34**

Details of S.S.L.C Examination - October 1992.

District <i>1</i>	Appeared		Passed			*Percentage			Position of the Dist <i>11</i>	
	<i>B</i> 2	<i>G</i> 3	<i>T</i> 4	<i>B</i> 5	<i>G</i> 6	<i>T</i> 7	<i>B</i> 8	<i>G</i> 9	<i>T</i> 10	<i>11</i>
Bangalore Urban										
Bangalore South	6742	3436	10178	718	409	1127	10.64	12	11	10
Bangalore North	5781	3189	8970	636	337	973	11	10.56	10.84	13
Bangalore Rural	6599	2054	8653	654	274	928	10	13	11	14
Kolar	10048	2823	12871	980	420	1400	10	15	11	12
Tumkur	8836	2997	11833	980	497	1477	11	17	12	09
Mysore	11288	3711	14999	924	469	1393	08	13	09	20
Mandya	6328	2184	8512	853	357	1210	13	16	14	07
D.Kannada	2901	2261	5162	507	413	920	17	18	18	05
Kodagu	1245	918	2163	102	99	201	08	11	09	19
Chitradurga	6713	2645	9358	673	347	1020	10	13	11	11
Chikmagalur	3023	1452	4475	247	172	419	08	12	09	17
Shimoga	6080	3410	9490	753	581	1334	12	17	14	08
Hassan	7193	2842	10035	621	347	968	08	12	10	15
Dharwad	4692	1580	6272	855	349	1204	18	22	19	04
Belgaum	1441	469	1910	111	73	184	08	16	10	16
Bijapur	959	296	1255	312	115	427	33	39	34	01
U.Kannada	1580	1132	2712	236	165	401	33	39	34	01
Gulbarga	4764	1544	6308	1091	489	1580	23	32	25	03
Raichur	4617	1525	6142	411	162	573	09	11	09	18
Bidar	2309	630	2939	642	221	863	28	35	29	02
Bellary	5815	2212	8027	458	248	706	08	11	09	21

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.35**

Details of Commerce Examination - May 1992

Subject <i>1</i>	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	<i>B</i> 2	<i>G</i> 3	<i>T</i> 4	<i>B</i> 5	<i>G</i> 6	<i>T</i> 7	<i>B</i> 8	<i>G</i> 9	<i>T</i> 10
English Typewriting									
Proficiency	15	02	17	01	Nil	01	07	Nil	06
Senior	7041	11180	18221	3039	5941	8980	43	53	49
Junior	3808	17995	31804	7050	11442	18492	51	64	58
Kannada Typewriting									
Proficiency	16	12	28	01	01	01	06	08	04
senior	2292	4506	7498	1499	2683	4132	48	60	56
Junior	4374	6704	11078	2391	4520	6911	55	68	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>English Shorthand</b>									
Proficiency	32	08	40	03	01	04	09	13	10
Senior	253	284	537	50	84	134	20	30	25
Inter	430	753	1183	78	163	241	18	22	20
Junior	869	1682	2551	134	361	495	15	21	19
<b>Kannada Shorthand</b>									
Proficiency	87	60	147	17	09	26	20	15	18
Senior	275	367	642	145	230	375	53	63	58
Junior	418	655	1073	131	260	391	31	40	36

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.36**

Details of Commerce Examination - November 1992

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
<b>English Typewriting</b>									
Senior	6086	9313	15399	2746	4988	7734	45	54	50
Junior	10269	15001	25270	6204	10751	16955	60	72	67
<b>Kannada Typewriting</b>									
senior	2553	3604	6157	1387	2210	3597	54	61	58
Junior	3245	5483	8728	1828	3709	5537	56	68	63
<b>English Shorthand</b>									
Proficiency	23	11	40	06	02	08	21	18	20
Senior	237	319	556	54	117	171	23	37	31
Inter	376	650	1026	174	432	606	46	66	59
Junior	837	1710	2547	290	922	1212	35	54	48
<b>Kannada Shorthand</b>									
Proficiency	63	43	106	16	05	21	25	12	20
Senior	198	235	435	80	132	212	40	56	49
Junior	299	523	822	109	214	323	36	41	39

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.37**

Details of Drawing Examinations - 1992

Subject	Appeared	Passed	*Percentage
Drawing Master			
Preparatory I Year	1469	590	42
Drawing Master II Year	918	338	38
Drawing & Painting			
II Year preparatory	44	25	63
Diploma in Art Master V Year	292	134	50
Diploma in Drawing & Painting V year	137	104	87

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.38**

Details of Hindi Shikshak Examination - 1992

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Hindi Shikshak	1840	1126	61

**Table No.10.39**

Details of Physical Education Examination - 1992

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Physical Education	1438	1050	73
Yoga	18	02	11
Cine Acting & Playback singing	32	29	91

**Table No.10.40**

Details of Teacher's Training Examinations - May 1992

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Primary Teacher's Training I Year	9275	4754	51
Primary Teacher's Training II year	6227	3454	55
Pre-primary Teacher's training	1486	944	64

**Table No.10.41**

Details of Teacher's Training Examination-92 October.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Primary Teacher's Training I Year	4491	2117	47
Primary Teacher's Training II Year	427	125	20

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.42**

Details of Language Examinations - 1992

**SANSKRIT**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Prathama	6009	4982	83
Kavya	1648	1430	87
Sahitya-1	413	278	67
Sahitya-2	427	289	68
Sahitya-3	32	31	97
Veda Prathama	119	116	98
Veda Pravesha	46	43	94
Veda Moola	56	55	98
Vidwat Madhyama-1	108	73	68
Vidwat Madhyama-2	101	73	73
Vidwat Madhyama-3	116	62	53
Vidwat Madhyama-4	104	70	67
Vidwat Uttama	86	75	87

**Table No.10.43****ARABIC**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Ustania	986	950	94
Poukania	205	153	72
Afzal-UI-Ulma Madhyama	12	11	92

**Table No.10.44****KANNADA**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Kannada Pandit Inter	13	05	36
Hindi Vidwan Junior	-	Nil	-
Kannada Pandit Final	18	04	20

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure. Source: K.S.E.E. Board

**Table No.10.45****Details of Music and Instrumental Examination - 1990**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Karnataka Music Vocal Junior	1393	1039	75
Karnataka Music Inst. Junior	580	411	71
Karnataka Music Vocal. Senior	292	140	48
Karnataka Music Inst. Senior	86	42	49
Karnataka Music Vocal Prof.	44	19	43
Karnataka Music Inst.Prof.	15	05	33
Talavadya Junior	160	141	88
Talavadya Senior	52	32	62
Talavadya Prof.	10	01	10
Hindustani Music Vocal Junior	542	368	68
Hindustani Music Inst. Junior	25	13	52
Hindustani Music Vocal Senior	150	81	54
Hindustani Music Inst. Senior	03	02	67
Hindustani Music Vocal Prof.	71	45	63
Hindustani Music Inst. Prof.	04	03	75
Hindustani Talavadya Junior	219	164	75
Hindustani Talavadya Senior	100	21	21
Hindustani Talavadya Prof.	19	10	53
Bharatanatyam Junior	644	492	76
Bharatanatyam Senior	143	87	61
Bharatanatyam Prof.	20	10	50

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.46****Details of Music and Instrumental Examination - 1991**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Karnataka Music Vocal Junior	1481	1095	74
Karnataka Music Inst. Junior	495	353	71
Karnataka Music Vocal. Senior	295	165	56
Karnataka Music Inst. Senior	81	49	60
Karnataka Music Vocal Prof.	44	15	34
Karnataka Music Inst.Prof.	08	02	34
Karnataka Talavadya Junior	133	105	79
Karnataka Talavadya Senior	28	13	46
Karnataka Talavadya Prof.	08	03	38
Hindustani Music Vocal Junior	599	350	58
Hindustani Music Inst. Junior	34	25	74

1	2	3	4
Hindustani Music Vocal Senior	198	81	41
Hindustani Music Inst. Senior	07	02	29
Hindustani Music Vocal Prof.	77	43	56
Hindustani Music Inst. Prof.	04	03	75
Hindustani Talavadya Junior	273	201	74
Hindustani Talavadya Senior	128	41	32
Hindustani Talavadya Prof.	30	10	33
Bharatanatyam Junior	866	691	80
Bharatanatyam Senior	190	95	50
Bharatanatyam Prof.	44	21	48

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

**Table No.10.47**

Details of Music and Instrumental Examination - 1992

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>*Percentage</i>
Karnataka Music Vocal Junior	1450	1108	76
Karnataka Music Inst. Junior	490	363	74
Karnataka Music Vocal. Senior	302	184	61
Karnataka Music Inst. Senior	97	49	51
Karnataka Music Vocal Prof.	57	22	39
Karnataka Music Inst.Prof.	13	08	62
Karnataka Talavadya Junior	135	112	83
Karnataka Talavadya Senior	48	24	50
Karnataka Talavadya Prof.	10	02	20
Hindustani Music Vocial Junior	581	406	70
Hindustani Music Inst. Junior	36	24	67
Hindustani Music Vocal Senior	217	121	56
Hindustani Music Inst. Senior	14	06	43
Hindustani Music Vocal Prof.	87	45	52
Hindustani Music Inst. Prof.	05	04	80
Hindustani Talavadya Junior	293	227	77
Hindustani Talavadya Senior	111	42	38
Hindustani Talavadya Prof.	44	07	16
Bharatanatyam Junior	847	602	71
Bharatanatyam Senior	233	133	57
Bharatanatyam Prof.	61	35	57

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Source: K.S.E.E. Board.

*Add to page No. 628*

### **Adult Education**

For the year 1990-91 there were 6,300 Centres for the Rural Functional Literacy Programme. A total of 1,89,000 illiterates (95,529 males and 93,480 females, including 61,404 SCs and 4,886 STs) were enrolled under the project. Among them, a total of 1,23,348 were made literates (63,764 males, 59,584 females including 37,614 SCs and 3,230 STs). Under total Literacy Campaign Dakshina Kannada was declared 100% literate district for the year.

For 1991-92, under the Akshara Deepa Scheme started from 1st July 1990 there were a total of 2,100 Centres where a total of 63,000 (35,430 males and 27,570 females including 24,187 SCs and 3,327 STs) were enrolled. A total of 44,100 (24,801 males, 19,299 females including 16,930 SCs and 2,328 STs) were covered. Shimoga was declared 100% literate district for the said year.

During 1992-93, Mysore and Dharwad have been considered for the Total Literacy Campaign and the survey results are awaited.

*Deena Seva Sangha*, Bangalore, came to be established in 1930 by T. Ramachandra with 20 adults of the Mysore Spinning Mills for the purpose of Adult Education. In course of time, the Sangha extended its purview over other branches of education also, beginning with the Seva Ashram Nursery School. Presently it runs several schools including a High School for special education for the mentally retarded children, two dispensaries, a students home for the rural SC children, one for orphans and destitutes and one for those children above High School level who are deprived of parent's care. It has library and Reading Room facilities.

*Add to Part II, Page No. 542*

*Mitralaya High School*, Bangalore was the first ever school for girls in the State, started in 1842 under the nomenclature Canarese Girls Boarding School by B.L. Rice and his wife Jane Rice of the London Mission. During the year 1993-94, there were over 1000 students in the Nursery, Primary, High School and Junior College sections of the school, with 36 teachers. The Free Boarding Home which was started during the inception continues to exist with an intake capacity of 60 children. The Institution celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1992.

*Add to part II Page No. 555*

*Kittur Rani Channamma Residential School For Girls*, Kittur admits girls for the VI standard through an entrance test and offers education till the II PUC level. Children here are exposed to various adventurous activities like trekking, swimming, shooting, horse riding, gymnastics and are also trained in Karate and unarmed combat. During 1992-93, the school had 610 students and 100 staff members. It is unique in its pattern with a military tinge.

Add to page No.556

*Mangala Jyothi Integrated School* was started in 1981 in Mangalore to provide pre-primary education to the physically handicapped children. It had, during 1992-93, a High School providing vocational education also. It also provides education for the deaf and the dumb children. Free transport is provided to all such disabled children.

*Kendriya Vidyalayas*: For the year 1989-90 there were a total of 24 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Karnataka with a student strength of 21,146 and 1,128 staff members. The schools at Hubli, Dharwad and Samba(Belgaum) were under the control of Regional Office at Bombay and the rest were under the Regional office at Hyderabad: from the 15th July 1993, a Regional office for the Karnataka and Goa has been started at Bangalore.

Add to page 566:

Table No.10.48

Districtwise details of B.Ed colleges under different universities, Pre-primary and Primary Teacher Training Institutes functioning in the State during 1993-94.

District	B.Ed Colleges		Primary TTIs		Pre-Primary TTIs	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
<b>Bangalore University</b>						
Bangalore	Nil	11	Nil	24	Nil	14
Tumkur	Nil	04	02	04	Nil	01
Kolar	01	03	02	13	Nil	06
<b>Mysore University</b>						
Mysore	02*	04	02	07	Nil	05
Mandya	Nil	01	02	02	Nil	Nil
Hassan	Nil	04	01	02	Nil	02
<b>Karnataka University</b>						
Dharwad	01	04	02	08	01	02
U.Kannada	Nil	02	01	01	01	01
Belgaum	01	03	Nil	10	Nil	01
Bijapur	01	02	03	03	Nil	01
<b>Kuvempu University</b>						
Shimoga	Nil	01	02	01	Nil	03
Chitradurga	01	05	03	02	Nil	01
Chikmagalur	Nil	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Mangalore University</b>						
D.Kannada	01	02	03	04	Nil	Nil
Kodagu	Nil	01	01	04	Nil	Nil
<b>Gulbarga University</b>						
Gulbarga	01	03	04	05	01	02
Raichur	Nil	02	03	01	01	Nil
Bidar	Nil	02	02	01	Nil	01
Bellary	Nil	02	01	02	Nil	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>53</b>

\* Includes Regional College of Education.

*Add to part II page No.570*

### **Karnataka Hindi Prachara Samithi**

During the year 1991-92, the Samithi had 371 life members and 450 Pracharaks. It conducted 260 free Hindi classes. The total number of books in its library was 6,208. A Hindi Shikshak (B.Ed) Training College was started during 1986 at Bangalore. There were a total of 48 candidates in the course with seven staff members for the year 1992-93. Hindi typewriting course was started in 1989 and for 1991-92, 30 candidates were trained, out of which 20 took the examination and 16 passed. A quarterly magazine Bhasha Peeyush is published by the Samithi. All the said schemes are aided by the Central Government.

**Table No.10.49**

The following table gives details of different examinations conducted by the Samithi for three years:

Sl. No.	Name of the Examination	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
		Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
1.	Hindi Bodh	5820	5074	6007	5060	6424	5993
2.	Prathama	9659	8137	10517	8757	11100	9248
3.	Madhyama	6715	5702	8537	7074	8877	7400
4.	Rashtra Bhashapravesh	4015	3566	5814	4789	6126	5182
5.	Rashtra Bhasha Prakash I & II	4093	3506	5874	5175	7265	6468
6.	Rashtra Bhasha Vidwan I & II	3057	2264	3500	3145	5285	3064
Total		33359	28249	40249	34000	45077	37355

*Add to page No. 571*

### **Mysore Hindi Prachara Parishad, Bangalore**

The Parishad had 7,102 Pracharaks during 92-93 out of which 1,000 were Ajeevan Pracharaks. The Parishad started conducting Kannada Examinations for Non-Kannadigas and from 1975 till 1993 a total of 59,128 candidates had passed various Kannada language examinations. A Mahavidyalaya was started by the parishad in 1989 at Gowribidanur in Kolar dist. meant exclusively for SC and ST students. It is also running Hindi Shikshak (B.Ed) colleges at Bangalore, Arasikere, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Hubli, Madhugiri and Shiddlaghatta. In all, for 1992-93 there were a total of 480 students. Under the correspondence Course Scheme, it offers Post-graduate Diploma Course in Hindi and Hindi Shikshak Pravesha (equivalent to TCH). It has a well equipped library of 12,490 books. A monthly bulletin, *The Mysore Hindi Prachara Parishad Patrika* is brought out by the Parishad.

**Table No.10.50**

The table below gives details of Hindi examinations for four years: conducted by the Parishad

		<i>Prathama</i>	<i>Madhyama</i>	<i>Pravasha</i>	<i>Uttama</i>	<i>Ratna</i>
1989-90	Appeared	24,973	15,326	7521	6535	3491
	Passed	20800	13250	5624	5287	2285
1990-91	Appeared	28659	18475	10544	9761	4728
	Passed	23634	15996	7907	8044	3534
1991-92	Appeared	33840	22960	12897	12801	6996
	Passed	28605	20033	9543	10840	5519
1992-93	Appeared	35131	22118	13539	14512	7972
	Passed	29665	19443	10166	12230	6688

*Add to page No.571*

**Karnataka Mahila Hindi Seva Samithi, Bangalore:** started from the year 1993-94, Teacher Training Colleges at Kolar, Bhadravathi, Mudhol, Bijapur, Tumkur, Davanagere, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Chikamagalur, Hubli, and Mandya totalling eleven, with an intake capacity of 60 in each per year. In the different Hindi language examinations conducted by the Samithi, for the year 1989-90, a total of 62,235 students appeared of which 53,105 passed; for the year 1990-91, out of 70,262 the passes were 63,502, and for the year 1991-92 for a total of 79,666 students 71,591 passed.

#### **Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (Karnataka)**

The Sabha Started its first B.Ed college at Bangalore in 1984 and a second one at Dharwad in 1985. Further two more such colleges one at Mangalore and one at Belgaum in 1988, three - one each at Mysore, Bijapur and Davanagere in 1989, three more at Hassan, Tumkur and Koppal each in 1990 and two more at Bhadravathi and Hubli were begun in 1991. A course in Diploma in Translation was introduced in the Bangalore College in 1986 and at Belgaum and Mysore in 1992. A post-graduate centre was started at Dharwad in 1987 with M.A., M.Phil and Post-Graduate diploma courses. In 1990 this centre was recognised for studies leading to D.Litt also. The M.Ed course that was introduced at Dharwad Centre was discontinued after one year. From 1992, the Provincial Sabha itself has been conducting Praveshika, Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha examinations.

#### **Commerce Education**

There were a total of 1,504 recognised Commerce Institutions in the State during the year 1992-93. A total of 77,903 pupils were studying in them. Among them, there were 8,379 SC, 759 ST and 68,765 other community students.

*Add to page No.589:*

### **Bharath Scouts and Guides**

The State owns two fully developed camping centres one near Doddaballapur called 'Besant Park' and another at Kondajji near Davanagere called 'Kondajji Basappa Scouts and Guides Training Centre'. A recently developed third one is at the palace road, Bangalore called 'Shanthi Griha'.

So far 21 Jamboree have been held at the state level besides, two National Jamboree in Karnataka. The XXI Karnataka State Jamboree was held at Oorgaum, KGF, Kolar dist, from the 16th to the 22nd January 1993. The total number of scouts of various categories for 1991-92 was 60,000 and that of the Guides was 30,000.

### **Table No.10.51**

The table below gives the position of Scouts and Guides in the State for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of packs/ Troops and crews</i>	<i>No. of Cubs/ Scouts Rovers</i>	<i>No. of Flocks/ Company and teams</i>	<i>No. of Bulbul/ Guides rangers</i>
1989-90	559/1659/44	14850/43505/729	361/512/13	14024/12156/162
1990-91	308/960/39	11797/23324/655	680/540/18	16324/12321/180
1991-92	492/1334/40	22897/34252/709	310/618/17	13932/15016/199

*Add to page No.598*

*N.C.C.*: The Directorate of Karnataka & Goa NCC is the largest in the country with a total strength of 70,140 cadets of all wings for the year 1993-94. It has 53 units and provides NCC cover to eight Universities, 260 colleges and 370 Schools of Karnataka & Goa. The Directorate is divided into six Groups with its Headquarters at Bangalore (A&B), Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Bellary. It won the Prime Minister's Banner eight times during the last 11 years and successively for 1992 and 1993. It conducted five Centrally organised camps including the National Integration Camp for JD Girls. In the four rock climbing camps conducted between 15th August to 13th September 1992, a total of 670 cadets participated. Besides, Tree Plantation, Blood Donation, Community Project, and adventure activities are some other functions of the Directorate.

## PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Table No.10.52

Details of P.U.C Examinations - 1990 - Total results of the state

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
March	213881	86487	300368	65013	38774	103787	40	45	35
October	126487	39419	165906	29628	12440	42068	23	32	25

## Details of SC's &amp; ST's

	SC's		ST's		SC's Percentage	ST's Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed		
March	40638	9864	6143	1539	24	25
October	26001	5260	4010	837	20	21

## Details of Combinations

March									
Arts	118076	50657	168733	29867	20334	50201	30	40	30
Commerce	36168	16431	52599	13841	9930	23771	38	60	45
Science	59637	19399	79036	21305	8510	29815	36	44	38
October									
Arts	73695	24371	98066	15452	7433	22885	21	30	23
Commerce	18735	5432	24167	4824	2183	7007	26	40	29
Science	34057	9616	43673	9352	2824	12176	27	29	28

## Details of Medium

	March		October		March Percentage	October Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed		
Kannada	162732	44938	97383	22503	28	29
English	137469	58781	68448	19546	43	23

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

Table No.10.53

Details of P.U.C Examinations - 1991.

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
March	206122	83677	289799	63729	38185	101914	31	46	35
October	112294	34549	146843	22230	9248	31478	20	27	21

## Details of SC's &amp; ST's

	SC's		ST's		SC's Percentage	ST's Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed		
March	39930	1011	6040	1501	25	25
October	23640	4080	3754	700	17	19

## Details of Combinations

March									
Arts	114407	47458	161865	31175	19969	51144	27	42	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Commerce	32179	14995	47174	11407	8890	20297	35	59	34
Science	59536	21224	80760	21147	9326	30473	36	44	38
<b>October</b>									
Arts	64244	20239	84483	11532	5008	16540	18	25	20
Commerce	16147	4718	20865	3559	1693	5252	22	36	25
Science	31903	9592	41495	7139	2547	9686	22	27	23

**Details of Medium**

	March		October		March		October	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Percentage		
Kannada	155609	44822	84429	16430	29	19		
English	133995	57010	62414	15048	49	24		

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No.10.54**

Details of P.U.C Examinations - 1992.

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
March	230531	99628	330209	63777	40570	104347	28	41	32
October	121849	43461	165310	22367	11505	33872	18	26	20

**Details of SC's & ST's**

	SC's		ST's		SC's		ST's	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Percentage		
March	46943	10461	9489	2502	22	26		
October	27397	4975	5424	1119	16	21		

**Details of Combinations**

**March**

Arts	131117	57433	188650	29239	19873	49112	22	35	26
Commerce	35253	18337	53590	11824	10332	22156	34	56	41
Science	64211	23858	88069	22714	10365	33079	35	43	38

**October**

Arts	72284	26458	98742	12855	7136	19991	18	27	20
Commerce	16937	6078	23025	3729	2142	5871	22	35	26
Science	32628	10925	43553	5783	2227	8010	18	20	18

**Details of Medium**

	March		October		March		October	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Percentage		
Kannada	182797	43772	98933	19454	24	20		
English	147170	60483	66279	14385	11	22		

\* Decimals are rounded off to the next figure.

**Table No.10.55**

Details of P.U.C. Examinations - April 1993.

Subject	Appeared			Passed			*Percentage		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
April	246773	111452	358225	83292	55818	139110	34	50	39
<b>Details of SC's &amp; ST's</b>									
S.C		52598		15046			29		
S.T		11854		3978			34		
<b>Details of Combinations</b>									
Arts	143277	65201	42791	30937		30	47	35	
Commerce	36003	19500	15082	12186		42	62	49	
Science	67493	26751	25419	12693		38	47	40	
<b>October</b>									
Arts			NA						
Commerce			NA						
Science			NA						
<b>Details of Medium</b>									
Hindi		336		134			40		
Kannada		203049		69393			34		
English		154840		69583			45		

\* Decimals are rounded off to next figure.

*Add to page No.600*

**Bangalore University:** It has a total of 88 affiliated colleges under its jurisdiction and they were distributed as 48 in Bangalore Urban dist, 11 in Bangalore Rural dist., 17 in Tumkur dist., and 12 in Kolar dist., in 1992, imparting arts science and commerce education. Under the Medical faculty it has 11 colleges - Allopathy 8, Ayurveda one, Homeopathy one and Aerospace Medicine one. There are a total of 17 Dental Colleges - 15 in Bangalore and one each at Kolar and Tumkur districts. The total number of Pharmacy colleges is 19 of which Bangalore dist., has 16, Kolar dist., two and Tumkur dist., one. Besides four nursing colleges, those at the NIMHANS and the Kidwai Institute of Oncology also come under its hold. The number of Engineering Colleges under the University is 19 in total - 14 in Bangalore city dist., three in Tumkur dist., and two in Kolar dist. It has a total of 20 colleges of education under it - 12 in Bangalore district, four each in Kolar and Tumkur districts. Thus these are 89 professional colleges. The University controls a total of 16 Law Colleges, 13 of which are located in Bangalore district, and one each in Kolar and Tumkur districts. The University College of Physical Education, Bangalore is also governed by it. There are over 30 post-graduate departments also.

*Add to page No.602.*

**The Kuvempu University:** It came into being on 29.6.1987 has under its jurisdiction, the districts of Shimoga, Chitradurga and Chikmagalur. Professional

institutions like the Allopathic College of Davanagere, the Three Ayurvedic Colleges of Koppa, Bhadravathi and Davanagere, the three Pharmacy Colleges - one each at Shimoga, Davanagere and Chitradurga, the five Engineering Colleges - two at Davanagere and three each at Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga and the four Law Colleges one each at Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Davanagere and Chitradurga come under its hold, in addition to the 110 affiliated Colleges imparting instruction in Arts, Science and Commerce. It has 15 post-graduate faculties. The B.R. Project Campus that houses the Administrative Block has the eight P.G. Faculties of Kannada, English, History, Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, Sociology and Mathematics. The Sahyadri College Campus has the faculties of Physics, Environmental Science and Zoology. At the Davanagere P.G. Centre, Chemistry, Commerce, Statistics and Business Management Faculties function. In all faculties mentioned above facilities are available to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D courses. The University has proposed to start P.G. Courses in 16 additional faculties for which the sanction from the Government is awaited. The Government run Sahyadri College (Shimoga), has been handed over to the University in 1993. It has well equipped library with over 30,000 books, it subscribes for 127 national and 74 international magazines.

*National Law School of India University (NLSUI)* was established on the 29th August 1987 as a full fledged Residential University in Bangalore with the objectives of advancing and disseminating knowledge of law and legal processes in the context of National Development; to undertake research in all aspects of law and promote legal knowledge in order to make law and legal processes efficient instruments of social development. This is the best example of the Bar-Bench Co-operation in the country. It has four Principal Policy making bodies viz., The General Council, The Executive Council, The Academic Council and the Research Advisory Board.

In the first year of its establishment, it offered a five year integrated degree of B.A. and L.L.B (Hons) for (10+2) students and a two year LLM degree, selecting students purely on merit, based on an admission test conducted all over the country simultaneously. Nearly half the students are girls and about 15% are those from ST & SC communities. From 1989-90 the University has also started offering M.Phil and L.L.D. degrees. The examinations are conducted on Trimester system. The academic year begins on the 1st July and ends on the 20th May.

In collaboration with the Bar Council of India the University conducts periodical workshops for practising advocates. Recently the UGC has entrusted the University with the responsibility of conducting refresher courses for law teachers of colleges. Till the end of 1989 it had conducted three such courses for about 100 teachers from over 60 university colleges. Making its start at the Central College, Bangalore, it was shifted to its new campus near Jnanabharathi on the 26th November 1992.

*Bakery Training Unit:* Located at the University of Agriculture Science, Hebbal was started in 1963, with a strength of 10 students. From the day of inception till now about 20,891 students have been trained here. The duration of courses ranges from one to 14 weeks. The subjects taught are basic Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Hygiene and Cleanlines, Management and Price fixation, Bakery Machine operation and repairing etc.

Besides, the unit has conducted about 110 Bakery Demonstration classes at different Associations on invitation where above 5525 persons were trained. In collaboration with the American Wheat Association of New Delhi, the unit has conducted wheat product publicity programmes in different villages around Bangalore district conducting 1,177 demonstrations in which about 55,704 ladies have been trained.

**Table No.10.56**

Districtwise details of First Grade Colleges in the State under different Universities for the year 1993-94. Their total number was 265 in 1981-82, and now their total is 577, of which 136 are Govt. Institutions.

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>
Bangalore Urban	Bangalore	10	38
Bangalore Rural	Bangalore	07	04
Tumkur	Bangalore	10	07
Kolar	Bangalore	09	03
Mysore	Mysore	09	16
Mandya	Mysore	04	06
Hassan	Mysore	09	02
Dharwad	Karnataka	10	22
U.Kannada	Karnataka	01	12
Belgaum	Karnataka	02	23
Bijapur	Karnataka	02	21
Shimoga	Kuvempu	09	07
Chitradurga	Kuvempu	08	11
Chikmagalur	Kuvempu	07	04
D.Kannada	Mangalore	14	28
Kodagu	Mangalore	02	03
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	10	12
Raichur	Gulbarga	07	06
Bidar	Gulbarga	01	08
Bellary	Gulbarga	05	08

### Agricultural Universities

*University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad*, which was established in 1986 had a total of 1137 students studying in its different departments during the year 1992-93. The University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore had, for the same year a total of 2848 students in different departments. For details see Chapter IV.

*Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)*, Karnataka and Goa Circle: The Scheme of IGNOU was started in 1985 by an Act of the Parliament under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, with the objectives of democratising Higher Education by taking it to the door steps of students; providing access to high quality of education to all, irrespective of age, region or any formal education; and promoting and developing Distance Education in India.

The IGNOU, Karnataka and Goa began in 1988 at Bangalore. Admission to its different courses is through an entrance examination. There were a total of 12 centres in Karnataka and Goa (11 in Karnataka and one in Goa) during the year 1992-93, attached to several colleges of the state.

There was one in the Central Prison of Bangalore. The courses offered by the Institute included Master of Arts in Distance Education, P.G. Diploma in Distance Education, P.G. Diploma in Higher Education, Bachelor of Library and Information Science, B.A., B.Sc and B.Com for the +2 students and several others. There were 4,149 students in its different centres under various courses during 1992-93. In addition to the course materials sent to students by post, the University has made available, Audio and Video facility and has so far produced 530 Audio and 390 Video cassetts on different subjects. Lessons are also arranged on the Doordarshan National Network.

The IGNOU of Karnataka and Goa is headed by a Regional Director. There were three fulltime teaching staff members for the said year. Other teachers are drafted from the respective colleges, where classes are conducted on Sundays. Each centre is managed by a Co-ordinator, generally a senior staff member of the college.

### ACADEMIC BODIES

*Manipal Academy of Higher Education*: The Manipal Group of Professional Colleges has been granted the status of 'Deemed University' by the Ministry of Hyman Resources Development and the University Grants Commission from the 1st July 1993. The New University will be composed of Kasturba Medical College, Manipal and Mangalore, College of Dental Surgery Manipal and Mangalore, and college of Nursing, Manipal. These colleges had during 1992-93 a total of 6,000 students with 975 staff members in different faculties. This is the first multifaculty Deemed University in the country.

*Add to page No.605:*

*National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS)*, Bangalore, was established in 1988 with the objectives of conducting residential courses for senior government servants, Industries and Universities; conducting workshops on developmental policies on national importance; and arranging multidisciplinary research in the fields of Science and Humanities. It has so far conducted five courses for senior managers at Pune, a state-level workshop on Panchayat Raj and Health care and another on decentralised Health Care, etc.,

*The National Aero Space Laboratory* is the new name given to the NAL and SPC by merging them on 6th June 1993. This the country's leading civil laboratory in Aerospace discipline. The research areas studied here include aerospace electronics and systems, computational and theoretical dynamics, experimental aerodynamics, flight mechanics and control, flight experiments, material science, propulsion, structural sciences, structural integrity and wind energy. It has two campuses, ISAC at the old NAL compound on Air port Road, and the space application centre on the new BEL road, at Mattikere, both in Bangalore.

*Add to Page No.610:*

*Oriental Research Institute:* Mysore has so far published 180 works of high standard including the critical revised version of Kautalya's *Arthashastra*. A three-tier system is installed here to preserve valuable and ancient manuscripts in a modern way. The Microfilm section has highly sophisticated equipments. *The Mysore Orientalist* (an annual research Journal) is published with the assistance of the Department, of Post Graduate studies, University of Mysore. Plans are afoot to bring out ORI Centenary Commemoration Volume.

*Add to page No.612:*

*Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore* conducts a 10 months training programme in 13 major Indian languages as second language following modern linguistic methods and using the most sophisticated equipments like language laboratory, CCTV, Video and Computers. In addition to the existing six Regional Language Centres, the North Eastern Research Extension Centre was established in 1989 at Guwahati, which provides consultancy and academic support to voluntary organisations. Due to the growing demand, the institute has introduced a 24 month CCC (Contact-Cum-Correspondance) in Tamil at SRLC, Mysore, Bengali at URLC, Bhuvaneshwar, and Urdu at URLC Solan (Lucknow). It has also introduced a one-year certificate course initially in Bengali, Tamil and Telugu at CIIL, Mysore, from 1971-72 to 1991-92. The SRLC at Mysore has trained 433 teachers in Kannada, 567 in Tamil and 485 in Telugu and 350 in Malayalam, through the regular 10 months training programme. Through the 24 months CCC, the SRLC has trained 283 teachers in Tamil. The Institute has prepared mother tongue text books for standards I, II, III, IV, VI and IX in Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu for the State of Karnataka.

*Add to Page No.613:*

*The Indian Institute of World Culture, Bangalore*, established in 1945 with the specific idea of intercultural exchange and of Universal Brotherhood, maintains a library with general reference magazine and childrens sections. The general library contains over 35,000 books and subscribes for 400 periodicals. The children's section has about 10,000 books. It arranges public meetings three times a week and also publishes books of cultural importance.

*Add to page No.614:*

*The Karnataka Economic Society* was established at Dharwad in 1979 by the local academicians of Economic and Commerce faculties with a strength of 130 members during inception. It is a non-political professional body having the main objectives of promoting academic and research studies, organising seminars, symposia and other objective discussions, publishing books and articles, extending co-operation to similar organisations, serving as a documentary centre for research and reference work. It has so far held about nine conferences that were presided over by eminent Economists and academicians.

*Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai Samshodhana Kendra, Udupi*, sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal is affiliated to Mangalore University. In addition to offering facilities for Ph.D students, it also undertakes research projects relating to people and culture of the West Coast of Karnataka. The Kendra maintains a museum of folk arts and sculptures, Konkani Research wing, Manuscript library, and Archaeological Museum. It has taken up the Tulu Lexicon Project and has already published two volumes of it in 1988 and 1992.

*Bapuji Educational Association, Davanagere*, had during 1992-93, a total of 24 educational institutions, with seven hostels and one hospital. The total number of students in all was 16,000 and there were 615 total staff members.

*Add to page No.615:*

*The Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society*, The founder of which was Mahadevappa Rampure, runs 37 educational institutions like Medical, Engineering, Law, Dental, Pharmacy, Homeopathic, ITIs, Polytechnics, Junior Colleges and degree colleges with vocational courses. It also has a teaching and General Hospital with the latest facilities. The society also runs a Pre-University and a Degree College in Bangalore.

*D.Banumaiah Educational Institution, Mysore*, started as the Kunchitigar A.V. School in 1908, maintained during the academic year 1992-93, a Higher Primary School (1916), a Boy's High School (1919), A College of Commerce and Arts (1949), Girl's High School (1966), an Evening College (1980), a Polytechnic (1983), a Nursery and Primary School (1987), A composite P.U. College (1991) and a college of Science (1993). The Platinum Jubilee of the institution was celebrated during 1992-93.

*Shri Basaveshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangha*, Bagalkot, presently runs 30 educational institutions, which include five professional colleges, five professional institutions, four degree colleges, four Pre-University Colleges, three High Schools, four Primary Schools, one press and one sports club, one free boarding home and two hostels- one for boys and another for girls.

*The Desheeya Vidya Shala*, Shimoga, has added to its group of educational institutions, a Polytechnic with a three year diploma course and an Evening College. It also houses a study circle of the IGNOU.

*Add to page No.616:*

*Karnataka Education Board*, Dharwad, was established in 1919. The Board's institutions include two Pre-University composite Jr. Colleges, four High Schools of which one is for girls and two Higher Primary Schools. Its vocational courses now include the computer course also which is attached to the Junior College.

*Sri. Jagadguru Renukacharya Education Society*, Bangalore is running a college of Science, Arts and Commerce, a College of Law, and School of Pharmacy. Besides, it has recently started a Science Arts and Commerce College for Women, and a Nursery, Primary and High School also. Its Science, Arts and Commerce College was among the first private colleges in the princely State of Mysore to be affiliated to the Mysore University.

*Add to Page No.616:*

*Karnataka Welfare Trust*, Ankola, had during 1992, a total of 31 institutions under its control that included two degree colleges, three junior colleges, 15 High Schools, eight Primary, Nursery and Tailoring Schools and three social service institutions, spread over 18 different centres of the Uttara Kannada district.

*Add to page No.618:*

*The National Education Society* of Karnataka, Bangalore is now maintaining four First Grade Colleges, five High Schools and two Middle Schools. It has established the Bangalore Lalitha Kala Parishat to encourage Drama, Music and Dance. There are two hostels, one at Bangalore and the other at Gowribidanoor.

*Peoples Education Trust*, Mandya, had during 1993-94, one Engineering College, one College of Science and Arts, one Evening College, one College of Law, One High School, one College of Education and Two Hostals.

*The Malnad Technical Education Society*, Hassan has in addition to the Engineering College with about 2,000 students in it, one First Grade College for women with about 3000 students, and a Law College under its management for the year 1993-94.

*National Education Society*, Shimoga, is presently running a Higher Primary

School, 12 High Schools (of which six are in rural areas), and three First Grade Colleges, four Professional Colleges, and three Technical Institutions (of these, one First Grade College, one P.U.College and two High Schools are meant for girls). The total number of students in all institutions exceeds 10,000. The Society has also started a number of small industries with the help of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Providing employment to nearly 300 persons.

*Add to Page No.620*

*Satya Sai Loka Seva Trust* formed in 1978, in Dakshina Kannada presently is functioning in three campuses - Satya Sai Vihar, Sharada Vihar and Madiyala of Alike. In the first campus a Pre-university College of Arts, Science and Commerce, one Residential Higher Secondary School affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi, one boys hostel and a Printing press are being maintained by it. There is an Ashram for its workers called 'Premakuteer' an Agricultural Farm and a Goshala. In the Second campus there are one boys hostel, a high school and a higher primary school. The Madiyal campus has a Farm and a Girl's High School. At Muddenahalli in Kolar district the trust runs a composite P.U. College, a higher primary school, a boys hostel, a Health Centre, an agricultural farm and a Goshala.

*Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangha*, Bellary, maintained, during 1993-94, 17 educational institutions in all that included two primary schools, four high schools (two with P.U. Course), Six Degree Colleges and Colleges of Engineering, Pharmacy, Law and Education, one each.

*Add to page No.621:*

*Sri. Siddaganga Education Society*, Tumkur, has a newly started a Sanskrit College called Veda Maha Pathashala. The Society has about 90 institutions of learning commencing from Nursery to advanced technical educational institutions. It provides boarding and lodging to over 4,000 students of all communities. About 6,000 students are fed every day.

*Sri. Taralabalu Jagadguru Education Society*, Sirigere (Chitradurga Dist.), runs as on date, 71 high schools, five degree colleges, one Engineering college, one Polytechnic, one college of Education, four Sanskrit Veda Pathashalas, four nursery schools, two primary schools, one Anganawadi Training Centre, one Commerce Institution, seven distitute homes and 55 hostels.

*Add to page No.622:*

*Karnataka Rashtriya Education Society* was established at Bidar in 1941, in the form of Kannada school called Karnataka Rashtriya Vidyalaya. Presently the society runs several educational institutions including two high schools a first grade college, a Law College, a vocational education institute, two pharmacy colleges, an Industrial Training Institute, one Junior college and one montessory house of children.

