



Society and Economy of Karnataka in News

VOL: 1

December 2023

NO: 13

An Initiative of ISEC to draw your attention to current socio-economic issues pertaining to Karnataka published in different daily newspapers.

CONTENTS

[Agriculture](#)

[Decentralisation](#)

[Economy](#)

[Education](#)

[Environment](#)

[Health](#)

[Gender](#)

[Governance](#)

[Social Issues](#)

[Urban Affairs](#)

AGRICULTURE

Drought loss at Rs 35k cr, govt begins mitigation work

SDMA to spearhead programme, seek central assistance

CHIRANJEEVI KULKARNI
BENGALURU, DHNS

In a first, Karnataka has prepared a drought mitigation plan to deal with the vagaries of monsoon that have left farmers in distress, with the current year's loss alone pegged at Rs 35,162 crore. The State Disaster Management Au-

thority (SDMA) has released over Rs 350 crore in the last three months for relief measures in 236 drought-hit taluks. The department has proposed a memorandum to the Centre seeking assistance of Rs 18,171 crore. However, the government has come up with plans to go beyond relief measures to look at mitigation.

The SDMA under the disaster management wing of the Revenue Department will spearhead the project to come up with mitigation measures. This will be boosted by concurrent efforts to strengthen the SDMA itself. A part of the Rs 5,000-crore World Bank-assisted programme approved by the Cabinet this week will make the SDMA focus more on mitigation.

"The risks posed by climate change are

diverse from consistent drought to sudden floods. We are preparing the SDMA to develop expertise to take up adaptation and mitigation measures with a focus on agriculture. This will begin at setting the basics right, from rainwater harvesting to the changes needed in crop pattern... we are taking up long-term measures to mitigate the damages and build climate resilience," Revenue Minister Krishna Byregowda said.

Rashmi V Mahesh, Principal Secretary to the Revenue Department (Disaster Management, Bhoomi and UPOR), said the technical advisory committee of the National Disaster Management Authority has already approved the drought-proofing scheme under the drought manual.

"Under the scheme, several interventions will take place at community and gram panchayat level. Agriculture, animal husbandry, RDPR and minor irrigation departments are addressing sectoral problems which will look at both immediate and long-term solutions," she said.

Along with Rs 100 crore from the NDMA, the department plans to boost the efforts with Rs 100 crore from state disaster mitigation fund. A proposal will be placed before the Cabinet sub-committee. This includes individual interventions to help farmers through the Krishi Bhagya Scheme and community interventions at gram panchayat where works will be taken up under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.1, Dec.9, 2023

Copra farmers on slippery ground as prices fall 50% in 5 months

Subsidised import of palm oil, lack of govt procurement key causes

VARSHA GOWDA
BENGALURU, DHNS:

Prices of copra have taken a nosedive in the state, falling by about 50% in the past four to five months.

This drastic reduction, farmers and experts say, is the result of a lack of government intervention to rein in the increased import of palm oil at subsidised rates and the government's failure to procure copra to stabilise prices.

Karnataka is the third largest producer of coconuts in the country after Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Growing districts

India produces 34% of the world's supply of coconuts. A majority of farmers in Tumakuru, Hassan and Mandya and a significant portion in Chitradurga, Mandya, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts are dependent on coconut cultivation for livelihood.

The non-stop import of palm oil has impacted coconut growers, say farmers and experts.

This has led to a decline in demand for traditional oilseeds like sunflower, safflower and groundnut, apart from copra.

In fact, a study over a 15-year period between 2005 and 2021 showed that the area under oilseeds had declined by 14.65 lakh hectares in the state.

Siddeshprasad, a coconut farmer in Tu-

makuru, explains the impact of the plunge in prices.

Big slump

"The price fell from Rs 14,000 per quintal a couple of months ago to Rs 7,700 now. The cost to produce a quintal of copra, including cultivation and transportation, comes to Rs 9,000. We are operating at a loss," he says.

Siddeshprasad has cultivated coconut trees on 5 acres of land and the sale of copra constitutes his primary income.

A drop in prices of this magnitude has not occurred in the recent past, according to Ramesh, a coconut farmer from Tovinakere.

"If farmers have additional commitments, for instance a vehicle or education loan, how are they supposed to survive?" he says.

"In 2018, the price of copra was around Rs 14,000. This price was stagnant for several years after that, even though labour wages and cultivation costs had surged over the period," he said.

Causes

Traders, Siddeshprasad says, have been citing a reduction in demand for copra in cooking.