*Veerashaiva Vidya Vardhaka Sangha*, Talikoti (Bijapur dist.) came into being in 1938 with the main objective of serving the cause of education. It has under its administration, one girls middle school, one Junior college with a High school and vocational Education Sections, one first grade college of arts and Commerce, one Industrial Training Institute and a free boarding home, all located at Talikoti.

*Gokul Education Foundation* was founded in 1962 by M.S. Ramaiah at Bangalore, with a strength of 120 students. Presently it runs a college offering Bachelor Degree and Post-Graduate Courses in Technical Education, one Medical and one Dental College, one College of Pharmacy, one school of nursing and one college of nursing and maintains a Medical Teaching Hospital.

*Add to page No.622:*

*Society of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Tarbes* established in Karnataka in the year 1982 runs and manages several educational institutions, Boarding Homes (Hostels), orphanages and social work centres. There are 14 aided educational institutions and 10 un-aided ones, four hostels, three orphanages, three health centres and three social work units of the society in the state. The Jyothinivas College and Hostel in Bangalore is one of the institutions run by the society.

*BLDE Association*, Bijapur, was formed in 1910 by local philanthropists with a High School. It has presently under its jurisdiction, 11 high schools, six Pre-University Colleges, six Degree Colleges, three Professional Colleges, nine professional institutes including Medical, Engineering, Education, Institutions offering B. Pharma & D. Pharma courses, a college of Nursing and a College of Physical Education. The Association also maintains a charitable hospital with 1150 beds.

*Malnad Development Foundation*, established at Sagar in Shimoga district in 1964, runs several educational institutions like the Lal Bahadur Arts, Science and Solabannasetty Commerce College, Pragathi Bala Bhavan Primary School, Smt. Gowribai Nagappa Pai Malkodkar Hostel for Boys, Smt. Padmavathi G. Pai Hostel for Women, Computer Centre (all at Sagar) and the Nalanda P.U. College at Talaguppa.

*Karnataka Rashtriya Education Socieity*, Bidar, founded in 1941 has since then grown up to be one of the notable educational societies in the State. It runs a High School, a Frist Grade College, a Law College, vocational education courses, institutions offering B and D Pharma courses, an Industrial Training Institute, a Girls High School, a Junior College and Montessory institution.

*Add to Page No.622*

*Taruna Bharathi Vidya Kendra*, was established at Bhadravathi in 1967 with 25 students. It conducts social service camps, cultural and literary activities and free coaching classes. The academic activities of the institute are carried out through the Bala Bharathi Higher Primary School (1981), and the three Nursery Schools in the town.

*The Taluka Shikshan Prasarak Sahakari Mandali, Sindgi, (Bijapur district)* was founded in 1944 with a strength of 40 students. It has been catering to the academic needs of the people of the taluk through its institutions like B.Ed., College, New Arts College, H.G. High School, H.G.P.U College, H.G. Girls High School, H.G. Primary School and a Free Boarding Home, all located at Sindgi.

*Model Education Centre* was started in 1971 at Yelahanka, Bangalore, with the objective of providing educational facilities for rural people. It maintained, during 1992-93, a Nursery School, a High School and a Junior College, and had a total of 1,800 students and 85 staff members in them.

*Shri Jayanthi Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Banavasi,* was established in 1957 in the form of a High School and during 1992-93, there were a total of 350 students studying in it.

*Wilson Garden Education Society,* came into being in 1951 with the efforts of the late Justice Hombé Gowda, with a strength of 15 pupils. Presently the Society runs a Boys High School (850 strength), a Girls High School (800 strength) a Kannada Senior Primary School (950 strength) a Kannada Nursery School (150 strength) and a Composite Junior College.

*The Bangalore High School Management Committee* started in 1942 in the form of a High School in a rented building in Bangalore, today maintains two First Grade Colleges, one Teacher's College, Two evening colleges, one Pre-University College, Two high schools, one Law College with the five year course, one Management College, one C.A Foundation Course and one Computer Centre, all located in Bangalore and a High School with a Junior College at T.Narasipur. A total of over 10,000 students were studying in its different institutions during the year 1993-94 and there were a total of over 600 staff members. It celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1993.

*Vedagana Education and Development Trust, Vijayapura,* was established in 1990 with the objectives of starting educational institutions, to provide education to rural masses, to establish Health Centres for them, to cater to the needs of villagers by starting Destitute Centres and Free Hostels. In its two Primary School there were a total of 256 children during the academic year 1992-93.

*Malleswaram Ladies Association* was established in the year 1927 with a strength of 22 girls by a few enlightened ladies of the locality, initially for providing cultural avocations for ladies, but was primarily dedicated to the academic improvement among ladies. It provides educational facilities to them from the Nursery to the degree level, including music, dance, drawing, tailoring and typewriting. There were in all a total of 2,325 students and 124 staff members in all institutions run by the association for the year 1993-94.

*Add to page No.651*

*B.D.T College of Engineering (Davanagere)* had the Electronics branch added in 1968 and a course in Computer Science and Instrumentation Technology in 1984. A P.G. Department in Mechanical Engineering with an intake of 15 was begun in 1989. The total annual intake of the college as in 1993 was 350 in each year and the total strength of the college was 1180. The Department of Civil Engineering has been considered a Research Centre for award of M.Sc (Engg). The College was transferred by the State Government to the Kuvempu University on 1.11.1992. Plans are afoot to start P.G.Courses in other branches also.

*Add to Page No.652:*

*B.V.B. College of Engineering, Hubli:* The College offers degree courses in nine main branches of Engineering - Civil, Mechanical, Electrical & Electronic, Electronic & Communication, Industrial Production, Computer Science, Architecture, Instrumentation and Automobile Engineering. It also has P.G. Courses in Structural Engineering (Civil) and Production Management (Mechanical). The total strength of the College during 1992-93 was 1972 students out of whom were 320 girls. A hostel accommodating 375 wards was attached to the college.

*National Institute of Engineering, Mysore* offers bachelor degree in Civil, Computer Science, Electrical and Electronics, Electronics and Communication, Industrial Production and Mechanical Engineering courses; M.Tech in Civil (Hydraulics), Electrical (power system) and Production Engineering and System Technology; Post-Graduate courses in Master of Engineering Management and Post-graduate Diploma in Computer Applications. The Institute is recognised as a Research Centre and is also a major consultancy centre in the field of Civil Engineering Sciences.

*Add to Page No.657:*

*Foremen Training Institute, Bangalore,* conducts about 80 short term programmes with the duration ranging from one to 12 weeks, along with two-years Diploma and Post-Diploma Courses in Foremanship. It also provides paid boarding and lodging facilities. The minimum entry qualification is a Diploma in any Engineering discipline with relevant experience.

*Add to page No.658:*

*Hot Line Training Centre, Bangalore* is equipped to impart training in live line maintenance techniques from 11 to 400 KV level both by Hot Stick and Bare Hand Technique methods. Under the 11 KV to 400 KV Hot Stick Techniques 45 Training Sessions were conducted in which 705 Indian and 15 Ceylon Electricity Board personnel were trained. Under the 400 KV Bare Hand Technique, one session was conducted and 16 personnel were trained till 1993-94.

*Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women* has added Data Preparation and Computer Software Courses of one year in its syllabus. Previously no

fee was charged for the Basic Skill Courses. The Institute also conducts Instructor's Courses (General), P.O.T and Business Services (four months duration) for those who complete advanced courses like secretarial practice, dress making or electronics (TV repairs and servicing). A tuition fee of Rs 30 per month is charged for advanced courses. Till 1991-92, a total of 3,022 candidates were trained in the Institute.

Add to page No.668:

### Ayurvedic Education

Under the Ayurvedic Directorate there are 16 Ayurvedic colleges in the State out of which the three at Mysore, Bangalore and Bellary with a respective intake capacity of 50, 75 and 25 are Government Colleges and the two at Bijapur, one each at Belgaum, Hubli, Dharmasthala, Udupi, Gadag, Bidar, Koppa, Hospet, Mundargi, Ilkal, Davanagere, Bhadravathi and Haveri are managed by private agencies.

Table No.10.57

District-wise distribution of Professional Colleges in the State under different Universities for the year 1993-94

District and University	Engineering		I.T.F's		Medical		B.Pharma		Dental		Nursing	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
<b>Bangalore University</b>												
1. Bangalore	02	11	06	31	01	03	01	17	01	16	01	03
2. Tumkur	Nil	03	03	09	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
3. Kolar	Nil	02	04	10	Nil	01	Nil	02	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
<b>Mysore University</b>												
1. Mysore	Nil	02	02	10	01	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	02	Nil	Nil
2. Mandya	Nil	01	02	02	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Hassan	Nil	01	03	06	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
<b>Karnataka University</b>												
1. Dharwad	Nil	04	02	17	01	Nil	Nil	03	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
2. Uttara Kannada	Nil	01	03	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Belgaum	Nil	02	02	04	Nil	01	Nil	02	Nil	02	Nil	01
4. Bijapur	Nil	03	03	12	Nil	02	Nil	02	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
<b>Kuvempu University</b>												
1. Shimoga	Nil	01	02	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
2. Chitradurga	01	01	02	02	Nil	01	Nil	02	Nil	03	Nil	01
3. Chikmagalur	Nil	01	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Mangalore University</b>												
1. Dakshina Kannada	01	03	15	Nil	02	Nil	02	Nil	05	Nil	04	
2. Kodagu	Nil	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Gulbarga University</b>												
1. Gulbarga	Nil	02	03	09	Nil	01	Nil	04	Nil	02	Nil	01
2. Raichur	Nil	01	02	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
3. Bidar	Nil	02	01	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	03	Nil	02	Nil	Nil
4. Bellary	Nil	01	02	03	01	Nil	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	04	43	47	150	04	14	01	46	01	39	01	10

Note: 1. The I.T.I's are under the control of the Directorate of Employment and Training. (2) There are 115 institutions in the state offering D.Pharma course of which only one is a Government institution. (3) Two Medical Colleges, Two Dental Colleges and two colleges of Nursing affiliated to Mangalore University have been of late brought under the purview of the Manipal Academy of Higher Education, a deemed University. (4) Of the 150 private I.T.I's those at Bangalore (Hosur Road), Kolar, Tiptur, Puttur, Gadag, Nalatwad (Bijapur Dist.), Gundlupet, Channarayapatna, Chitradurga and Bagalkot were started exclusively for women, with the World Bank aid.

*Add to page No.755*

### **Museums under Archaeological Survey**

The Archaeological Museum at Bijapur started in 1912 is the earliest one. It has sculptures and inscriptions ranging from Early Chalukyan period, in Sanskrit and Kannada and Arabic and Persian of Adilshani times; paintings, manuscripts, sanads, textile, chinaware, earthen ware, coins and wood-carvings.

The one at Hampi, opened in 1953 is located at Kamalapuram. It has a large collection of stone images of Shaivite, Vaishnavite and Jaina affiliation besides copper and gold coins, jewellery, copper plates and palm leaf manuscripts, pottery, terracotta, and antiquities retrieved from excavations at Hampi. The outstanding exhibit is the scale model of Hampi with its environs displayed in the open Varandah.

The Museum at Halebidu established in 1962 has an open air gallery where large number of sculptures and carved architectural members of Hoysala period, their copper plate grants, palm leaf manuscripts etc., are on display.

The Tipu Sultan Museum located at Daria Daulath Bagh, Shrirangapattana was started in 1959. It has exhibits connected with the history of the exploits of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, including coins, service medals, portraits of Tipu and his family, furniture and the dress materials of the royal family.

The site Museum of Badami houses sculptures and inscriptions of the Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and the Kalyana Chalukyas. Some important exhibits are the sculptures of Tripurantaka Shiva Kalari, lintel showing Brahma and Lajja Gauri.

The Aihole site Museum has architectural inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Badami, Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Rashtrakutas. Some of the finest exhibits are the busts of Saptamatrikas, Yakshi Ambika, Yaksha Kubera and Bhairva.

In addition to these Museums, there are sculpture sheds managed by the Bangalore circle of the Archaeological Survey of India at Banavasi, Bagali, Balligavi, Lakkundi and Pattadakal where rare antiquities are preserved. The Museum at Badami, Bijapur, Hampi and Shrirangapattana are headed by an Asst. Suptd. Archaeologist and those at Halebidu and Aihole are managed by a Curator.

### **Shashwathi**

A unique chronicle of the achievements of Indian women was established in 1982 with the name Shashwathi, being the only one of its kind in the country. The Museum is housed in the NMKRV College for Women, Bangalore. It contains a collection of over 5000 rare antiquities and artefacts of women's world from cosmetic materials to domestic ones. An old gramophone, a wooden statue of Shakuntala presented by Lady C.V.Raman, an old stove, grinding stones, pestles, nut crackers, a 100-year-old sewing machine, dolls of cloth, wood and beads and embroidered tapestries are some of its contents. The collection was made by several women writers of the State who visited various houses for the purpose. The Museum, named after Tirumalamba, the first lady writer of Karnataka and also a painter, publisher and journalist of repute of the early 20th century has instituted a cash award of Rs.10,000 to women writers in 1985 (now raised to 20,000) and since then six eminent writers of different languages of the country have received it. It has held quite a few seminars and symposia on women's subjects.

### **'Manjusha' Museum**

Manjusha, the Museum at Dharmasthala, is the brain child of Sri Veerendra Heggade. It provides source material for the historians, sociologists, folklorists and modernists alike, with the classic rarities it contains, arranged in a scientific manner. Besides the most ancient sculptural pieces ranging from the 7th to the 16th centuries like the 'Sriyala Devi' of the Badami Chalukyas and the 'Mahishasura Mardini' of the Gangas of Talkad (9th Century). It also has the sculptural beauties of the Yaksha, of Mahavira, Nandi and Nishada belonging to the periods of the Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Hoysalas. Fossils and bone remains of animals believed to have existed millions of years ago are exhibited here. Several weapons and vessels of the stone age, an outstanding collection of masks used in Bhutaradhane, several ancient edicts, rare coins, ancient instruments of daily life, cute things used for worship, a host of traditional paintings of old Mysore, a variety of old cameras and old clocks, vintage cars and old time lanterns also find a place here.

The signatures and sketches of eminent personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Raman, Radhakrishnan, Russel, Einstein, Maugham, Bernard Shaw are also preserved etc. The museum has a chemical laboratory which looks after cleaning and preservation of the exhibits. Ancient palm leaf manuscripts numbering over 3,000 collected from all over the State are chemically treated and preserved here.

*Pathology Museum, Bijapur:* located at The BLDEA Medical college, was planned and organised by Dr.S.J.Nagalotimath. It has about 1000 rare teaching specimens. Besides, there are several plastinated specimens, preservation of tissues in the original form, which are found in no other museum of the country. There is a separate 'Stone Museum' here in which more than 2000 stones formed

in different parts of the human body are exhibited. They are of different sizes and some are 4" in diameter and weigh about 750 grams. There is also a Cancer Museum attached to it.

*Pathology Museum*, Belgaum housed in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of the K.L.E. Society, Belgaum, was established in 1966 by Dr. M.R.Parthasarathy. It has a rare collection of pathological specimens numbering over 3,000 each with a descriptive card. Among them 2,500 are mounted specimens in glass jars and 115 are preserved ones meant for lending. There are twelve wooden cubicles where the common diseases in India are displayed, arranged in line with the Burrough Wellcome Museum of Tropical Medicine, London. The Museum also contains about 140 charts impressively displayed, the literature of which is updated from time to time.

Another division in the Museum has the 'Transparency Room' that contains hundreds of colour transparencies of interesting specimens in their natural colours. In the curator's room, dissection mounting, preservation and processing of specimens are carried out with the added display of diagrammatic description of eminent scientists and their contribution to the fields of Pathology and Microbiology. The Museum is considered one of the best in the country.

#### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical and Public Health Services and Family Welfare activities have substantially increased in the last decade. The number of hospitals in the State rose from 233 to 293, Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units from 1515 (415+1310) to 1824 (1198+626) and number of beds from 34,400 to 45,200 in Government hospitals between 1980 to 1990. In family welfare, if sterilization cases were 1,42,896 in the year 1980-81, their number rose to 3,31,554 in 1992-93. Intrauterus contraceptive device (IUCD) insertion rose from 54,657 to 2,37,82 during these same two years and also CC instances from 88,293 to 2,65,022. The number of Medical Colleges which were 12 rose to 14, Dental Colleges from 3 to 39, nursing colleges from 1 to 10, Ayurvedic colleges from 9 to 16 and pharmaceutical institutions training pharmacists rose from 11 to 115 between 1982-83 to 1992-93. Private nursing homes and medical practitioners have also substantially increased in number. The details regarding health services and family welfare activities are discussed in the pages hereunder with necessary statistics.

**Table No.10.58**

Number of Live Births registered during the years 1980 to 1990

District	Year										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bangalore (R)	81484	84401	81928	75614	65458	65789	8742	11393	14862	22196	34157
Bangalore (U)							76588	83790	84399	89526	93175
Belgaum	46759	50870	54129	47389	51306	47781	49204	56854	61331	63938	71490
Bellary	12663	12197	11187	10610	12048	12966	16961	22271	22413	22890	28642
Bidar	9084	9582	7008	10436	9708	7829	10537	10553	12842	12897	12145
Bijapur	44024	42865	45780	39846	46289	48199	60629	44603	55200	56758	65557
Chikmagalur	8386	10751	5645	2535	8847	8886	11531	9766	12510	12289	16069
Chitradurga	20230	20477	21397	12209	18888	23175	23709	28315	30047	29383	41980
D.Kannada	41099	45566	42240	34382	45410	42365	56607	47413	54479	55398	56606
Dharwad	59197	49836	59079	62580	57393	53363	80545	63304	67221	73384	78402
Gulbarga	12221	14393	18562	11877	14818	20991	24264	23623	27871	28460	33491
Hassan	10444	11544	6956	10080	11699	12782	15706	17915	20304	21019	22994
Kodagu	3982	3909	3774	3845	6689	4460	5037	5516	6749	7657	8391
Kolar	17251	15803	17915	14235	13710	12783	11264	19277	23117	26810	31449
Mandya	10677	7051	13781	5310	5476	7307	8837	10641	19578	21274	21352
Mysore	29650	36072	35314	20688	28357	69578	37488	39728	50902	53069	56249
Raichur	10803	8622	11946	6840	6092	4141	12966	16278	18714	22627	33382
Shimoga	18067	20189	20719	18331	18306	20466	27165	23105	20394	29664	32217
Tumkur	8584	7580	7859	2557	5982	5426	6266	12128	19368	26275	30556
Uttara Kannada	15690	14679	15118	17448	13416	16047	20454	17542	19545	17773	23172
State Total	460295	266387	480337	406812	439892	484334	564500	564015	641846	693287	780496

Source: Annual report on the working of the RBD Act, 1969. Events registered under this Act suffer from under-registration.

**Table No.10.59**

No. of deaths registered during the years 1980 to 1990

District	Year										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
Bangalore (R)	20974	25684	26184	22464	16129	18721	2065	2142	4571	6361	6469
Bangalore (U)							22295	23979	25045	25642	25506
Belgaum	6773	14625	15705	16377	15025	14106	13641	15144	17750	16724	16255
Bellary	3901	4897	4975	4420	5007	4718	7399	7509	7759	7815	8821
Bidar	1215	3637	4042	3110	3835	2493	3191	3096	3798	3785	3584
Bijapur	8472	13641	12515	12032	14319	15059	15934	12679	15718	15597	16465
Chikmagalur	1332	3761	1920	1131	2532	2777	3388	3381	3441	3000	3895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chitradurga	3789	8213	7009	4370	6184	7341	8022	6430	8869	8018	11603
D.Kannada	4513	9664	9575	8405	12418	11283	14677	12063	15326	14911	15369
Dharwad	1130	18391	17483	17697	17526	15379	22997	17174	20117	19985	20056
Gulbarga	3768	7046	7116	4340	4758	7257	6775	7511	9979	9594	7053
Hassan	1247	3921	2179	3905	3977	3675	3582	3550	5600	5745	5720
Kodagu	281	911	969	1180	1412	1400	1204	1184	1877	2158	2273
Kolar	2806	5588	5928	3577	4805	4411	2847	6333	8023	8655	8857
Mandya	1655	1780	3512	1939	1878	2526	2713	3612	5738	6044	5937
Mysore	5417	13486	15025	7703	10478	29989	12793	12622	16482	17164	17456
Raichur	2666	2977	3511	2130	2132	1330	5113	2890	6695	9068	9868
Shimoga	3452	5635	5070	4119	4443	4330	6333	4859	6671	7724	7978
Tumkur	2040	3033	3106	834	2469	3267	3125	4257	7187	8025	8944
Uttara Kannada	1918	3693	4184	4382	3242	4124	4606	3603	5141	3750	5764
State Total	87556	150526	150008	124115	132568	154186	162700	154018	195787	199766	209873

Source: Annual report on the working of the RBD Act, 1969. Events registered under this Act suffer from under registration.