Additionally, ball copra, the variety commonly grown in Karnataka, is not commonly used to produce coconut oil, according to Prakash Kammardi, professor and head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Agricultural Sciences.

In fact, Karnataka accounts for 65% of the total production of ball copra in the country.

In the past, ball copra was thought to be a safer bet. However, when weather conditions vary, moisture could collect inside the shell of ball copra, affecting the yield.

There is a fall in demand for ball copra used in cooking food, according to traders. The fall in demand can be expected following



A reduction in demand for copra in cooking is another reason for the plummeting prices.

the festival season, but this is not the only reason behind the reduction in prices of copra in the state.

Kammardi explains that to improve the conditions of coconut farmers and to provide price stabilisation, an intervention in procurement is necessary.

To start with, even though copra prices have fallen by 50%, procurements by the national-level farmers co-operative marketing organisation (NAFED) have stopped.

'Govts failing growers'

Ramesh explains that in such crises, "moving fast to stabilise prices is the key. Both the state and central governments are failing us."

Under the current process of procurement, the state government needs to prove a fall in prices in the markets at the district level. NAFED then approves procurement orders, with union government funding.

"The process is long and as a result, price stabilisation is not happening in time. The state government should have a say in flag-

ging price drops and intervening," he says.

Edible oil pricing

Anekatte Vishwanath of the Coconut Growers Association feels that the prices of copra are inextricably linked with edible oil pricing. "The import of palm oil has had a major effect on coconut growers," he says.

In fact, India is the largest importer of palm oil in the world. Due to its wide availability and cheap rates, an official in the agriculture department explains, it has outcompeted coconut oil in even regions where the latter had a stronghold.

Regional import mandates through SAARC have also made palm oil import unavoidable.

India's palm oil imports jumped 29.21% to 90.8 lakh tonne in the first 11 months of the ongoing 2022-23 oil year, compared with the year-earlier period, with RBD Palmolein shipments rising fast, posing a serious threat to domestic refiners, industry body Solvent Extractor's Association of India said recently.

"Bad import policy combined with delayed procurement and price stabilisation has led to this scenario," says Kammardi.

Diversification

To find a solution to high input costs, Vishwanath has been long advocating that farmers sell about 30-40% of their yield in the tender coconut stage.

"Another 30% can be sold as coconuts. Farmers should make sure that they are selling less than 30% of the yield in the form of copra," says Vishwanath.

Value addition is also lacking, according to an official in the agriculture department.

"The government can think of introducing machines to deshell coconuts (already in the market). We should think of ways of reducing farmers' input costs," he says.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.5, Dec.10, 2023

Spike in spice export as output touches all-time high

UDBHAVI BALAKRISHNA
BENGALURU, DHNS

India's spice sector has been registering impressive growth over the past two decades, with production increasing at 7% per annum and the area used for production at 4.4% per annum, between 2005-06 and 2020-21, researchers said.

During the period, productivity has increased from 1.63 tonnes to 2.5 tonnes per hectare, according to data shared by Dr D Prasath, Project Coordinator, All India Co-ordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Spices, Indian Institute of Spices Research, Kozhikode, and Dr Sudheesh Kulkarni, Scientist (Horticulture), AICRP on Spices, Horticultural Research and Extension Centre, Sirsi.

Production in 2021-22 stood at 111.2 lakh tonnes in an area of 43.8 lakh hectares across India, while in Karnataka the figures were 9.6 lakh tonnes and 4,27,180 hectares of land, respectively.

The most produced and exported spices are pepper, cardamom, chilli, ginger, turmeric, coriander and cumin. Out of these, the last five make up about 76% of the total production.

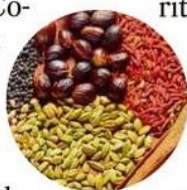
Quoting figures from both the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Kozhikode, and the Spices

Board of India, the researchers noted that in 2020-21, the export of spices reached an all-time high by registering a growth of 30% in volume. India's share in spices export in 2021-22 globally stood at 1.5 million metric tonnes, accounting for US \$4.102 billion, that is, 43% in volume and 47% in value.

The ICAR-AICRP's 34th annual group meeting on spices held last month identified four new spice varieties – Gujarat Ajwain-3, Hisar Kalonji-12, IISR Amrit - Mango Ginger, and Kamakhya 1 - black pepper – for cultivation and eight new technologies covering pest management, mixed cropping systems and intercropping of spices with vegetables.

The development of spice varieties and technology suited for production and export is one among the many strategies adopted by researchers to improve production of highly marketable spices in the country.