### Table No.10.60

Additional Table: Birth, Death and Infant Mortality rates for the years 1980 to 1991.

		Years											
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991*
Birth Rate	R	28.9	29.2	28.8	30.2	30.9	30.9	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.1	29.0	27.8
	U	24.4	25.7	25.7	26.0	28.5	26.2	26.8	26.3	24.9	25.1	25.0	23.9
	C	27.6	28.3	27.9	29.1	30.3	29.6	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.0	28.0	26.8
Death Rate	R	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.7	
	U	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.9
	C	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.1	9.0
Infant Mortality rate	R	79	77	71	80	84	80	82	86	83	89	80	87
	U	45	45	47	41	43	41	47	41	46	53	39	47
	C	71	69	65	71	74	36	73	75	74	80	70	77

Source: Sample Registration System by Registrar General, India.

\* Provisional: According to the registrar general of India who has published the sample registration system for 1991, Karnataka Live Birth rate for 1991 is 26.9 (26.8 as given in the table being provisional), as against 26.00 in A.P., 18.3 in Kerala, 26.2 in Maharashtra and 20.8 in Tamilnadu and 29.5 for India as a whole in that year.

**Table No.10.61**

Number of still births, maternal deaths and infant deaths registered from 1980 to 1989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year/ Dist.</i>	<i>No. of still births</i>	<i>No. of maternal deaths</i>	<i>No. of infant deaths</i>
1.	1980	7673	577	9075
2.	1981	7036	583	14714
3.	1982	4420	528	15251
4.	1983	5921	356	10190
5.	1984	6475	593	8236
6.	1985	2373	409	9614
7.	1986	5739	384	9433
8.	1987	4897	578	8781
9.	1988	5276	941	10754
10.	1989	4734	623	11035

**District-wise for the year 1989**

1.	Bangalore	49	8	84
2.	Bangalore Rural	1671	294	2677
3.	Belgaum	399	14	557
4.	Bellary	358	12	626
5.	Bidar	62	6	189
6.	Bijapur	476	24	815
7.	Chikmagalur	8	3	110
8.	Chitradurga	77	17	308
9.	Dakshina Kannada	410	29	678
10.	Dharwad	401	66	1373
11.	Gulbarga	78	13	507
12.	Hassan	43	9	162
13.	Kodagu	5	1	67
14.	Kolar	248	26	193
15.	Mandya	31	9	142
16.	Mysore	76	23	1213
17.	Raichur	92	12	646
18.	Shimoga	46	7	359
19.	Tumkur	71	41	267
20.	Uttara Kannada	137	9	62

Source: Annual report on the working of the RBD Act 1969. Events registered under this Act suffer from under-registration.

Table No.10.62

## Number of Deaths by caused in Karnataka State from 1979 to 1989

Sl.No.	Cause	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1.	Plague	-	-	-	-	-	26	22	19	40	29	-
2.	Cholera	-	-	329	210	279	116	289	159	297	397	245
3.	Malaria	1095	1155	558	237	410	263	239	113	218	231	239
4.	Typhoid	338	472	234	245	181	136	115	139	75	236	219
5.	Other Fevers	9917	16981	19450	17779	13335	9077	9561	12259	11143	17035	14469
6.	Dysentry and Diarrhoea	3421	3679	4062	4538	2434	1078	1147	2557	2022	2690	2153
7.	Respiratory Disease	17715	11915	9219	4836	9753	1307	1021	6771	5635	6066	5665
8.	T.B.	5690	4917	72	3032	4977	3485	4351	4760	4277	5991	6075
9.	Leprosy	109	79	100	69	60	160	48	51	58	175	124
10.	Maternal Deaths	771	577	583	528	356	593	409	384	578	941	623
11.	Suicide	743	627	578	536	618	389	448	1420	1281	1503	1368
12.	Drowning	713	840	738	696	414	1196	482	310	520	846	651
13.	Wounds and Accidents	1379	2274	2251	2446	2045	1571	2289	2959	2178	3856	3764
14.	Killed by wild beasts	22	19	17	30	8	24	47	36	34	99	60
15.	Snake bite	439	431	393	353	327	394	436	363	379	687	822
16.	Rabies	56	158	61	53	31	75	61	53	47	111	95
17.	Tetanus	295	377	379	461	692	506	611	337	374	962	871
18.	Diphtheria	49	193	90	794	349	691	299	350	393	561	355
19.	Whooping Cough	21	119	139	84	3	45	29	18	37	181	144
20.	Polio	137	347	113	70	73	57	96	96	119	146	116
21.	Pulmonary Diseases	45	43	5163	297	47	39	22	55	220	306	429
22.	Measles	-	-	217	628	176	281	260	135	119	183	221
23.	Cancer	-	-	1834	1965	1760	2261	2646	4884	2992	4661	4605
24.	Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	477	252	269	306	386	291	168	391	488
25.	Anaemia	-	-	627	1683	534	604	850	328	216	556	591
26.	Meningitis	-	-	63	291	71	926	289	229	231	346	323
27.	Heart Diseases	-	-	665	909	365	559	974	425	407	834	1255
28.	Heart Attack	-	-	3974	3172	2705	5903	8054	4940	4603	6578	7204
29.	Pneumonia	-	-	92	64	25	270	110	98	377	807	300
30.	Influenza	-	-	65	41	6	118	57	22	31	69	81
31.	Branchitis & Astma	-	-	11820	11130	8057	10558	12860	10592	10776	14665	16007
32.	Jaundice	-	-	305	395	167	571	471	539	453	762	814
33.	Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1123	359	380	415	763	875
34.	Polio myalitis	-	-	-	-	-	283	141	231	114	216	394
35.	Other causes	112514	35222	71829	72396	59253	69881	73036	81570	77712	73327	81067
36.	Causes not stated	7817	7131	14023	19788	14335	17699	31671	24875	25479	48580	47154
Total		163296	87556	150526	150008	124115	132568	154186	162700	154018	195787	199766

Source: The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths and Director of Economics and Statistics.

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### **Diarrhoeal Diseases**

Cholera, Gastro Enterities, Dysentery and Intestine Heptitis are mostly prevalent in the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bangalore Rural, Hassan and Mysore. There are Cholera Comabt Teams in the endemic districts of Gulbarga, Bellary Bijapur, Chitradurga and Mysore. Sinking of bore wells in the rural areas has reduced the incidence of water-borne diseases. The out-break of Gastro Enterities and cholera were reported in the districts of Bellary, Raichur, Dharwad, Chitradurga and some other districts during November and December 1992 and in the early months of 1993. (Source: Annual Reports 92-93).

**Table No.10.63**

The following figures give the numbers of attacks and deaths due to Gastro enterities and cholera in the State for the last five years.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Gastro Enterities</i>		<i>Cholera</i>		<i>Anticholera inoculations administered</i>
	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
1988	14,091	639	2167	70	20,22,766
1989	9,918	418	787	26	9,78,877
1990	8,565	391	448	15	9,21,571
1991	17,455	691	747	15	11,84,832
1992	15,262	608	402	14	12,50,315

Source: Status Report for 1992-93 of Health and Family Welfare Directorate.

*Add to Page No.683:*

### **Malaria**

For the effective interruption of Malaria transmission two rounds of DDT and three rounds of Malathion 25 percent wdp is being sprayed in the areas, where the API, (Annual Parasite Index) is more than two since 1990. The Government of India has selected Karnataka State for Malariosenic stratification which stresses the implementation of bio-environmental measures for the control of Malaria. During 1992, 6,610 Drug Distribution Centres and 3,234 Fever Treatment depots, had been established in the State through voluntary agencies in the remote and inaccessible areas. The Central Malaria Laboratory is serving as a referral laboratory.

The Urban Malaria Scheme is functioning in Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Hospet, Raichur, Hassan, Tumkur and Chikmagalur Cities. The following table shows the number of Blood smears collected, examined total positive cases etc., for the years from 1988 to 1993.

**Table No.10.64**

<i>Years</i>	<i>Blood smears Collected</i>	<i>Total Positive Examination</i>	<i>Total Positive cases</i>	<i>Radical Treatment cases given</i>	<i>ABER</i>	<i>SPR</i>	<i>API</i>
1988	68,66,875	68,54,875	1,27,008	1,17,808	17.39	1.85	0.90
1989	66,81,578	66,81,678	1,06,683	1,01,927	18.23	1.59	2.91
1990	66,01,484	66,01,484	74,012	22,902	17.50	1.12	1.96
1991	66,46,213	66,46,213	44,565	43,430	17.20	0.68	1.10
1992	69,13,592	69,13,592	81,057	78,602	17.70	1.10	2.00

N.B.: ABER - Annual Blood Examination Rate SPR - Slide Positive Rate and API - Annual Parasite Index Source: Status Report 92-93.

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### **Filaria**

Filariasis is prevalent in Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Raichur Districts. The National Fliaria Programme aims at carrying out Filariasis survey in different parts of the State and to undertake control measures. There are six Filaria Control Units at Mangalore, Udupi, Gulbarga, Shahapur, Bidar and Guledgud and sixteen Filaria Clinics at Gulbarga, Shorapur, Sedam, Yadgir, Shahapur, Shahabad, Chithapur, Aland, Bidar, Humndabad, Basavakalyan, Bhatkal, Gokarna, Mangalore, Udupi and Gulegud by end of 1991. There is one Filaria Survey Unit in Raichur in 1992, four more clinics were sanctioned at Ullal, Ilkal, Chincholi, and Deodurg (Annual report 1992-93).

**Table No.10.65**

The following table gives the number of blood smears examined, No. of microfilaria cases, disease cases and the number of persons that received treatment.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Blood Smears examined</i>	<i>No. of Micro Filaria cases</i>	<i>Disease cases</i>	<i>Treatment given</i>
1988	92,247	3,077	1,870	3,934
1989	97,924	2,393	2,442	3,356
1990	97,197	2,205	3,394	5,089
1991	1,02,157	1,369	5,653	6,792
1992	1,19,816	1,620	2,838	4,022

Source: Status Report for 1992-93 of Directorate of Health and Family Welfare.

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### **Tuberculosis**

The State and the District Tuberculosis Centres are planning implementing and monitoring National Tuberculosis Control programme in the State. All the

districts are having District Tuberculosis Centres with two additional centres at Sirsi and Davangere, three more centres are proposed at Sira, Hospet and Koppa. This programme is fully integrated with General Health Services. In 1992, there were ten Government TB and Chest Diseases Hospitals, 150 X-ray centres, 690 Microscopic centres, 1023 referral centres, one After-care and Rehabilitation Training Centre at Bangalore. There were 3,545 Beds for TB patients in the Government and private hospitals. (Sources Annual Report 1992-93, Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Bangalore).

**Table No.10.66**

The following table gives the number of TB cases detected and BCG vaccination administered in the State from 1988-89 to 1992-93.

Year	T.B.Cases Detected		BCG Vaccination adm...	
	Achievement	% of Achievement	Achievement	% of Achievement
1988-89	73,336	86.3	9,95,848	93.6
1989-90	78,403	92.2	10,67,960	97.0
1990-91	77,437	91.1	12,25,048	101.9
1991-92	75,740	91.3	11,33,730	98.7
1992-93	68,109	79.9	11,89,461	100.3

Status report 1992-93 of Directorate of Health & F.W. Services, Bangalore.

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### Leprosy

Karnataka is having medium endemicity of Leprosy with a prevalent rate of 1.1 per thousand population. The estimated Leprosy cases as on 31.11.92 in the State were 42,031 Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mysore and Mandya are having the Leprosy prevalance rate of 0.30, 0.49, 2.40, 3.45, 1.16, 0.98, 1.37, 2.45, 0.97 and 1.93 per thousand population respectively. A total of 36,108 new cases were registered during 1992. There were 31 National Leprosy Control Centres, 12 Modified Leprosy Control Units, 48 Urban Leprosy Centres, 677 Survey Education and Training Centres and two Leprosy Training Centres in the State during 1992. All the Districts and District Leprosy Offices managed by District Leprosy Officers and there was one Epidemiological Surveillance Team. There were also 26 Temporary Hospitalization wards and 100 voluntary beds during 1992. There were 26 voluntary organizations actively participating in the implementation of the Leprosy Eradication Programme.

The Multi Drug Treatment Project was introduced in Belgaum and Dharwad districts during 1986, in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar in 1988, in Mysore district in 1989, in Bijapur and Bellary districts in 1990 and in the districts of Bangalore and Mandya in 1992 (Annual Report 1992-93).

**Table No.10.67**

The table below gives the number of new cases detected and cured in the State from 1988-89 to 1992-93 under National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

Year	New cases detected		No. of cases discharged disease arrested/cured.	
	Cases Detected	% of Achievement	Arrested or cured	% of achievement
1988-89	31,615	100.1	28,811	82.3
1989-90	28,105	156.1	40,318	100.8
1990-91	25,668	142.6	35,662	59.4
1991-92	25,786	171.9	43,443	94.4
1992-93	26,499	106.0	39,529	85.9

Source: Status report, 1992-93 Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Bangalore.

### **Guinea Worm Disease**

The programme of Eradication of Guinea Worm Disease was started in the year 1982 with 50:50 share from the State and the Central Government. The disease is mostly evidenced in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions. Cases are also reported from Raichur and Bijapur districts. Using of bore well water (instead of stepped wells or tanks) for drinking and cooking purposes in the rural areas has brought down the incidence of the disease to a greater extent. During 1992 till the end of 167 cases were reported from 103 villages in Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur districts. (Annual Administrative Report for the year 1992-93).

*Add to page No.693:*

### **Japanese Encephalitis**

This disease is commonly found in the districts of Tumkur, Mandya, Kolar, Raichur, Chitradurga, Bellary and Bangalore. The maximum number of attacks was in Bellary district followed by Mandya. This is said to be a Zoonotic disease and hence segregation of pigs from the residential places is necessary to control the disease. The number of attacks and deaths for the last five years were as follows: 1988 - 81;21; 1989 - 49;18; 1990 - 138;47; 1991 - 308;144; 1992 - 58;15. (Source: Status Report 1992-93).

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### **Kyasanur Forest Disease**

Kyasanur Forest Disease is prevalent in the districts of Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur, especially in the taluks of Thirthahally, Hosanagar, Shimoga, Soraba, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Kumta, Ankola, Supa,

of November a total of five deaths were reported from these districts. The virus spreads from the animals of the forest specially monkeys. The number of cases confirmed for Kyasanur Forest Disease and the number of deaths for the last five years were as follows: 1988 - 56;6; 1989 - 471;12; 1990 - 418;19; 1991 - 142;16; 1992 - 191;5.

*Add to Page No.692:*

### **Handigodu Syndrome**

This is found in a few villages of Shimoga and Chikamagalur district. The disease causes disability because of the affliction to hip and knee joints. There is a view that it is caused by consuming crabs found in fields subjected insecticide treatment. During 1992, 588 cases were reported from 76 villages in these two districts.

### **AIDS**

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is the recent nightmare in the field of Health. The first AIDS case in Karnataka is that of a woman from Saundatti in Belgaum district spotted in 1987. The disease spreads through sexual contact, blood transfusion, unsterilised syringes and needles and cuts caused while shaving in saloons. Most of the HIV (Human Immuno Deficiency Virus) infections in the State is stated to be associated with Tuberculosis.

AIDS surveillance activities are carried out in Karnataa since 1987. There are eight blood testing centres in Karnataka at Victoria Hospital, Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, K.C.General Hospital, HSIS Women and Children Hospital, NIMHANS and Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (all in Bangalore), Karnataka Medical College Hospital, Hubli and Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal. (Annual Report 1992-93).

### **Table No.10.68**

The table below shows the number of blood samples examined, number of positive cases and deaths for the last five years.

<i>Years</i>	<i>No. of Examined</i>	<i>No. of Positives</i>	<i>No. of Death</i>
1988	2,264	6	2
1989	25,928	32	1
1990	48,348	58	1
1991	66,828	86	1
1992	1,02,336	168	1

Source: AIDS Project Cell, Directorate of H & F.W. Service.

## Fluorosis

Dental fluorosis and skeletal fluorosis are diseases evidenced in the districts of Gulbarga (two taluks), Dharwad (two taluks), Tumkur (four taluks), Bellary (eight taluks) and areas in Kolar District and their incidence is also reported unofficially from Raichur district (Yelburgi and Gangavati taluks). Intake of large amount of flourine in drinking water (with concentration of 0.5 to 0.8 mg per litre) causes dental fluorosis in young children, mostly at the formation of permanent teeth when the enamel on teeth turns chalkwhite and finally the teeth vanish, and mottling is evidenced on the incisors of upper jaw. Skeletal fluorosis is evidenced in elder people with pain and stiffness of backbone followed by similar developments in limbs and joints and also limitation of neck movement, making persons immobile.

The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur has developed a simple technique called Nalgonda Technique by which water is defluorided by adding to water 30 mg of lime which is mixed well with water and then 500 mg of alum is added and water stirred for ten minutes. This mixture is allowed to settle for one hour in drinking water. Volunteers and officials have been trained during 1988-89 and 1990-91 to adopt this method in effected areas. The Directorate of Health and Family Welfare has identified 33 villages with 151 skeletal(S) and 1653 dental (D) fluorosis in Gulbarga district, 38 villages with 3,699 (S) and 12,012 (D) cases in Dharwad district, 165 villages with nil (S) and 6,345 (D) cases in Tumkur district and 378 villages with nil (S) and 5,155 (D) cases in Bellary district.

*School Health Programme:* This programme has been implemented in all the primary and higher primary schools in the Rural areas. The programme includes medical examination of school children, immunization against DT and TT, treatment of ailments, health education to teachers and students etc. During the first half year of 1992-93 (April to November) 3,94,326 students had been medically examined of which 35,966 were found medically defective and 4,39,172 students were administered DT Vaccine and 3,23,875 students TT Vaccine.

**Table No.10.69**

No. of Health and Medical Institutions and sanctioned beds (Govt. only) in Karnataka State as on 31.3.1993 (Districtwise)

Sl. No.	District	Hospitals		P.H.Cs		P.H.U.s		Total No. of sub. centres.		
		Ins.	Beds.	Ins.	Beds	Ins.	Beds	Ins.	Beds.	centres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bangalore	12	4327	25	314	44	35	81	4676	134
2.	Bangalore Rural	4	210	54	618	31	16	89	844	276
3.	Belgaum	9	1060	107	718	13	36	129	1814	578

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bellary	12	1350	46	333	28	4	86	1687	240
5.	Bidar	5	443	35	264	13	37	53	744	217
6.	Bijapur	12	906	77	584	5	64	94	1554	426
7.	Chikmagalur	5	443	39	396	42	34	86	873	328
8.	Chitradurga	7	1549	66	668	51	6	124	2223	441
9.	D.Kannada	10	1566	110	825	16	10	136	2401	692
10.	Dharwad	17	1901	85	670	34	55	136	2626	571
11.	Gulbarga	12	1070	74	524	30	38	116	1632	467
12.	Hassan	7	820	61	555	53	82	121	1457	450
13.	Kodagu	8	940	27	317	4	-	39	1257	158
14.	Kolar	10	1027	69	678	37	31	116	1736	359
15.	Mandya	6	558	55	548	38	26	99	1132	364
16.	Mysore	9	2207	117	1031	60	172	186	3410	672
17.	Raichur	9	478	62	480	9	-	80	958	349
18.	Shimoga	7	722	61	548	52	94	120	1364	365
19.	Tumkur	4	470	77	656	40	28	121	1154	404
20.	U.Kannada	11	626	50	384	22	20	83	1030	302
Total		176	22673	1297	11111	622	788	2095	34572	7793

Source: Status Report Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Karnataka, Bangalore 1992-93.