They recommend the creation of a comprehensive action plan to ensure food safety and sustainability in spice production at the grassroots level. The researchers also suggest adopting high-tech processing technologies to meet changing food safety standards of importing countries, besides training all stakeholders at various levels.



Source: Deccan Herald, p.5, Dec.11, 2023

Price of Rajamudi rice breaches ₹100 mark owing to depleted supply

Sharath S. Srivatsa
BENGALURU

The price of Rajamudi, a rice variety cultivated in a small area around Hassan which is popular for its taste and perceived health benefits, has hit a record high. If the regular Sona Masuri rice varieties saw a rise in prices by an average of 25% due to deficient rainfall earlier, the Rajamudi variety has seen a steep hike of almost 100%.

With the Rajamudi cultivated area coming down this year due to drought, the price in Bengaluru increased to a range of ₹100 to ₹110 a kg a fortnight ago, from ₹52 to ₹60 a kg a few

months back. The organic Rajamudi variety costs around ₹130 a kg and above. A quintal of Rajamudi paddy that was around ₹2,500 last year, is now more than ₹4,000, a record high for this variety.

Growing areas

Severe drought in the unique cultivating area in Holenarsipur, Channarayana, and Arkalgud taluks of Hassan district, parts of Periyapatna taluk of Mysuru district, and parts of Kushalanagar in Kodagu district has led to a steep reduction in the cultivation of Rajamudi this year. While the current stock that is being sold is from



Cause and effect: Rajamudi rice is cultivated in a small area around Hassan. Severe drought has led to its price doubling.

the December 2022 harvest, the new paddy will be harvested this month but the yield is expected to be low. Unlike other paddy varieties that are about 120-

day crops, Rajamudi is a 140- to 150-day crop. "Farmers dependent on the Hemavati water from the reservoir at Gorur did not get sufficient water from canals and a large area remained uncultivated. Those who receive the Hemavati water through gravitational canals directly from the river had cultivated sugarcane already," Hoysala S. Appaji of Rajamudi Growers' Association in Holenarsipur told *The Hindu*. "Against a normal 1 to 1.25 lakh acre under Rajamudi cultivation, this year saw a cultivation in about 30% to 40% of the total area." He said that whatever is trickling into the market now is what is being sold by farmers who had held a small stock for their personal consumption.

Dattatreya, a farmer at

Kanagaluru village in Periyapatna taluk, said that those farmers cultivating in command areas of tanks where water was available could grow Rajamudi. "Farmers have also reduced Rajamudi cultivation since it is not lucrative. The yield is about 16 to 18 quintals an acre. Due to erratic rainfall this year, some farmers also shifted to ragi." He said, "Farmers have not benefited much from the price increase. By the time the price went up most farmers had sold their produce. Only a few who had held stocks have benefited."

Acknowledging the huge price increase, president of the Bengaluru

Wholesale Grains and Pulses Merchants Association Ramesh Chandra Lahoti said, "It is true that the price of Rajmudi has doubled. But where is the crop? There is no water or rain. We have to see in December what quantity of Rajamudi flows into the market and that will determine prices."

In contrast, he pointed out that the price of the new arrival of Sona Masuri varieties had dropped by 6% to 8% whereas the price of old rice remained steady. "The wholesale price of old raw rice in Sona Masuri variety is about ₹55 to ₹60 a kg whereas the price of new arrivals of raw

rice is around ₹52 a kg. The price of Sona Masuri steamed rice in the new crop this year is about ₹48 a kg."

Sunil Kumar of Bengaluru-based Arogya Organics, which sources Rajamudi from organic FPOs, admitted that the sale of Rajamudi had taken a hit due to high cost while there had been variations in supply too. "Organic Rajamudi which was around ₹70 a kg a few months ago, is now around ₹130. Though a similar spike had happened a couple of years ago despite a good crop, Rajamudi breached the ₹100 mark for the first a fortnight ago."

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 11, 2023

Profit, a tough nut to crack for vendors at Kadalekai Parishe

Surabhi Gorebal

Navya Naveli

BENGALURU

Although they arrived at the annual Kadalekai Parishe (groundnut fair) in the hopes of making profits, the groundnut vendors at the extravagant cultural fair reported that they saw a dip in business this year. The Parishe was formally inaugurated on Monday, but Bull Temple Road was thronged by visitors during the weekend.

Rajaram, a groundnut seller from Ramachandrapura, said: "This year's profit is significantly lower. While last year I earned ₹5,000, this year I am struggling to even make ₹4,000. I bought groundnuts from the farmers for ₹160 per kg and selling them at ₹50 for 200 gm."