#### Add to Page No.714

The Family Planning Association of India, Bombay has the objectives of educating the masses in adopting the practices of Family Planning, on population control and to undertake and promote studies and activities in regard to services, training, education etc, covering various aspects of human fertility and its regulation, to organise conferences, seminars, meetings etc., on family welfare. The association has the following branches in the State

Location	District	Year of starting	Population covered
Bangalore	Bangalore	1973	
Belgaum	Belgaum	1973	
Bellary	Bellary	1973	About 61,917 rural and 60,000 urban population.
Bidar	Bidar	1973	40 villages and slums of Bidar
Bijapur	Bijapur	1973	30 villages and Bijapur city.
Udupi	D.Kannada	1956	Urban population of Udupi
Dharwad	Dharwad	1971	73,000 rural and 55,000 urban population
Mysore	Mysore	1973	About 1 lakh urban and 79,000 rural population.
Raichur	Raichur	1974	44 villages and slums of Raichur Town
Shimoga	Shimoga	-	-
Kumta	U.Kannada	-	-

In addition to these there are Gulbarga area project (1973-74), Malur project, Gokak project (1979), Gouribidanur Rural project (1993), Magadi project (1986), Santhebennur project and Karnataka project, Hubli (figures in brackets indicating years of starting).

**Table No.10.70**

*Add to Page No.714 (Continuing Table):*

**Progress**

Under Family Welfare Programme in Karnataka.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sterilisation</i>	<i>I.U.D.</i>	<i>C.C.Users</i>	<i>O.P.Users</i>
1980-81	1,42,896 (75.1)	54,657 (99.4)	88,293 (71.4)	8,945
1981-82	1,88,820 (99.2)	55,446 (100.8)	89,236 (72.2)	11,382
1982-83	2,33,014 (76.4)	68,877 (67.5)	94,165 (69.2)	15,185
1983-84	2,39,889 (57.5)	97,097 (56.5)	1,08,665 (64.0)	23,519 (37.3)
1984-85	2,66,724 (66.7)	1,20,578 (40.2)	1,37,267 (68.6)	31,368 (49.8)
1985-86	3,42,234 (101.9)	1,69,007 (105.6)	1,60,224 (80.1)	42,811 (68.0)
1986-87	3,34,060 (95.4)	1,87,542 (104.2)	1,78,690 (127.6)	42,732 (67.8)
1987-88	3,19,763 (91.4)	1,89,765 (95.8)	2,09,316 (95.1)	71,949 (114.2)
1988-89	3,01,147 (92.7)	2,04,693 (97.5)	2,23,745 (101.7)	75,608 (116.3)
1989-90	2,89,372 (93.0)	1,99,555 (89.5)	2,23,703 (90.9)	74,209 (149.1)
1990-91	2,82,628 (78.5)	2,09,501 (79.9)	2,31,191 (67.5)	71,924 (92.3)
1991-92	3,01,639 (90.0)	2,33,390 (84.9)	2,55,296 (94.6)	83,401 (104.2)
1992-93	3,31,554 (92.0)	2,37,820 (82.0)	2,65,022 (94.6)	81,561 (72.8)

Source: Status reports and year books - Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services.

**Table No.10.71**

*Add to Vol. II Page No.718 before health education and training.*

Progress under Maternity and child health programme.

(Immunisation in thousand numbers)

Years	DPT	D&T	T.T		Oral Polio	Measles	BCG	Against Propi- laous Nutritio- nal Anaemia	
			Mothers	Children 10 years				Mother	Children
1984-85	732	620	602	NA	606	**	563	817	692
1985-86	941	605	757	NA	928	35	888	860	793
1986-87	761	589	783	NA	749	180	793	980	720
1987-88	856	732	943	NA	805	609	937	1187	1018
1988-89	883	715	973	394	871	996	581	1208	1060
1989-90	913	732	1042	557	909	1068	733	1399	1464
1990-91	1151	846	1175	597	1156	1225	993	1246	1324
1991-92	1066	872	1184	646	1077	1137	971	1222	1299
1992-93	1088	956	1216	734	1091	1189	1013	1738	1431

\*\* Measles immunisation was included under Primary Immunisation from 1985-86 onwards.

Sources: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services.

*Add to page No.725*

*The Central Government Health Services:* The Central Government Health Services Department is running 14 dispensaries, two Ayurvedic units, one Homeopathic unit, and one Polyclinic in the State as on 31st March 1992. The number of out-door patients treated in these dispensaries and clinics was 3,85,110 during 1992 as against 4,08,231 in 1991. It also maintain a Central Stores at Bangalore.

*Add to page No.726*

*Indian Medical Assocaition:* The Indian Medical Association in the State through its branches arranges clinical meetings, lectures, seminars, exhibitions, debates etc. and conducts refresher courses to its members and arranges medical check-up, eye check-up, immunisation, sterlization, T.B., Cancer, Leprosy and other diseases' detection and treatment, blood donation and other camps. It maintains a library and a Blood Bank; it participates in Family Welfare, Maternal and Child Health and other National Programmes. The total membership in Karnataka as on 31st Dec.1992 was 5,043 of which 1,794 were life members. The Association had the following branches in the State as on 31-12-1992. The number in brackets indicate the membership.

1. Bangalore District : Bangalore (691), Bangalore East (82), Bangalore South-East (6), Bangalore South (35), Bangalore Central (13), Koramangala (22), Rajajinagar (11), Nelamangala (7), Doddaballapura (70), Kanakpura (10).
2. Belgaum District : Belgaum (197), Chikodi (32), Nippani (35), Gokak (50), Ugarkhurd (21), Khanapur (10), Ramdurga (14), Bailhongal (16), Soundatti (25), Sankeshwar (16).
3. Bellary District : Bellary (99), Siruguppa (9), Hospet (38), Hagari Bommana Halli (5), Sandur, Kudligi (11)
4. Bidar District : Bidar (78)
5. Bijapur District : Bijapur (142), Jamakhandi (36), R.B. Terdal (21), Mudhol (17), Mahalingapur (12), Ilkal (19)
6. Chikmagalur Dt. : Chikmagalur (88), Kadur (33)
7. Chitradurga Dt : Chitradurga (94), Harihara (25), Davanagere (82), Malebennur (9).
8. Gulbarga District : Gulbarga (181), Wadi-Shahabad (24), Sedam (11), Shorapur (7), Yadgir (36)
9. Hassan District : Hassan (29), Arsikere (28)
10. Kodagu District : Madikeri (13)
11. Kolar District : Kolar (10), Mulbagal (24), Chikballapur (9)
12. Mandya District : Mandya (42), Malavalli (15)
13. Mysore District : Mysore (115), K.R. Nagar (39), Nanjangud (11), Hunsur (22), Chamarajanagar (27), Kollegal (48).
14. Raichur District : Raichur (103), Lingasugur (20), Sindhanoor (25), Gangavathi (16).
15. Shimoga District : Shimoga (130), Sagar (25), Bhadravathi (81), Honnali (13).
16. Tumkur District : Tumkur (169), Tiptur (52), Pavagada (8).
17. U.Kannada Dt. : Haliyal (12), Dandeli (27), Sirsi (48), Kumta (24), Honnavar (18), Yellapur (10), Bhatkal (27), Mundgod (5).
18. D.Kannada Dt. : Mangalore (277), Belthangadi (11), Kundapur (83), Udupi (147), Surathkal (27), Puttur (59), Bantwal (20), Sullia (22)
19. Dharwad District : Dharwad (144), Hubli (298), K.M.C. Hubli (89), Ron (13), Hangal (21), Nargund (6), Navalgund (11), Gadag (70), Ranebennur (33), Haveri (24), Lakshmeshwar (16), Savanur (7).

Add to page No.726:

### Karnataka Medical Council

The total number of Medical Graduates registered in the State as on 31-12-1979 was 18,682 and on 31-12-92 was 35,024. The following table gives the yearwise and cumulative numbers of registered medical graduates from 1979 to 1992, figures in brackets being cumulative figures for each year.

As on 31-12-1979 - 18,682; 1980: 1,272 (19,954); 1981: 982 (20,936); 1982:906 - (21,842), 1983: 720 (22,562); 1984: 908; (23,470); 1985: 1,020 (24,490) 1986: 1,028 (25,518) 1987: 1,205 (26,723); 1988: 1,262 (27,985), 1989: 1,516 (29,501) 1990: 1,527 (31,028), 1991: 1,886 (32,914) and 1991: 2,110 (35,026)

Add to page No.729:

### Indian Systems of Medicine

The Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy was bifurcated from the Health Department, and a separate Directorate was created in 1972. The systems coming under this department are Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Sidha. In 1985-86, the Divisional Office of the Indian Systems of Medicine was started in Gulbarga for the district of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, and Bellary. The department is conducting Nurses' Training of 3½ years duration at Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and ten months Pharmacists training in Ayurveda and Unani systems at Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore. Panchakarma and eye treatment training of short term are conducted to the Physicians of the Department. The department maintains Herbal gardens at Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary.

### Table No. 10.72

The table given below gives the number of hospitals and dispensaries of Indian Systems of Medicine in the State during 1991-92.

System	Hospitals		Dispensaries
	No.	Beds	No.
Ayurveda	21	683	381
Unani	6	127	36
Homoeopathy	2	50	14
Nature cure	1	6	5
Yoga	3	15	-
Sidha	1	16	
Total	34	901	436

There are nine Ayurvedic Hospitals, all at the district level and those at Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary with 225, 140 and 70 beds respectively and they serve as teaching Hospitals. The Unani Wing attached to the Jayachamarajendra

Institute of Indian Medicine serves as a teaching hospital for the Unani Medical College, Bangalore.

There are three Government Ayurvedic Colleges and 13 Private Ayurvedic Colleges. One Government Unani College at Bangalore, one Government and 11 private Homeopathic colleges, a Nature Cure and Yoga College in Bangalore are functioning in the State during 1991-92. The number of licences issued for manufacture of Ayurved, Unani and Homeopathic drugs till November, 1992 were 291 Ayurveda, 10 Unani and 11 Homeopathic concerns. The Government Central Pharmacy in Bangalore manufactures Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and has a laboratory to test the samples of medicines. The total number of practitioners registered by the Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Board till 30th November, 1992 were as follows: Ayurveda - 11,184, Unani 708, and Integrated system - 2008. On the same date 4,354 Homeopathic practitioners had been registered at the Karnataka Board & Homeopathic system of Medicine.

Table No. 10.73

The number of Government Ayurvedic Unani and Homeopathic Dispensaries district are is given in the following table.

Sl.No.	District	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy	NOC
1.	Bangalore	4	1	1	-
2.	Bangalore Rural	5	1	1	-
3.	Belgaum	10	-	2	1
4.	Bellary	63	1	1	-
5.	Bidar	12	4	1	-
6.	Bijapur	15	-	-	-
7.	Chikmagalur	30	1	-	1
8.	Chitradurga	35	-	-	1
9.	D.Kannada	7	-	-	-
10.	Dharwad	6	-	4	1
11.	Gulbarga	18	9	1	-
12.	Hassan	45	5	-	-
13.	Kodagu	3	-	1	-
14.	Kolar	5	2	-	-
15.	Mandya	7	2	-	-
16.	Mysore	54	3	-	-
17.	Raichur	20	6	1	-
18.	Shimoga	33	-	-	-
19.	Tumkur	19	1	1	1
20.	U.Kannada	10	-	-	-
State Total		381	36	14	5

Table No.10.74 (Additional Table)

Table Showing the out-and-in-patient treated in different Indian Systems of Medicine Under the Control of Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine, Karnataka during the years 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92.

Systems	Out-patients			Hospitals			Inpatients.			Out-patients in Dispensaries		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	Ayurveda	9,52,193	6,01,228	6,52,891	8,353	8,151	6,965	19,59,923	19,00,776	1,95,961		
Unani	4,62,315	2,40,397	2,75,012	1,499	1,764	2,715	3,05,462	2,40,205	2,25,955			
Homeopathy	2,89,369	60,664	60,939	311	445	376	60,191	57,212	51,734			
Nature Cure	1,731	3,536	12,015	-	3	21	1,353	1,206	1,513			
Yoga	34,515	35,557	900	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Eye-treatment	1,14,887	95,536	1,77,638	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Details regarding Pensions awarded to Practitioners of Indian System of Medicine.

Year	Ayurveda	Unani	Homeopathy	Nature Cure and Yoga
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	1. Ramacharay Ragha- vendrachary Odeyar, Kushtagi	Abdul Rehman Khan, Dharwad	M.V.R. Swamy, Bangalore	—
	2. Amarappa Veerappa, Gadag, Belgaum			
	3. N. Gundappa, Bangalore			
1982-83	1. M. Gopalakrishna Rao,	Mahammad Basheer Ahmed, Mysore.	-	B.T. Thimmiah, Bidadi, Tq. Ramanagar.
	2. B.K.P. Sharma, Mangalore			
	3. D. Ramagopala Rao, Raichur Dist.			
1983-84	1. Vasudeva Govinda Hulyalkar, Bijapur.	Badruddin Ahmad, Gulbarga.	-	Shama Rao Hanumantha Rao, Dharwad.
	2. Panduranga Vishnu, Jayade, Hubli.			
	2. Vinayak Rao, Bapat, Bangalore.			
1984-85	1. M.V. Upadhya, Mangalore	Sayyad Mahamood, Channapatna	Havaladar Vaman Murthy, Davanagere	—
	2. Bindlur Madhava Beemacharya Odeyar, Bijapur.			

1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	1. H.M. Lalkhan Dashanoor.F.A.Hafeez Islampur		N.D. Muthalik Desai, Dharwad	H.K.B. Chikk- anarayanappa, Bangalore.
	2. M. Narasimaiah Pandit, Mysore.			
	3. Gopalkrishna Rao, Channapatna.			
1986-87	1. Narasimhaiah Pandit, Nagamangala	Hakeem Abdul Hamed Khan, Bangalore	Govindaraya, Nagappa Haveri	—
	2. V.B. Gonekar, Bagalkot.			
	3. G.V. Puranik, Bijapur.			
1987-88	1. Bada Channakeshava Bhatta, Byndoor.	M.A. Khalik, Mysore	H.H. Sinnur, Dharwad	B.V. Ananda Rao, Bangalore.
	2. A.R. Vastrad, Bagalkot.			
	3. G.D. Badachekar, Banahatti.			
1988-89	1. B.C. Yadure, Belgaum,	R.G. Kalal Bangalore.	Smt Rosla, Mangalore	Basava Kumar, Shelgte.
	2. Revannasidhaiah Swamy, Brahmanawadi.			
	3. K.R. Katageri, Hubli.			
1989-90	-	-	-	-
1990-91	1. B.S. Ramannanavar, Bailhongal.	Hakeem Jakie Hussain Alipura	H.M. Dudappa Hadadi	-
	2. B.V. Srinivasa Pandit, Nittur.			
	3. L. Ananthanarayana Sharma, Shimoga.			
1991-92	1. T. Mugana Gowda, Davanagere,	Sayyad Mohamadulla, Bangalore	H.T. Rangaswamy, Bangalore.	Y.N. Jakka, Reddy, Bengeri, Hubli.
	2. Sadashivacharya, Hirematha. Hiremandulu.			
	3. Gopinathachar, Holenarasipur.			
1992-93	1. K. Krishna Murthy Rao, Kudur.	Sayyed Imthiya- suddin, Raichur	R. Murugeshan, K.G.F	S.M. Varad, Gadag.
	2. Virupakshaiah Channavasave Sastry, Jevargi.			

*Add to page No.732*

**Indian System of Medicine:**

Details of Awards given to practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicines.

- 1985-86: Y. Parthanarayana Pandit (Ayurveda), Bangalore; Hakeem Grumithkal Madani (Unani), Bijapur; A.R.A. Acharya (Homeopathy), Bangalore and P.V. Narayana Reddy (Nature Cure and Yoga), Bangalore.
- 1986-87: M. Mahadeva Sastry (Ayurveda), Bangalore; Hakeem Abdul Kharshi (Unani), Mysore; K.E. Peters (Homeopathy), Bangalore and K. Pattabhi Jois (Nature Cure & Yoga), Mysore.
- 1987-88: K.G. Desai (Ayurveda), Dharwad; Sayyad Khasim (Unani), Bangalore Rural; A.M. Shaik (Homeopathy), Belgaum; Raghavendraswami (Nature Cure and Yoga), Chitradurga.
- 1988-89: K.R. Srikantamurthy (Ayurveda), Bangalore, Sayyad Muhamed (Unani), Bangalore Rural; K.G. Mannur (Homeopathy) Dharwad and H.Srinivasaiah (Nature Cure and Unani), Bangalore.
- 1989-90: -----N i l-----
- 1990-91: M.Gopalakrishna Rao (Ayurveda), Bangalore; Hakeem Sayyed Javed Ahmed (Unani), Mysore; M.R.D. Naidu (Homeopathy), Bangalore and B.K.S. Iyengar (Nature Cure and Yoga), Pune.
- 1991-92: P.S. Raya (Ayurveda), Bangalore; G.D. Sandrevale (Unani) Belgaum; K.Gururaja Rao (Homeopathy), Bangalore; Chidananda Murthy (Nature Cure and Yoga), Dakshina Kannada.
- 1992-93: R. Raghu Ram (Ayurveda), Hassan; Mehaboob Khan (Unani), Bangalore; C. Sundara Rao (Homeopathy), Bangalore; Shanthaveera Mahaswamy, Kolada Matha (Nature Cure and Yoga), Bangalore.

*Add to page No.671:*

Ayurveda Academy: The Ayurveda Academy is conducting free health camps in rural areas around Bangalore City twice every year and publishes a monthly journal Ayurvijnana. It also organises cultural programmes to popularise Ayurveda among the laymen.

*Add to Page No.732*

**Drugs Control Department**

There are six administrative Divisions in the State and they are Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Mangalore.

**Table No.10.75**

Districtwise number of Pharmacy Colleges in the State with their intake capacity during the year 1992-93.

District	No. of colleges	Total No. of seats permitted	
		Degree	Diploma
Bangalore	21	250	1020
Belgaum	2	90	140
Bellary	4	50	220
Bidar	2	80	120
Bijapur	2	-	120
Chikmagalur	1	-	40
Chitradurga	2	-	120
D.Kannada	3	90	220
Dharwad	4	-	180
Gulbarga	4	80	180
Hassan	2	-	100
Kolar	4	-	180
Mandya	2	-	80
Mysore	2	40	140
Raichur	1	50	50
Shimoga	1	40	120
Tumkur	3	40	120
U.Kannada	1	-	40

As on 31-3-1992, there were 14,019 qualified pharmacists in the state.

The following were the Blood Banks in the State as on 1-1-93:

1. Kidwai Institute of Oncology, Bangalore (2) National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Bangalore (3) Karnataka Medical College Hospital, Hubli, (4) Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Bellary Road, Bangalore, (5) Bangalore Blood Bank and Diagnostic Laboratory, Wilson Garden, Bangalore, (6) Bangalore Lions Services Trust Blood Bank, Madhavanagar, Bangalore, (7) Bangalore Medical Service Trust Blood Bank, Cunningham Road, Bangalore, (8) St. John's Medical College and Hospital Blood Bank, Bangalore, (9) Dr. B. Shivaji Rao's Blood Bank, Shanthinagar, Bangalore, (10) Shiva Blood Bank and Clinical Laboratory, Malleshwaram, Bangalore, (11) Vectoria Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Blood Bank, Gandhinagar, Bangalore, (12) Dr. V.N. Krishna Murthy's Clinical Laboratory, Jayanagar, Bangalore, (13) Modiquest Diagnostic Centre and Blood Bank, Bangalore, (14) St. Martha's Hospital Blood Bank, Bangalore, (15) Bangalore Hospital Limited, Bangalore, (16) Grace Blood Bank and Laboratory, Bangalore, (17) Karnataka Red Cross Blood Bank, Bangalore, (18) Minerva Blood Bank, Bangalore, (19) Sushruta Medical Trust India, Malleshwaram, Bangalore, (20) Unique Blood Bank and Diagnostic Centre, Bangalore, (21) Naveen Blood Bank, Jayanagar, Bangalore, (22) E.S.I. Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, (23) Adarsha Pathological Laboratory and Blood Bank, Belgaum, (24) Belgaum Blood Bank and Diagnostic Laboratory, Belgaum, (25) Ganesh Blood Bank and Diagnostic Laboratory, Belgaum, (26) K.L.E. Society's Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Belgaum (27) Shree Mahaveer Blood Bank, Belgaum, (28) Lion's Blood Bank, Bijapur,

(29) Dr. Gowdar's Blood Bank, Bijapur, (30) Dr. Basavaraja Nagar's Blood Bank, Bijapur, (31) B.L.D.E Association's Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Bijapur, (32) Chyavana Blood Bank and Clinical Laboratory, Udupi, (33) City Blood Bank and Clinical Laboratory, Mangalore, (34) Fr. Muller's Charitable Institutions, Kankanady, Mangalore, (35) K.M.C. Diagnostic Centre, Mangalore, (26) Kasturba Hospital Blood Bank, Manipal, (37) Auro Diagnostic Laboratory, Hubli, (38) Arvind General Hospital, Hubli, (39) Dr. R.B. Patil's Medical and Research Trust, Hubli, (40) Lion's Blood Bank Society, Hubli, (41) Dr. Jeevannavar's Laboratory and Blood Bank, Hubli, (42) Sanmathi Clinical Laboratory, Hubli, (43) Dharwad Medical and Research Centre Blood Bank, Dharwad, (44) Ganga Blood Bank and Hans Laboratory, Gadag, (45) Vijaya Clinic and Laboratory, Mysore, (46) Bharath Blood Bank, Mysore, (47) Mediwave Blood Bank, Mysore, (48) Weldon Laboratory, Shimoga, (49) Nanjappa Trust Hospital Unit, Shimoga and (50) Tumkur Nursing Home and Blood Bank, Tumkur.

**Table No. 10.76**

Districtwise number of Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Manufacturing concerns in the State as on 31-12-1992.

Sl. No.	Districts	Manufacturing Units	
		Drugs	Cosmetics
1.	Bangalore	121	48
2.	Kolar	3	5
3.	Tumkur	4	2
4.	Bellary	1	1
5.	Chitradurga	5	-
6.	Raichur	3	-
7.	Belgaum	11	1
8.	Dharwad	24	2
9.	U.Kannada	8	1
10.	Gulbarga	4	1
11.	Bidar	21	-
12.	Bijapur	3	1
13.	D.Kannada	11	6
14.	Hassan	-	-
15.	Chikmagalur	-	-
16.	Shimoga	3	3
17.	Mysore	14	9
18.	Mandya	1	-
19.	Kodagu	-	-
Total		Drugs: 237	Cosmetics: 80

Number of samples tested in the Drugs Testing Laboratory during the years (from Jan to Dec.) 1980 onwards are as follows, the figure in brackets are of the cases declared as of not standard quality: 1980 - 2529 (262); 1985 - 2593 (272); 1990 - 2701 (225); 1991 - 2738 (179) and 1992 - 2664 (226)

Acts, Rules and Regulations administered and enforced by this Department in the State are as follows: (1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder; (2) The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987; (3) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectional Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; (4) The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations, thereunder; (5) The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1965 and (6) Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

**Table No.10.77**

Districtwise Number of Chemists and Drugists and Regd. and Licenced sellers as on 31.12.1992.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Districtwise No. of Chemists and Drugists in the State as on 31-12-92.</i>	<i>Districtwise total No. of registered licenced sales establishments in the state as on 31.12.92</i>
Bangalore	1877	3323
Kolar	232	305
Tumkur	286	329
Bellary	191	250
Chitradurga	258	341
Raichur	243	306
D.Kannada	266	635
Shimoga	239	360
Hassan	139	217
Chikmagalur	92	132
Mysore	318	483
Mandya	138	190
Kodagu	46	84
Belgaum	422	669
Dharwad	481	710
U.Kannada	109	170
Gulbarga	262	355
Bijapur	360	440
Bidar	154	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>6113</b>	<b>9485</b>

*Hope Infertility Clinic Bangalore:* Hope Infertility Clinic, Bangalore was established during 1990 with the objective of providing full range diagnostic facilities for childless couples. The clinic also provides Medically Assisted Reproductive Technologies (MART) to infertile childless couples. The Clinic has pioneered Indai's First 'Test tube' baby and handled over 15 MART induced successful pregnancies. It is a private limited company registered under Companies Act.

Dr. M.Krishna Bhargava of Bangalore was awarded Padmashri for his meritorious services rendered in the field of Medicine on the Republic Day of India, 26-1-1990.

The Shushrusa Health Scheme was launched in the State from first of July 1991, to provide health care to the rural poor. According to the Scheme the medical experts visit the villages as per programmes chalked out to examine and prescribe medicine to the patients. An awareness is also created among the rural people about various diseases and the preventive measures are suggested. In the beginning an amount of Rs. one Crore was set aside by the Government of Karnataka for this Scheme. Co-operation from the Indian Medical Association has been extended to the Scheme.

*ESI Scheme:* During 1993 there were in all seven hospitals, 115 full time, 12 part time ESI dispensaries, 12 Employer facility dispensaries and two Ayurvedic dispensaries under the scheme.

**Table No. 10.78**

The following table gives the districtwise hospitals and dispensaries in the State during June 1993.

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>ESI Hospitals</i>	<i>Full time ESI dispensary</i>	<i>Part time ESI dispensary</i>	<i>Employer Facility dispensaries</i>	<i>Ayurvedic dispensary</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	Bangalore	2	50	2	5	2
2.	Chitradurga	-	5	-	-	-
3.	Kolar	-	3	1	-	-
4.	Shimoga	-	1	1	-	-
5.	Tumkur	-	2	1	-	-
6.	Belgaum	-	9	1	1	-
7.	Bijapur	-	3	-	-	-
8.	North Kanara	1	1	-	1	-
9.	Dharwad	2	8	2	1	-
10.	Gulbarga	0	7	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Bellary	0	4	1	1	-
12.	Raichur	0	1	1	1	-
13.	Mysore	1	9	-	-	-
14.	Mandya	0	2	-	-	-
15.	Hassan	-	1	-	-	-
16.	South Kanara	1	9	1	1	-
Total		7	115	12	11	2

A total of 1761 beds were reserved for the ESI patients in Karnataka. Of these 1125 beds were in the ESI hospitals, 84 beds in the ESI Annexes in Gulbarga, KGF and Bangalore, 68 beds in the Employer facility hospital (seven in number), 448 beds in the Government hospitals and 36 beds in one private hospital. In all these hospitals and dispensaries, there were 4,79,651 insured persons. During 1991-92, total number of out-patients treated was 40,50,829 and the total in in-patients treated was 40,50,829 and the total inpatients was 63,428. During 1991-92 the total number of 53,123 doses of DPT, 4,850 doses of D and T, 4,998 doses of oral polio 24,400 doses of Tetanus toxoid and 6,540 doses of BCG Vaccination had been administered in the hospitals and dispensaries, and about 66,000 doses of various vaccines had been administered to the Ante-Natal case. Under Immunisation Programme Under Family Welfare Services during the same year 369 sterilizations had been performed, 64 IUD placement were made, 2,128 pieces of Nirodh and 982 monthly cycles of oral pills had been distributed. There were 676 MTPs conducted in the institution coming under the scheme.

*Modi Touring Eye Hospital:* Dr. M.C. Modi's name has been recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records for the highest number of eye operations conducted in a single day. Dr. Modi had visited 45,416 villages and had examined 10,094,632 patients by Feb.1990 and had performed 5,95,019 operations. The Hospital conducts free eye treatment and a permanent new hospital is coming up in Davangere.

**Table No.10.79**

The Karnataka State Nursing Council has stated that till Septemeber 1993, following number of Nursing personnel has been registered with them:

Year	Nurses	Midwives	A.N.Ms	Health Vsitors	Psychiatric Nurses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Till					
1983	6,330	4,531	1,827	449	225
1984	7,013	5,574	2,012	478	267
1985	7,587	6,174	2,130	488	287
1986	8,451	7,147	2,886	594	358
1987	9,237	7,925	3,512	692	405
1988	9,889	8,537	3,754	732	439
1989	10,629	9,015	3,982	764	464
1990	11,553	9,861	4,663	854	489

1	2	3	4	5	6
1991	12,540	10,885	4,986	874	528
1992	13,551	11,678	5,237	892	562
1993 (upto Sept)	14,131	12,397	5,396	900	584

### WELFARE MEASURE

Between 1983 and 1992 many changes have taken place and new schemes have been introduced in the area of various welfare activities like Labour Welfare, Social Welfare, Welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities, Women and Child Welfare and Welfare of the Disabled. The highlights of this are: The introduction of the Child Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1986; Enhancement in the rate of boarding charges in Pre-Metric and Post-Metric hostels maintained by the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities; setting up of the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission during 1983 under the Chairmanship of B. Venkataswamy, and the constitution of the Third Backward Classes Commission during 1986 under the Chairmanship of Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy; the classification of Backward Classes under five groups as per Government Order dated 13th October 1986 and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution; the establishment of Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation during 1986 and Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation Limited during the year 1987; the introduction of Destitute Widow Pension Scheme and Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless Women during the year 1984; the introduction of Green Card for the distribution of food grains at reduced rates for the extremely poor people during the year 1985; the creation of the Department of Welfare of the Disabled during 1988; and the enhancement in the rate of old age pension and also Pension to Freedom Fighters both under the State Scheme and Central Scheme; and introduction of pension scheme for the freedom fighters for Goa. All these aspects are discussed in brief under the respective welfare measures together with necessary statistical abstracts.

*Add to page No.77:*

*Before Welfare Fund Legislations:* The particulars of work stoppages and lay-offs during the calendar years 1991 and 1992 are as follows; the first figure being in 1991 and the second in 1992: (1) No. of strikes 15;3, (2) No. of lockouts 10;Nil; (3) No. of workers involved: 3,55,602; 3,070; (4) No. of Mandays lost: 29,742;1,28,350 and (5) Wages lost in Rs.Not available; Rs.99,70,700.

The details of the number of cases received and settled as per the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 during the calendar years 1991 and 1992 are as follows, the first figure being for 1991 and the second for 1992: (1) No. of Cases pending in the beginning of the year; 678; 677; (2) No. of cases received during the year; 1703;1299; (3) No. of cases settled; 578; 415; (4) No. of cases withdrawn; 815; 199 and (5) No. of cases failed: 316; 852.

The number of applications pending, received and settled as per the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 during the recent calendar years is as follows, the first figure being for 1991 and the second for 1992: (1) No. of applications pending during the beginning of the year: 372; 574; (2) No. of applications received during the year: 365; 452; (3) No. of applications settled: 253;380; and (4) No. of applications pending at the end of the year: 484; 646.

The number of claims pending, received and settled according to Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 during the calendar years 1991 and 1992 are follows: the figures given for the years mentioned in the order: (1) No. of claims pending during the beginning of the year: 2,069;2,148; (2) No. of claims received during the year;1,631; 2,013; (3) No. of claims settled during the year;1,528;1,765 (4) No. of claims pending during the end of the year:2,172; 2,396; and (5) Amount of Compensation disbursed during the year (in lakhs Rs.): 394; 470.

The number of standing orders pending certification, received for certification and certified as per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948 during the calendar years 1991 and 1992 respectively are as follows: (1) No. of standing orders pending certification during the beginning of the year:121; 113; (2) The number of standing orders received for certification during the year; 127; 147; (3) The no. of standing orders certified during the year;135;115; (4) The no. of standing orders pending certification at the end of the year: 113; 145; and (5) Total No. of establishments having certified standing orders by the end of the year; 1,347;1,462.

#### Table No.10.80

Enforcement statistics during the calendar years 1991 and 1992 under various labour laws is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Unions inspected.</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions launched</i>	<i>No. of convictions obtained</i>	<i>Amount of fine realised (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1991	92,066	787	325	0.76
1992	1,13,905	1,107	480	2.19

As per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during the calendar year 1991, 468 claim petitions have been filed before the claims authorities out of which 103 petitions have been settled leaving 365 cases; and during the calendar year 1992, 184 claim petitions have been filed out which 31 petitions have been settled leaving a balance of 153 cases and during these two years an amount of Rs.5.36 lakhs and Rs.6.99 lakhs respectively have been ordered to be paid to the workers concerned.

*Add to Page No.780:*

#### Trade Unions

The total number of registered Trade Unions during the beginning of the

calendar year 1992 was 3,444; the number of unions registered during this year was 198; the number of unions whose registration is cancelled was 96; and by the end of 1992 there were 3,546 registered trade unions as against 3,205 during the beginning of the calendar year 1991; 242 unions registered and the registration of three unions was cancelled; and by the end of the year 1991, there were 3,444 registered trade unions.

*Add to page No.720:*

#### **Employees State Insurance Scheme**

The benefit under the Employees State Insurance Scheme applies to insured persons whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs.3,000 per month with effect from 1-4-1992 and earlier the wage limit was Rs.1,6000 per month.

*Add to page No.721 - after II nd paragraph:*

The total number of in-patients treated during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 were 28,281 and 34,139 respectively. By the end of 1992-93 there were 4,79,651 insured persons and during the year 1992-93 there were seven ESI hospitals having 1,125 beds; other beds received in Government and private hospital bring the total figure to 1,761 beds. There were 115 full time dispensaries; 12 part-time dispensaries, 11 employees facility dispensaries and two Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State and the total number of in-patients treated during that year was 63,428 and the total number of out-patients treated was 40,50,829. During the year 1991-92 the total amount spent on specialists treatment for insured persons and their family members was Rs.51.27 lakhs.

The Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is functioning in the State with the main objectives of inspecting and examining boilers and steam pipe lines, defective, unregistered and uncertified factory boilers and conducting enquiries into accidents caused by boilers and steam pipe lines. During the calendar year 1991, 29 boilers, two economisers and 151 steam pipe lines were registered; 20 boilers were transferred from other States to this State, 18 boilers were transferred from this State to other State and as on 31-12-1991 there were 2,100 boilers; 38 Economisers and 151 Steam pipe lines in the state and during the said year 1,310 boilers, and 14 economisers were inspected and 1,136 boilers and 14 economisers were certified.

#### **Table No.10.81**

The details of the number of factories registered, workers employed, No. of fatal and non-fatal accidents during the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the following table.

Sl.No. Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. No of registered factories	12,746	7,768	7,107
2. Workers employed (in lakhs)	8.16	7.77	7.60
3. No. of fatal accidents	32	35	42
4. No of non-fatal accidents	5,450	4,879	5,483
5. Incidence rate per 1,000 workers;			
(i) Fatal	0.04	0.04	0.06
(ii) Non-fatal	6.68	6.40	7.21

Add to page No.183 - after the table:

### Tribal Sub-plan

As per 1981 census, there were 1,686 villages in the I.T. D.P. area with Scheduled Tribes concentration and the district-wise figures were as follows:

I. T.D.P.	No of villages
1. Mysore district	528
2. Kodagu district	400
3. Dakshina Kannada district	583
4. Chikmagalur district	173
Total	1,686

The population of Scheduled Tribes as per 1981 Census in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur where Tribal Sub-plan Schemes have been implemented was 3,07,259.

According to 1991 Census, the total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 19,15,691 and the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population works out to 4.26%.

With the set-up of the Zilla Parishad, the procedures for implementing the Tribal Sub-plan scheme has been changed. Funds are placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishads and in turn it will be allocated to various sectors including the Tribal Sub-plan depending on the funds available with them. The programmes are formulated by the Mandal Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads. A Committee has also been constituted at the district level to formulate the plan, and to monitor the implementation of the schemes. The Committee is headed by the Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad who is also the President, various Heads of Development Departments as members and the District Social Welfare Officer, as the Member-Secretary. Under this Plan Rs.1,443.63 lakhs has been spent through various departments benefiting 9,661 tribal families as against Rs.113.63 lakhs has been spent during 1991-92 benefiting 8,645 tribal families.

Add to P.No.188:

**Special Component Plan**

**Table No.10.82**

The yearwise amount spent and the total number of beneficiaries under Special Component Plan since its inception are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount spent in Lakhs Rs.</i>	<i>Total No. of beneficiaries under various schemes.</i>
1980-81	3,873.87	71,119
1981-82	5,095.34	86,737
1982-83	6,373.83	98,816
1983-84	6,102.56	1,40,084
1984-85	7,831.36	1,57,817
1985-86	7,620.43	1,09,014
1986-87	9985.15	1,14,089
1987-88	8,298.99	1,02,073
1988-89	9,153.58	1,06,323
1989-90	8,797.80	1,04,003
1990-91	9,656.11	1,06,297

Source: Social Welfare Department.

During the year 1992-93 the total number of families benefited under this plan was 1.30 lakhs and the total amount spent on its was Rs.16,089 lakhs as against 1.19 lakhs families benefited during the year 1991-92 for which the amount spent was Rs.12,479 lakhs.

Add to page No.804 after II Para:

**Social Welfare**

The rate of boarding charges to students in Residential Schools/Ashram schools was Rs.75 per month per student earlier to 1990 and this was enhanced to Rs.100 during 1990-91. The rate of boarding charges to students in pre-metric hostels was Rs.100 per month per student and this was enhanced to Rs.150 during 1990-91. For the benefit of those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Pre-Metric students who do not avail hostel facilities but continue studies as day scholars, a scholarship of Rs.75 per annum per student is provided for those studying in middle schools and Rs.100 per annum for those studying in high schools. The post-metric students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for full scholarship if their parents income is within Rs.18,000 per annum according to Government of India Rules. Those students whose parents, annual income is between Rs.18,000 and Rs.24,000 are sanctioned half the rate of the Government of India Scholarship and the rates of Government of India scholarship are different at different stages for different disciplines. The monthly

rate for hostel inmates ranges from Rs.115 to Rs.280 while it is from Rs.65 to Rs.125 for day scholars. For those students who are not eligible for Government of India Scholarship, the State Government pays scholarship ranging from Rs.40 to Rs.75 per month. Besides this, prize money of Rs.500 to Rs.1500 at different public examinations levels for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students who pass Public Examination in 1st attempt is awarded. Under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme, the children of those engaged in unclean occupation like flaying, tanning, scavenging etc., are admitted to the Government Hostels with a view to provide good education. These students are sanctioned scholarship at Rs.200 per month from VI to VIII standard and Rs.250 per month for IXth and Xth standards students, and boarding charges and other expenses are met out of this amount. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe meritorious students are admitted to institutions like Ramakrishna Ashram to secure better educational facilities and a sum of Rs.8,005 per annum is sanctioned to each student to meet the boarding charges and other expenses.