Lakshmi A., vendor from Mallasandra, said: "I am selling groundnuts at ₹50 per litre; the price has



Kadalekai Parishe on Bull Temple Road was formally inaugurated on Monday. K. MURALI KUMAR

remained the same as last year. People come here for the Kadalekai Parishe but indulge more at food stalls and buying clothes. Groundnut sales have not picked up this year. I anticipated this event for a month, but the profit falls short of last year's."

However, the customers

have their own problems with purchasing groundnuts at the fair. S Nagaraja, a 73-year-old resident of Jayanagar, said: "Most of the good groundnuts are taken by the oil companies and different manufacturers. This is why people are hesitant to buy groundnuts from vendors."

Apart from a dip in business, groundnut farmers, many of whom had come to sell their crop, said the lack of rainfall this year affected the quality of the groundnuts. Along with farmers and sellers from Karnataka, the fair also had farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 12, 2023

Amidst drought, Centre yet to approve increasing man-days under MGNREGA

The Hindu Bureau
BELAGAVI

Stating that ₹895 crore is available with the district administration to undertake drought relief, Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda on Monday said that the Centre has not approved increase of man-days under MGNREGA that could stem rural migration.

"We have already reached 10.9 crore man-days out of 13 crore this year. It is not sufficient and we have asked the Centre to increase the man-days from 100 to 150 days for individuals and a total of 16 crore man-days. Though it would help in arresting rural migration, the Centre has not said



Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda during the Assembly session. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

anything yet," the Revenue Minister told the Legislative Assembly.

Amidst a protest by the Opposition, which re-

mained in the well raising slogans, that interrupted his response on the discussion on drought, Mr. Gowda said that the government was ahead of other States that are drought-hit in submitting memorandum to the Centre.

"Despite the Centre's team visiting the State, the Centre has not come to our rescue. If you have guts, get us an appointment from the Centre. We have not been given appointment despite multiple reminders," he said, turning the tables on the Bharatiya Janata Party.

"The preparation is such that 6,287 villages and 914 urban wards have been identified as vulnerable places in the State.

There is no problem, but we have to be ready for future instead of scrambling for solution when the problem arises," the Minister said.

Instruction to banks

He also said that the government has directed the State-level bankers committee to restructure the loan and not harass farmers.

Mr. Gowda also said that while the data with State shows that 70% of farmers are small and marginal, the data with Centre shows 44%.

"We have sent the Aadhaar linked data of farmers to the Centre. The Centre is not ready to accept our claim," the Minister said.

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 12, 2023

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ

ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಕೊರತೆ; ₹400 ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ ನಾಟಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರಣೆ

ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬಲು ದುಬಾರಿ: ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಗಾಬರಿ

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು/ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ/ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ: ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧೆಡೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿಯ ದರ ಒಂದು ಕೆ.ಜಿಗೆ ₹400 ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರಣೆಯು ₹300 ದಾಟಿದ್ದು, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಕತ್ತರ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ.

ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಯಶವಂತಪುರ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಎ' ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರಣೆಯು ₹260 ಇತ್ತು. ದಿಢೀರ್ ಎರಿಕೆ ಕಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಯಶವಂತಪುರ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರದಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ಚೀಲದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಆವಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ

ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ಮರೀಚಿಕೆ

ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ: ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಟಾವು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಹಲವು ರೈತರು ವಿತ್ತನ ಬೀಜದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ವಿತ್ತನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 'ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೆ.ಜಿಗೆ ₹250 ದರ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಅವಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಧಾರಣೆಯು ಕೆ.ಜಿಗೆ ₹130ಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸಿಯಿತು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ರೈತರು ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವಂತಾಯಿತು' ಎಂದು ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. 'ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಮಳೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಫಸಲಿನ ಜತೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿಗೂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ಜಿಗೆ ₹250 ದರ ಇದೆ' ಎಂದು ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಪಾಳ್ಯದ ರೈತ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಜು ಹೇಳಿದರು.



ನಗಟು ಧಾರಣೆಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು: ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗಟು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಲೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ₹100 ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದರ ಸರಾಸರಿ ₹300 ಇದ್ದು, ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ₹330ರ ವರೆಗೂ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಕೊನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಜನವರಿ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸರಕು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನವೆಂಬರ್ ಕೊನೆಯಿಂದ ಈರುಳ್ಳಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದರ ತೀರಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು. 'ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಸರಕು ಬರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ದರ ₹100ರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೃತಕ ಅಭಾವ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರ ವಿನಾಯಕ.

ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ, ರಾಮನಗರ, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ಕೊರತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

ವೀರಿದೆ. ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗುವ

ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಎಎಸ್‌ಐ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

10ನೇ | ಪ್ರಜಾ ನೋಡಿ

Continued..

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬಲು ದುಬಾರಿ: ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಗಾಬರಿ

ಒಂದನೇ ಪುಟದಿಂದ...

‘ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಕೆ.ಜಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ದರ ₹200ರ ಅಸುಪಾಸು ಇತ್ತು. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ₹100ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರರಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೆ.ಜಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ನಾಟಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ದೊರೆಯುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ’ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದ ಬಜಾರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ವೆಂಕಟಮ್ಮ.

ವಾರದಿಂದ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದರ ಏರಿಕೆ: ‘ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆದ ಹೊಸ ಫಸಲು ಜನವರಿ ನಂತರ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಮದುವೆ, ಸಭೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ವಾರದಿಂದ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದರವು ₹20ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ’ ಎಂದು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಎಪಿಎಂಸಿ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಮೊಹ್ಮದ್ ಅಲಿ ‘ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ’ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

‘ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಜವಾರಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅದು ಜನವರಿ ನಂತರ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಬರಲಿದೆ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ಹಸಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ದರ ಏರುಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬಹುದು’ ಎಂದರು.

‘ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿಗಳು ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೃತಕ ಅಭಾವ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ’ ಎಂದು ತರಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Source: Prajavani, p.1 &10, Dec.12, 2023

ತೆಂಗು ರೈತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಲ್ಪ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಠೇವಣಿದಾರರ ಮೆಚುಗೆ 3 ವರ್ಷದ ಠೇವಣಿಗೆ ಶೇ.40.5 ರಿಟರ್ನ್ಸ್

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ತೆಂಗು ರೈತ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ರೈತರೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೈತ ಪರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 14 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇಶದ ಅತೀ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೆಂಗು ರೈತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂಬ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತವಾದುದು ಮತ್ತು ಮರದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದೀಗ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು ದೇಶದ ಬೆನ್ನಲುಬಾಗಿರುವ ರೈತವರ್ಗದ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಖಾತರಿ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ಸ್ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.



ಅಧಿಕ ಬಡ್ಡಿ- ಉತ್ತಮ ಆದಾಯ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು 'ಕಲ್ಪ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ' ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಪಂದನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಭರದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ, ತೆಂಗು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯವರ್ಧನೆಗೆ ಠೇವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆದಾಯದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕ ಬಡ್ಡಿದರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ.12ರಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರವಂತೆ, ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಶೇ.40.5ರಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಠೇವಣಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಗೆ 40,492 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವೆಬ್ ಸೈಟ್ www.coconutfarmers.in ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಟೋಲ್ ಫ್ರೀ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 18002030129 ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅಥವಾ ದೂರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8105487763 ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಸ್ಪರಗಳು ಆನ್ಲೈನುಸುತದೆ.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ತೆಂಗು ರೈತ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ತೆಂಗು ರೈತರ ಪಾಲಿನ ಆಹಾರಣ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ವರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಉತ್ತಮ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಂಗು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇತರ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಹಾಗೆಲಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಖರೀದಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಚಲನ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದೆ. ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನಮನ್ನಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕರಾವಳಿಯ 332ಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ 14 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, 12 ಅಕ್ಷರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರಗಳು ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.