**Table No.10.83**

The following table gives the number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under various educational schemes during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92:

Sl. No	Particulars	1990-91			1991-92		
		No. of beneficiaries (Students)	Amount spent in lakh Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakh Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Nursery-cum-women welfare centres	765 38,250	centres	348.38	7615 38,250	centres;	357.21
2.	Residential Schools/Ashram school	152 8,650	schools;	237.76	162 8,900	Schools	253.67
3.	Free hostels	705 38,004	hostels;	1,070.97	744 39,954	hostel;	1,178.93
4.	Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITC	466		4.59	578		4.85
5.	Book banks and equipment sets for post-metric students	911		8.17	310		7.39
6.	Award of prize money to SSLC/College students	2,744		17.81	4,899		27.26
7.	Payment of extra study tour charges	431		1.53	325		1.56
8.	Government hostel for college students	108 9,819	hostels;	47.14	121 10,320	hostels;	82.47
9.	Pre-metric scholarships	3,29,918		302.95	4,27,735		315.17
10.	Post-metric scholarships (both Govt. of India & State Govt.)	76,892		928.07	61,453		895.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Coaching and allied schemes	5 centres; 250	19.22	5 centres; 250	32.63
12.	Merit scholarships	29,995	26.91	29,949	30.11
13.	Pre-metric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.	288	4.58	273	5.44
14.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges	20,488	99.14	27,371	120.09
15.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels	60 hostels	90.89	59 hostels	99.28
16.	Construction of hostel buildings	215 buildgs.	263.24	139 buildgs.	416.42
17.	Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostel buildings	9 buildgs.	5.17	19 buildgs.	10.39
18.	Construction of hostel buildings for girls	6 buildgs.	74.10	6 buildgs.	52.59
19.	T.C.H. training for girls	83	0.21	100	0.27
20.	Admission to Ramkrishna Ashrama	20	1.95	24	2.41

The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under various educational schemes during 1992-93 is as follows: Nursery-Cum-Women Welfare Centres (38,500; Rs.453.47 lakhs), Residential/Ashram Schools (8,925; Rs.313.90 lakhs); pre-metric hostels (40,073; Rs.1,317.35 lakhs); Grant-in-aid to pre-metric hostels (14,538; Rs.148 lakhs); post-metric hostels (13,892; Rs.107.57 lakhs), pre-metric scholarship (3,50,576; Rs.335.04 lakhs); post-metric scholarship under Central Government Scheme (1,02,080; Rs.1,347.74 lakhs); post-metric scholarship under the State Government Scheme (229; Rs.1.09 lakhs); pre-metric scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation (425; Rs.7.62 lakhs); Merit scholarship (38,109; Rs.37.33 lakhs); Award of prize money (4,899; Rs.32.24 lakhs); Book Banks (154 colleges; Rs.7.71 lakhs); Admission to Ramkrishna Ashrama (21; Rs.3.00 lakhs) and educational excursion (954; Rs.3.94 lakhs), wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the total number of beneficiaries and the second figure in the bracket indicates the amount spent.

*Economic Betterment:* Five examination training centres were functioning during 1992-93, two at Bangalore and one each in Gulbarga, Dharwad and Mysore to train Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who intend to appear for the various competitive examinations, conducted by various recruiting agencies like Karnataka Public Service Commission and during 1992-93, the total number of beneficiaries was 489 for which the amount spent was Rs.19.36 lakhs. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates undergoing training in typewriting and Stenography are sanctioned stipend by the department and the rates of stipends admissible are Typewriting (with S.S.L.C. as basic qualification) Rs.50 per month;

Shorthand (with S.S.L.C as basic qualification) Rs.75 per month and Stenography (with degree as basic qualification) Rs.200 per month; and during 1992-93 a sum of Rs.4.30 lakhs has been spent on this which has benefited 486 candidates.

*Add to page No.806; after II para:*

#### **Vocational Training**

During 1992-93, 60 tailoring centres, seven coir units, one occupational institute in Bijapur for training in stenography and tailoring and lacquerware centre at Channapatna were functioning in the State and in all 1,265 women were trained in these centres and each trainee was paid a stipend Rs.150 per month during the period of training and the total amount spent on this was Rs.135.15 lakhs. Under the scheme of supply of sewing machines free of cost to all the successful trainees, during the year 1992-93 the number of candidates benefited were 1,119 and the amount spent on this was Rs.20.66 lakhs.

*Add to page No.808 after III para.*

Under the scheme of giving training to law graduates for four years to acquire sufficient knowledge about administration of justice each trainee will be paid stipend of Rs.500 per month and 45 candidates were benefited during 1992-93 under the scheme for which the amount spent was Rs.1.80 lakhs and under the scheme of self-employment training in the same year, 543 candidates were trained in driving Autorickshaw and light motor vehicle with a view to make them self-employed for which the amount spent was Rs.7.32 lakhs.

Under the scheme of Foremanship training, training is imparted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe diploma holder in the field of Mechanical, Electrical and Metallurgical Engineering courses for a period of two years for improving employment opportunities in the field of industries and about 25 diploma holders, are trained every year in National Foremanship Training Institute, Bangalore and each trainee will be sanctioned Rs.500 per month as stipend. During 1992-93, 10 candidates were trained under this scheme.

*Add to page No.810 after III para:*

#### **Health, Housing and other Schemes**

Under the scheme of sanctioning financial assistance to Scheduled Caste Families who have lost their houses due to natural calamities like fire, flood etc., assistance has been given to 626 lakhs families in the State during 1992-93 and Rs.5.60 lakhs have been spent on this and during the same year; 3,558 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe houses in the State were electrified for which the amount spent was Rs.17.79 lakhs. Under the scheme of removal of untouchability, financial assistance of Rs.5,000 (Rs.2,000 in cash and Rs.3,000 in the form of National Savings Certificate) is being sanctioned to the inter-caste married couple, where either of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste, and during the year 1992-93

the total number of beneficiaries under this scheme was 203. There is a provision for payment of Rs.1,500 to Rs. 10,000 as financial assistance according to loss suffered by those Scheduled Caste people due to atrocities committed against them and during the year 1992-93, there were 203 beneficiaries under this scheme and the total amount spent under these two schemes was Rs.28.80 lakhs.

**Table No.10.84**

The districtwise total number of various hostels and other welfare institutions functioning in the State during 1992-93 for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in the following table.

Sl. No.	District	Pre-Matric		Hostel		Residential Schools	Ashram Schools	Nursery cum Women Welfare Centres	
		Boys		Girls				SC	ST
		SC	ST	SC	ST				
1.	Bangalore	22	-	05	-	02	-	44	02
2.	Bangalore Rural	24	01	09	-	02	05	38	01
3.	Bellary	28	-	11	-	03	-	29	-
4.	Belgaum	20	-	13	-	04	-	31	-
5.	Bidar	21	-	08	-	08	-	20	-
6.	Bijapur	27	-	12	-	10	01	37	-
7.	Chikmagalur	17	-	08	-	02	05	25	01
8.	Chitradurga	30	-	11	-	03	-	39	02
9.	Dakshina Kannada	16	-	13	-	1	17	31	17
10.	Dharwad	39	-	16	-	10	-	38	01
11.	Gulbarga	43	-	13	-	15	-	34	-
12.	Hassan	26	-	10	-	04	-	32	22
13.	Kodagu	10	04	07	02	01	14	12	-
14.	Kolar	36	-	14	-	03	-	46	01
15.	Mandya	18	-	12	-	01	01	37	01
16.	Mysore	34	03	15	-	03	28	85	32
17.	Raichur	26	-	12	-	08	-	19	-
18.	Shimoga	24	01	12	-	03	03	25	03
19.	Tumkur	26	-	12	-	02	-	37	04
20.	Uttara Kannada	15	-	10	-	03	-	17	02

Add to page No.791 after 1 para:

#### Karnataka Backward Classes Commission

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979 against the recommendation of earlier commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B.Venkataswamy which submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This was not accepted by the State Government as the

commission did not have the benefit of guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India at the time of formulating the indicators for determining backwardness. Therefore, the State Government decided to constitute a new Commission and for a period not exceeding three years and appointed another one-man Commission of Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. This commission submitted its report to the State Government in 1989 but it has not been given effect to and hence the interim order continues. According to this order the backward classes have been classified into five categories as per its Government Order dated 13th October, 1986, and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the constitution are as follows:

Sl. No.	Backward Classes	Annual income of the family from all the sources.	Percentage of reservation under articles of the constitution	
			15(4)	16(4)
1.	Group A	No income limit	5	5
2.	Group B	Upto Rs.10,000	15	13
3.	Group C	Upto Rs.10,000	16	16
4.	Group D	Upto Rs.10,000	9	11
5.	Group E (special backward group)	Upto Rs.8,000	5	5

*Add to page No.793 after II para;*

### **Welfare of Backward Classes**

The Welfare of Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi Nomadic Tribes are also looked after by the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities.

After the formation of the Zilla Parishads, the district sector programmes are being implemented through the Zilla Parishads by the assistance of the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities and his supporting staff. The District officer for Backward Classes and Minorities, Bangalore is under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner as there is no Zilla Parishad for Bangalore District. The state sector schemes of the department are being implemented through the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned districts.

At the taluk level, the Block Development Officers are incharge of the implementation of the programmes and schemes of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities.

*The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation* came into being in 1986 for the development of religious minorities of the State such as Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees and earlier it was looked after by the Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation.

The total number of beneficiaries under various schemes of the Department and the total amount spent on this during year 1991-92 are given in the following table.

**Table No.10.85****Under State Sector Programmes (1991-92)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount spent in lakhs Rs.</i>	<i>Total No. of beneficiaries.</i>
1.	Coaching centre and vocational training	17.48	100
2.	Training to Law Graduates	0.65	25
3.	De-notified Tribe tailoring centres	3.89	87
4.	Establishment of New Ashram Schools	2.21	200
5.	Opening of new Tailoring centres	1.65	100
6.	Grant-in-aid to private hostel run by minorities	7.67	1,000
7.	Construction of hostels	102.90	10 hostels
8.	Financial assistance to the hostels constructed by minorities	8.00	11
9.	Opening of Residential schools on the lines of Navodaya Schools	15.25	160
10.	Financial assistance through Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation under Margin Money Loan Scheme	53.70	1,937
11.	Self-employment Training	2.50	312
12.	Diploma in Foremanship training	0.98	24
13.	Post Diploma in Foremanship training	1.06	39
14.	Financial Assistance through Karnataka Minority Development Corporation under <i>Swavalambana</i> Scheme.	56.63	1,508
15.	Motor Vehicle Driving training	4.00	266

**Table No.10.86****District Sector Programmes (1991-92)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Total amount spent in lakhs Rs.</i>	<i>Total No. of beneficiaries</i>
1.	Pre-metric scholarship	353.84	2,56,653
2.	Post-metric scholarship	304.76	94,341
3.	Extra board and lodging charges	73.21	5,386
4.	Stipend to candidates who are undergoing training in typing and stenography.	4.75	927
5.	Fee concession	344.56	3,23,524
6.	Women Welfare Centres	29.65	2,227
7.	Tailoring centres	9.19	458
8.	Pre-metric hostels	1034.65	46,364
9.	Construction of hostels	358.81	92 hostels
10.	Strengthening of hostels	58.17	2,433
11.	Improvement of hostels	51.40	1,870
12.	Tribal hostels	64.50	2,273
13.	Post-metric hostels	174.71	5,228
14.	Incentives to hosteliars	2.10	875
15.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for the construction of hostels	4.17	
16.	Ashram schools	79.63	3,058

The districtwise number of Tailoring Training Centres and Women Welfare Centres maintained by the Department are as follows: Bangalore Rural District (2,-); Belgaum (2,7); Bellary (1,4); Bidar (1,1); Bijapur (2,9); Chikmagalur (-,2); Chitradurga (1,-); D.Kannada (3,-); Dharwad (3,7); Gulbarga (1,2); Hassan (1,1); Kodagu (1,-); Kolar (1,3); Mysore (1,1); Raichur (4,1); Shimoga (1,3); Tumkur (2,2); and Uttara Kannada (1,1); wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the number of tailoring training centres and the second figure the number of women welfare centres and the district not mentioned and the 'dash' indicate the absence of such institutions.

*Add to page No.822:*

*Observation Home:* The Karnataka Children's Act 1964 has been changed as Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and it came into enforcement during 1987 and the Remand Home is renamed as 'Observation Home'. There were 22 Observation Homes in the State during 1992-93 and during this year 1489 boys and 244 girls were admitted in these homes.

*Juvenile Homes:* As per the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, the certified schools are now called Juvenile Homes and they admit children committed by Juvenile Court and Juvenile Welfare Board for their future rehabilitation. There were five Juvenile Homes for girls and 13 for boys during the year 1992-93 and during this year 668 boys and 216 girls were admitted. The total amount spent in observation homes and Juvenile Homes taken together was Rs.318.85 lakhs during the year 1992-93 as against Rs.256.39 lakhs during 1991-92.

*Fit Person Institutions:* During the year 1992-93 there were ten Fit Person Institutions managed by voluntary organisations and three Fit Person Institutions attached to the Observation Homes at Dharwad, Ranebennur and Karwar in the State and during this year 42 children were admitted.

*Probation of Offender's Act:* During the year 1992-93 the number of enquiries received upto the end of December 1992 under this Act was 398 and in addition to this 579 cases under Juvenile Justice Act, 52 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and 240 cases under other Social Legislations were entrusted to the Probation Officers.

*State Homes and Reception Centres:* During 1992-93 there were 11 Reception Centres and eight State Homes for women in the State to receive Women and Girls who are in need of care and shelter as voluntary cases and also those sent by the Court under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act for training and rehabilitation. The total amount spent on these institutions was Rs.109.90 lakhs during 1992-93 as against Rs.92.07 lakhs during 1991-92.

*The Protective Home* at Bangalore is functioning exclusively for the admission of cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and it receives cases

sent by the courts as well as committed cases transferred from other State Home and Reception Centres. By the end of December 1992, 407 women, 129 girls and 52 children were there in these institutions.

*Add to page No.828 after III para:*

*After-Care Homes:* District Shelters for Men and State Homes for Men are now called After-Care Homes for Men and there were three After-Care Homes for Men at Hubli, Belgaum and Mysore and one After-Care Unit attached to the Juvenile Home for Boys at Bangalore, for admitting the inmates discharged from the Juvenile Home and they are encouraged to continue their education and efforts are made to rehabilitate them by securing jobs. During 1992-93, 22 admissions were made. There were two After-care Homes for the mentally retarded women- one at Bangalore and another at Dharwad during 1992-93 and during this year 13 new admissions were made. The total expenditure on After Care Homes during 1992-93 was Rs.12.74 lakhs as against Rs.12.46 lakhs during 1991-92.

*Add to page No.826 and 827:*

*Integrated Child Development Services Scheme:* During the year 1992-93, there were 142 ICDS projects in the State covering 133 taluks and nine urban areas and under these projects there were 24,988 Anganwadi Centres and the total number of beneficiaries during this year was 17.82 lakhs - for which the total amount spent was Rs.22.47 crores as against Rs.17.30 crores during 1991-92, covering 15.26 lakh beneficiaries in 23,984 Anganwadi Centres.

*Training of Anganwadi Workers:* Job Oriented Training of three months duration is given and orientation courses for Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are conducted in the Anganwadi Training Centres. During 1992-93, 3,481 Anganwadi Workers have been trained for which the total amount spent was Rs.37.45 lakhs as against Rs.39.54 lakhs during 1991-92.

*Add to page No.827:*

*Special Nutrition Programme:* The special Nutrition Programme provides nutrition to children in the age-group of 0-6 years and nursing mothers living in urban slums and tribal villages and the programme is implemented in towns with a population of 15,000 and above. Under this scheme milk and bread or energy food is distributed to the beneficiaries for 312 days in a year and during 1992-93 the total number of beneficiaries was 18.41 lakh for which the total amount spent was Rs.23.47 crores as against 16.73 lakh beneficiaries during 1991-92 for which the total amount spent was Rs.17.78 crores.

*Add to page No.826 at the end:*

*Mahila Mandals:* During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.2.10 lakhs has been sanctioned to 114 taluk level Mahila Mandal Federations and Rs.1.94 lakhs to 249 Mahila Mandals as against Rs.3.91 lakh to 75 taluk and Mahila Mandal Federations and Rs.1.78 lakh for 192 Mahila Mandal during 1991-92.

*Add to page No.825:*

During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.9.14 lakh have been spent for providing financial assistance to 10 voluntary organisations as against Rs.8.78 lakh during 1991-92 to eight voluntary organisations for the construction of working women hostels.

*Add to page No.827 at the end of 2nd para:*

*Home for Destitute and Orphan Children:* The expenditure upto 90% is borne by the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka both bearing equal share, and 10% has to be borne by the Home for Destitute and Orphan Children. The salary of the sanctioned staff and maintenance of the children of the State at the rate of Rs.250 per child per month and rent at the rate of Rs. 40 per child per month is admissible. During the year 1992-93, there were 238 destitute cottages out of which 67 were under the State Sector and 171 were under the Central Sector for which the total amount spent was Rs.140.26 lakh as against 185 cottages during 1991-92, out which 68 were under the State Sector and 117 under the Central Sector for which the total amount spent was Rs.134.02 lakh.

*Add to page No .827:*

*Bal Bhavan:* The Government has spent Rs.30.00 lakh during 1992-93 by extending financial assistance to six Bal Bhavans to take up various activities as against Rs.19.43 lakh for six Bal Bhavans during 1991-92.

*Add to page No. \*827:*

*Juvenile Service Burea:* During 1992-93 there were 15 play centres at Bangalore, three at Davangere, eight at Hubli-Dharwad and four each at Belgaum, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, KGF and Gulbarga. During 1992-93 the total amount spent on Juvenile Bureau was Rs.35.72 lakh as against Rs.29.41 during 1991-92.

*Maternity Allowance:* The Government is sanctioning since 1984 a sum of Rs.300 in lumpsum as maternity allowance to agricultural landless women labourers and women Handloom Weavers during their advanced pregnancy period as a social security measure and this benefit is covered for two deliveries only and the medical officers of the Primary Health Unit is the competent authority to sanction this allowance. During the year 1992-93, 77,851 women were benefited under the scheme for which the total amount spent was Rs.232.46 lakh as against 49,634 beneficiaries during 1991-92 for which the total amount spent was Rs.148.90 lakh.

*Scheme of Pension to Destitue Widows:* The Government of Karnataka has introduced Destitute Widow Pension Scheme since 1984 and according to this, destitute widows above the age of 18 years who are in need of financial assistance and whose annual income does not exceed Rs.15,000 are eligible for a monthly pension of Rs.50 and the Tahsildars are the competent authority to sanction this.

During the year 1992-93 the total number of beneficiaries in the State was 4,44,955 and the total amount spent on this was Rs.26.70 crores as against 4,37,852 beneficiaries during 1991-92 for which the total amount spent was Rs.22.94 crores.

*Financial Assistance to Destitute Widows for Re-marriage and Devadasi Marriages:* Financial assistance is extended to widows for their remarriage if the income of the widow is below Rs.200 per month or the family income is below Rs.400 per month and assistance is also available under the Scheme of Devadasis for their marriages and in both the cases a sum of Rs.5,000 is provided to the beneficiaries. During 1992-93 the total number of beneficiaries was 52 for which a sum of Rs.2.38 lakh has been spent.

*Assistance to Marry Destitutes:* In order to promote the marriage of destitutes and orphan girls of the institutions, the Department is sanctioning a sum of Rs.1,000 to the couple to meet the marriage expenses and deposits a sum of Rs.2,000 in fixed deposit in the name of the couple for a period of two years. During the year 1992-93, 16 couples were benefited under this scheme, for which the total amount spent was Rs.0.30 lakh as against 15 couples benefited during 1991-92 for which the total amount spent was Rs.0.29 lakh.

*Creches for Working Mother's Children:* The department assists voluntary organisations to start creches for the children of working women in the rural areas who are engaged in agricultural and other occupations. The main objective of the scheme is to help children between the age-group 0-3 years to have a better and safe environment and also ensure healthy growth. During the year 1992-93 there were 203 creches in the State run by different voluntary organisations and during this year a sum of Rs.38.17 lakh has been spent on this.

Besides, the Department has introduced various other welfare schemes like scheme of financial assistance for education of children in difficult circumstances, Attendance Scholarship for girls from rural areas, financial assistance to women for undergoing coaching to take up competitive examinations; State awards for the best work done in the field of child welfare; Scheme for assistance to women and girls for taking up job-oriented courses etc., to promote women and child welfare. The details of number of beneficiaries and the total amount spent on various schemes during the year 1992-93 are given in the following table.

**Table No.10.87**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1992-93	
		Amount spent in lakhs	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheme of financial assistance to children in difficult circumstances	0.12	27
2.	Scheme for the welfare of street children and Rag pickers	4.38	19 organisations

1	2	3	4
3.	Attendance Scholarship for girls	80.00	28,159
4.	Schemes of Assistance to Women and Girls to take up job-oriented course	8.73	1,282
5.	Scheme for the rehabilitation of the Devadasis	10.00	247
6.	Training-cum-production centre for women	15.43	10 centres
7.	Strengthening of women ITIs.	30.00	8 institutions.
8.	Gruhakalyana Scheme	22.01	1,919
9.	Entrepreneurship allowance and Development programme	8.65	11,775
10.	Tribal Sub-plan	10.62	2,783
11.	Women Training Centres	2.26	8 organisations.
12.	Construction of Anganwadi Buildings	264.82	983 buildings.

*Add to page No. 829 after 1 para:*

*The Department:* The Director of Women and Children Welfare is assisted by three Joint Directors, four Deputy Directors, Seven Assistant Directors, two field officers, two research officers, one Legal Advisor, one Accounts Officer, one Gazetted Office Manager and other staff at the head office. At the district level, there is an Assistant Director in each district and he is assisted by a Gazetted Women and Children's Welfare Officer, one or two Special Nutrition Programme Inspectors, an office superintendent and other subordinate staff. They are entrusted with the work of effective implementation of the scheme and programmes of the department.

*Add to page No. 845*

*Welfare of the Handicapped:* The Department of Welfare of the Disabled was created in 1986 in order to administer and implement the various welfare programmes for the disabled more effectively and earlier to this it was looked after by the Department of Women and Child Development. But at the district level Women and Child Development Office functions on behalf of this Department.

*Add to page No. 847 after 1 paragraph:*

List of voluntary organisations in the State for the Welfare of the Disabled is given at the end.

*Add to page No. 847 after 2 para:*

The State Government is paying Scholarship to the physically handicapped whose annual family income is less than Rs.10,000 who are studying in 1 to 8 standards and also those who are undergoing training in music, physiotherapy, photography, line drawing, painting and such other fine arts and the rate of scholarship is Rs.25 per month for those who are studying from 1 to 5th standards and Rs.35 per month for those who are studying from 6th to 8th standards. Students

studying in IXth standard and above are awarded Government of India scholarships and the quantum of scholarship depends upon the nature of the course. The number of beneficiaries etc., are mentioned in separate table.

Physically handicapped persons whose family income is less than Rs.6,000 per annum (earlier it was Rs.3,600 per annum) are entitled for maintenance allowance of Rs.50 per month and this benefit is also extended to mentally retarded and blind persons. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks are the competent authorities to sanction this.

During the year 1991-92 the total number of beneficiaries in the State under this scheme was 2,51,119 as against 2,42,701 during 1990-91 and the total amount spent during these two years was Rs.14.90 crores and Rs.14.26 crores respectively.

*Add to page No. 848 after 2 paragraph:*

There are four residential schools for the deaf at Gulbarga, Mysore, Bellary and Belgaum and four residential schools for blind at Gulbarga, Mysore, Davanagere and Hubli run by the Department.

*Add to page No.848 at the end of 3 para:*

The Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Bangalore has continued to support the handicapped persons for assessment and vocational training. During the year 1992-93, the Department had arranged to set up aided vocational training centres in various districts like Kolar, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur.

*Add to page No.648 after 3rd para:*

*Braille Printing Press:* Braille books required by the blind students all over the State are supplied by the Braille Printing Press, Mysore and this is owned by the Government.

The Scheme of Training Resource Teachers in Integrated Education for Disabled children has been introduced in the Department and the scheme envisages special training for the resource teachers with particular reference to the Integrated Education for the Disabled Children and it is an on-going scheme. The Department of State Educational Research and Training, Bangalore is imparting training to selected teachers.

*Reservation in Technical Courses:* With the efforts of the Department of Welfare of Disabled, the Education Department made a provision for reservation of seats for the disabled students in the technical courses through the entrance examination for such courses. During the year 1992-93 the total number of beneficiaries was 32 in Engineering Courses and 74 in diploma courses.

#### **Award of Prize Money**

The Department has introduced a scheme of incentive award in the form

of cash to the merited disabled students who obtained 60% marks and above in public examinations and the value of the cash award is Rs.500 for S.S.L.C, Rs.700 for II PUC., Rs.1,000 for degree; Rs.1,200 for Post-Graduate degree of the duration of not less than two years and Rs.1,500 for degree in agriculture, engineering, technology, veterinary science, medicine etc.

*Reservation in Government Jobs:* The Government has earmarked 1% reservation each for the orthopaedically handicapped, deaf, blind, and others identifying the posts which can be generally manned by each category of the handicapped persons.

*Self-employment Scheme:* In order to encourage self-employment for the disabled entrepreneurs for their social and economical rehabilitation, financial assistance in the form of loans is given through Karnataka State Financial Corporation. According to this scheme the disabled entrepreneurs whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.10,000 are eligible to obtain loan upto Rs.50,000 and also Government subsidy at the rate of 25% to a maximum of Rs.6,250. The disabled persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribe can avail loan to the extent of Rs.35,000 of which 60% is the subsidy by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.

*Industrial Training:* An Industrial Training Centre is run at Mysore by the National Association for the Blind, a voluntary organisation and it imparts training to 15 students in light engineering, retanning, coir-rope, mat making and plastic moulding.

*Financial Assistance for Purchase of Aids and Appliance:* The Government is assisting the handicapped persons with a view to lessen their burden to buy tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, callipers, crutches, hearing aids, gadgets, braile watches etc. to the extent of 100% of the cost for those who annual family income is below Rs.8,000 and 75% for those whose annual family income is between Rs.8,000 and Rs.12,000. To improve the mobility of the physically handicapped persons in the State it was decided to distribute hand-operated tricycles to 20 persons in each assembly constituency under the scheme of Rajiv Poornanga Yojane, and during 1992-93 in the first instance 1,000 tricycles were distributed.

*Awards for the Disabled:* Both the State and the Central Government have instituted awards for the welfare of the disabled. Under this scheme awards will be given for the best work done in a year for the cause of the disabled both for individuals and institutions. The total number of beneficiaries and the amount spent under various scheme during 1991-92 and 1992-93 for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded are given in the following table.

**Table No.10.88**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No.of 1991-92 beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakh Rs.	No.of 1992-93 beneficiaries	Amount spent in lakhs Rs.
1.	Scholarship and financial Assistance.	5050	49.37	7102	65.47
2.	Scholarship to physically handicapped under Central Scheme	2531	25.64	2808	27.26
3.	Education and Training under rehabilitation programmes for physically handicapped and Mentally Retarded.	27 inst.	23.27	27	24.96
4.	Training of resource teachers	75	2.00	75	2.00
5.	Insurance Scheme for the Mentally Retarded	-	-	133	1.00
6.	Rajiv Gandhi Poomanga Yojana	-	-	4480	-
	(a) Tricycle	-	-	3380	89.60
	(b) Telephone Booths	-	-	120	13.00
	(c) Resource Centre	-	-	1	5.00
7.	Grant-in-Aid to the physically handicapped Institutions.	5 inst.	7.36	8 inst.	8.85
8.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations for the care fo old and the infirm.	3	1.96	3	1.10

The district wise figures of the Institutions for the Disabled run by voluntary organisations (NGOs) in the State are as follows: Bangalore (including rural district) - 23, Belgaum - 9, Bellary - 5, Bijapur -3, Bidar - 5, Chitradurga -9, D.Kannada - 4, Dhawad -11, Gulbarga -2, Hassan -2, Kolar -6, Mysore -7, Raichur -1, Shimoga -2, Tumkur -5 and U.Kannada -1 (Total 95) as per list supplied by the Department of the Welfare of the Disabled.

Add to page No.163;

*Religious and Charitable Endowments:* In all there are 25 A group posts, 36 B Group posts, 226 C Group posts and 59 D Group posts in the Department headed by the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments. During the year 1991-92 the different types of Muzrai Institutions in the Old Mysore area were as follows:

**Table No. 10.89**

Sl.No.	Institutions	Scheduled Institutions	Other Institutions
1.	Jain Basthis	-	45
2.	Temples	8	18,310
3.	Mathas	-	99
4.	Chatras, Guest Houses	2	19
	Total	10	18,473

During the year 1991-92 the total contribution collected from the Muzrai Institutions was Rs.57.58 lakh.

*Add to page No.764 after 2 para:*

During the year 1991-92 the total number of institutions, assessable and non-assessable institutions was as follows: Bellary -597 (597;nil); D.Kannada 2,093 (425 ; 1668) and Kollegal - 92 (40 ; 52) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates assessable institutions and the second indicates the non-assesseable ones. During the year 1991-92 the total amount of contribution collected was Bellary (Rs.0.81 lakh); D.Kannada (Rs.20.16 lakh) and Kollegal (Rs.6.31 lakhs).

During 1991-92 the total number of institutions, the number of registered institutions and the number of institutions to be registered was as follows: Bidar -1183 (300; 883), Gulbarga - 3795 (3603; 192) and Raichur 5,972 (2274; 3698) wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates number of registered institutions the second figure, the number of institutions to be registered. During the year 1991-92, the total amount of contribution collected was Bidar (Rs.0.40 lakh), Gulbarga (Rs.0.73 lakh) and Raichur (Rs.1.24 lakh)

*Add to page No.765:*

The total annual income and expenditure of the Special Institutions during the year 1991-92 was as follows: Malai Mahadeshwara Temple (Rs.202 lakh; Rs.189 lakh), Renuka Yellamma Temple, Saundatti (Rs.61.65 lakh; Rs.61.65 lakh), Shravanabelagola institutions (Rs.27.25; Rs.27.25 lakh) Sri Srikanteshwara Swamy Temple, Nanjangud (Rs.61.38 laks' Rs.33.69 lakh) and Yediyur Sri Siddalingeshwara Temple (Rs.57.12 lakh; Rs.57.12 lakh), wherein the first figure in the bracket indicates the income and the second indicates the expenditure.

*Add to page No.768:*

The total annual income and expenditure during the year 1991-92 of different Chatras were as follows: Karnataka State Chatram, Varanasi: (Rs.0.75 lakh; Rs.0.59 lakh); Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam (Rs.0.52 lakh ; Rs.0.18 lakh); and Karnataka State Charities, Mantralayam (Rs.3.51 lakh; Rs.2.15 lakh)

*Add to page No.769:*

*Melkote Sanskrit College:* During the year 1991-92 there were 179 students in the college and out of the grant Rs.5.71 lakhs sanctioned, a sum of Rs.4.34 lakhs has been utilised.

*Sanskrit College, Mysore:* During the year 1991-92 there were five Professors and three Assistant Professors in the College for Agama studies and 209 students had appeared for the various Agama examinations out of which 112 have passed.

*Add to page No.772:*

*Renovation Grants:* Grants are being sanctioned for the repairs and reno-

vation of old temples in the State and for the construction of Kalyan Mantapas and 10% of the total is earmarked for non-muzari institutions from out of the Government grants. During the year 1991-92 the total amount spent towards this was Rs.15,70,000.

*Aradhna Scheme:* The State Government has introduced Aradhana Scheme during the year 1991-92 for repair, renovation and new construction of Bhajana Mandirs where there is a greater concentration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class (A Group) and during the said year 36 sites were allotted; 330 new constructions were taken up and 1937 institutions were taken up for renovation and repairs. Under this scheme and the total amount spent was Rs.85.32 lakhs.

*Add to page No.772:*

*Wakf Institutions:* Since October 1992 the Karnataka Board of Wakfs is being managed by a special officer appointed by the State Government consequent upon the dissolution of the Board.

The secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the Karnataka Board of Wakfs and he is assisted by the Additional Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and Muzrai Officer, one Assistant Engineer, one Accounts Officer, one Law Officer, one Accounts Superintendent, two Office Superintendents and other staff. In each district there is one District Wakf Committee, headed by a non-official Chairman with 20 to 25 members and there is also a District Wakf Officer.

*Add to page No.773:*

The total number of districtwise Wakf Institutions in the State is as follows: Bangalore (including Bangalore Rural District) - 1,229; Belgaum - 1,077; Bellary - 612; Bidar -2,316; Bijapur - 1,703; Chikmagalur - 132; Chitradurga - 453; D.Kannada -422; Dharwad -1,886; Gulbarga 4,892; Hassan - 186; Kodagu -84; Kolar- 1,204; Mandya -255; Mysore -496; Raichur -2,642; Shimoga -557; Tumkur -607; and U.kannada - 186 and the total number of Wakf institutions in the State is 20,939. The total income from the Wakf institutions collected during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 was Rs.19.96 lakh and Rs.20.90 lakh and the amount spent by the Board during these two years was Rs.50.56 lakhs and 53.19 lakh respectively.

*Add to page No.839:*

#### **Other Welfare programmes**

*Old-age Pension Scheme:* During the year 1991-92 the total number of district-wise beneficiaries and the amount spent in rupees in lakhs on this scheme was as follows: Bangalore 50,361; 246.6; Bangalore Rural 42,784; Rs.310.; Belgaum 19,672; Rs.176.8; Bellary;25,892; Rs.190.3; Bidar 10,239; Rs.95.2; Bijapur 29,891; Rs.212.2; Chitradurga 22,833; Rs.170.9; D.Kannada 17,301;

Rs.151.8; Dharwad 20,045; Rs.168.9; Gulbarga 32,821; Rs.270.7; Hassan 22,396; Rs.153.8; Kodagu 6,571; Rs.56.17; Kolar 36,283; Rs.201.4; Mandya 31,325; Rs.222.2; Mysore 42,380; Rs.351.8; Raichur 27,689; Rs. 218.5; Shimoga 21,085, Rs. 152.2; Tumkur 27,476; Rs.147.7 and U.Kannada 7,104; Rs.57.85. Thus the total number of beneficiaries in the State was 4,94,978 and the amount spent was Rs.36.18 crores as against 5,07,346 beneficiaries during 1990-91 and the total amount spent was Rs.28.43 crores.

*Add to page No.841:*

*Political Pension:* During 1992 the State Government enhanced the rate of pension to freedom fighters to Rs.500 per month and the Central Government has raised it to Rs.1000-per month. The State Government has also been paying pension to participants from the State in the Goan Freedom Movement from 1991. During 1991-92 there were 20,524 beneficiaries in the State, under the State Government scheme, for which the total amount spent by the State Government was Rs.8.60 crores, as against 19,551 beneficiaries during 1990-91 for which the total amount spent was Rs.6.50 crores and the total number of beneficiaries in the State, under the Central Government Scheme was 9,209 during 1991-92 as against 9,312 during 1990-91.

*Add to page No. 841:*

*Green card Benifit:* The State Government has introduced from 18th Nov. 1985 the benefit of distribution of food grains at reduced rates for the poor people identified under certain norms and at present the benefit is extended to those whose annual income is Rs.6,400 and below. Since 1st November 1992 it is called tricolour card. By the end of July 1993 the districtwise number of beneficiaries (the number indicating cards) of this scheme was as follows: Bangalore 94,504; Bangalore Rural 2,97,082; Belgaum 3,17,346; Bellary 2,18,995; Bidar 1,68,244; Bijapur 3,47,506; Chikmagalur 1,69,550; Chitradurga 2,80,091; D.Kannada 1,79,006; Dharwad 3,68,764; Gulbarga 3,17,095; Hassan 1,94,765; Kodagu 76,350; Kolar 2,34,774; Mandya 1,60,243; Mysore 3,17,953; Raichur 1,82,789, Shimoga 1,24,484; Tumkur 2,31,709 and U.Kannada 1,40,753; thus the total number of cards issued in the State was 44,82,303. This includes Informal Rationing area 1,12,270; Urban area 64,155 and rural area 43,05,878, the figures being of cards.

### **Private Organisations**

Many Voluntary Institutions (Non-Government Organisations) are engaged in the Welfare of the Handicapped, Rural Development and for advancement of various backward sections. A brief introduction of such institutions who responded to this office's appeal is given below:

*The School of Social Work* started by the Institute of Social Work, Mangalore (vide page No.616, part I) was a full-fledged three-year bachelor degree course in social work since 1984, and it also offers facilities for Doctoral studies in social

work and the school has a research department too. Since 1979, about 3,000 Anganwadi workers have undergone training at the Anganwadi Training Centre, Ullal, an extension project of the Institute of Social Service.

*Janatha Kendra*, Kolar, an urban community welfare centre, was established in 1960 and the services and activities of this include a creche, Balawadi, Kindergarten, library, sewing classes, study classes, recreational activities and medical check-up of the children.

*The Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society (BIRDS)*, Nagawar in Gokak Taluk is a registered voluntary organisation started in 1980, and its main objective is to improve the socio-economic condition of the rural community. It has a rural residential school to impart education from 1st Std. to 10th Std., and it also offers social work education, non-formal and adult education and under the programmes for the disabled it provides integrated education for the disabled, community based rehabilitation and runs a special school for the deaf. Besides it conducts training programmes in agriculture, horticulture, tailoring, socially useful productive work etc., and it also organises various health programmes like camps and referral services, imparting health education, supply of free medicines etc., and community programmes like formation of self-help groups, co-operative societies etc.,

*The Bhagini Seva Samaja*, Mysore which is now converted as Smt. Y.K. Amrutha Bai and S.K. Srama Bai Educational and Cultural Trust has taken up various educational and cultural activities. It has provided educational facilities for girls upto Xth standard and also conducts dance classes and yoga classes. The children are also encouraged in sports and many children have recognised themselves as national level players in kho-kho, volley ball and badminton as well as gymnastics and acrobatics. Besides, it also conducts Bhagavatgeetha recitation competition, and competition of singing national songs for the city school children.

*Abala Ashraya Sangha* (Crisis Intervention Centre) was started during 1989 by the Catholic Women's League and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Museum Road, Bangalore, with the main objective of providing shelter temporarily to young girls and women in distress without discriminating caste or creed and at any given time it can accommodate 25 persons. It aims to give brief and immediate treatment in acute behavioural disturbances in individuals, families and groups and to provide moral and psychological assistance as and when required.

An Old Age home was started during 1991 under the auspices of *Vishwa Manu Seva Samsthe* at Agrahara Thimmasagara in Hubli taluk. The organisation aims to rehabilitate destitute women. Many philanthropists, social workers and voluntary organisations like the Lions, the Giants, The Murusavira Matha etc., have come forward to render financial assistance to the organisation and it is not receiving any grants from the Government.

*Abhaya Ashraya Destitute Home* was started at a small village near Mangalagangothri in the outskirts of Mangalore by the retired Assistant Commissioner, Bekal Lingappa during 1971. It is an institute serving the cause of

destitute children, old people and the mentally deranged. It is getting small financial assistance from the Government but many local philanthropists and organisations like Helpage International and Leger Foundation of Canada have come forward to assist it financially. The institute is also imparting vocational and occupational therapy for the youngsters and formal education for the children. There were 165 inmates during the beginning of 1993. Recently it has started another destitute home, Abhaya Ashraya at Kodialbail in Mangalore.

*Mangala Jyothi*, an integrated School was started during 1931 at Vamanjur near Mangalore mainly to provide free food and education to the handicapped children along with the normal children, who are either orphans or in distress. The institute aims to develop the personality of the handicapped children on par with the normal children.

It has a modern and technical audio-visual laboratory a gymnasium and expert staff for the benefit of the handicapped. Besides it has outdoor and indoor sports facilities. During 1991-92 the strength of the institution was 368 which included 75 deaf and dumb children and 34 physically handicapped children.

*The Farmers Development Agency* was started at Chikballapur in Kolar District during 1981 with the main objective of improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural mass of the selected villages, particularly of the weaker section of the community. It is getting financial assistance and foreign aid during recent years. The organisation has taken up various programmes like providing training in socially useful productive work, preservative of food, tailoring etc., and organisation of various camps in health education, leadership qualities, free legal aid and protection of environment, and other educational and cultural programmes.

*M.C. Colony Youths Club*, was started in Davanagere during 1991 with the main intention of taking up constructive activities for the youths. It has organised quiz programme and essay competition for high school students, awarded prizes for the best articles, and writings published in the local news papers, organised youth poets meets and other programmes.

*Sadhana Rural Development Trust*, was started during 1990 in Somenahalli in Kolar district, with the main intention of promoting education and women welfare benefit in the rural area. It has started a pre-primary school and is also conducting tailoring classes for women. Besides, it observes National festivals and involves in conducting various social, cultural and recreational sports activities and competitions.

*Women Against Violence and Empowerment (WAVE)* was started during 1992 in Bangalore and it has taken up various activities to promote women's welfare.

*Jagalur Taluk Nayakara Sangha* was established during 1971 with the main intention of improving the socio-economic conditions of the Nayaka Community of the taluk in Chitradurga District. It is assisting the people to get loans through co-operative institutions for their economics activities and has established educational institutions and hostels.