ಮೌಲ್ಯವರ್ಧಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು: ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ತೆಂಗು ಹಾಗೂ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದಿಂದ ಮೌಲ್ಯವರ್ಧಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ, ಮೂಡಲವಾಗಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡದೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭಾಂಶ ಗಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕೋಕೊ ಫೈಬರ್, ಕೋಕೊಪಿಟ್ ಬ್ರೈಕ್, ಗೆರಟೆಯಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕಾರಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೃಹ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ, ಗೆರಟೆಯಿಂದ ಐಸಕ್ರೀಂ ಕೆಸ್, ಬಾಕೋಲ್, ಕೋಕೊನಟ್ ವಿನೇಗರ್, ಮೊಯರ್ಟ್ರೆಸಿಂಗ್ ಶ್ರೀಂ, ಪರ್ಪರ್ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಸಲ್, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಹಾಲು, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಹಾಯಿ, ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಹಿಂಪಿ, ಹೈ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟವುಡಿ, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರದ ಮೀಕೋಡಕೆರಣ, ಈಪಿಎಸ್ (ಬೇರು ಹುಳ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲಕ ಬೈಯೋಕಿಟಿಗನಾಡಕೆ), ಎಲೆಮೆಟು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಇತರೆ ಸಾಮಯವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳು... ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವರು ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ರೆ ಸ್ಟಾಪ್‌ಅಲು ಬದುಕಿಗೆ, 'ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟಿವ್ ಹೌಸ್' ಮೂಲಕ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಗೆರಟೆಯ ಕಲಾಕೃತಿಗಳ ರೀತಿನೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೆರಬೇಡಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.

ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ: ಕೃಷಿಕರೇ ಸೇರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರೂ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪ್ರದ್ಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೃಷಿಕರು, ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಪ್ರದ್ಯ ಪ್ರದ್ಯತರು, ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಧರೀಣರು, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್ ಬುಕ್ ಆಫ್ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಸಾಧಕರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ 16 ಜನರ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಆವೇಶ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಮಾಸಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳೇನು...

'ಕಲ್ಪ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ' ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಠೇವಣಿದಾರರು 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಠೇವಣಿ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು 948 ರೂ. ನಿಗದಿತ ಆದಾಯ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆಸ್ತಿ, ನಿವೇಶನ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಇದು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಗೆ ರೈತಾಪಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದಾಯ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ?

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಠೇವಣಿದಾರರ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಅವರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕೃತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮದಾಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಪಂದನ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.



RESPONSE CONNECT INITIATIVE

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.3, Dec.13, 2023

Garlic breaches ₹300 per kg mark due to supply crunch

Jyoti Harpal
Rishabh Sachdeva
BENGALURU

The price of garlic, an essential in many kitchens, has nearly doubled within a short timeframe, and has surpassed ₹300 per kg in Bengaluru. The primary factor contributing to this surge is the inadequate rainfall in neighbouring States, leading to diminished garlic supply.

A lack of local availability to meet the demand has driven up the prices, traders said. They anticipate a continuation of this trend, projecting even steeper prices in the upcoming days, exacerbated by heightened demand during the wedding season.

Muniraju, a wholesaler at the Agriculture Produce and Livestock Market Committee, said: "Garlic supply for all of us comes from Gujarat. With the current absence of production, prices have witnessed a surge, reflecting the challenges posed by the current market dynamics."

At K.R. Market, Naser Ullah, wholesale trader, said: "Supply has been low over the last two months, and customers have either stopped buying or are purchasing very small quantities. Last year, we sold garlic for ₹30-₹40 per kg, but the price rose from ₹150-₹160 to above ₹300 per kg in just 15 days due to scarcity."

In retail markets, many traders have stopped bringing garlic for sale from the wholesale mar-



Women sorting garlic at a market in Bengaluru. JYOTI HARPAL



Garlic supply for all of us comes from Gujarat. With the current absence of production, prices have witnessed a surge, reflecting the challenges posed by the current market dynamics.

MUNIRAJU,
Wholesaler at the Agriculture
Produce and Livestock Market
Committee

kets. Lakshmi Devi, a local vendor in Cox Town, said: "I am unaware of why garlic prices have been rising so rapidly, but it has become difficult for me as I can only afford to buy a small quantity".

While consumers expressed their dissatisfaction about having to buy most commodities at inflated prices, hoteliers said they had no choice but to buy the essential at a hiked price. Veerendra N. Kamat, secretary, Bruhat Bengaluru Hoteliers Association,

said: "We experience this kind of situation every year and after a month or half, the prices will come down. We still use the same amount of garlic as we did before, but we purchase it at higher price. We cannot change the price of the food items. The government should monitor this as there are many cases of artificial demand-supply."

Priya Desai, a customer in Cox Town, said: "It is disheartening to see essential items becoming more expensive. While we have grown somewhat accustomed to recent price fluctuations, managing these changes still poses a challenge."

However, some traders believe the price of garlic will come down in a few days when demand falls due to hiked price.

Imran Sayyed, a wholesaler at K.R. market, said: "Demand has already decreased rapidly, and we expect prices to normalise within 20-25 days, as soon as the new crop hits the market."

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 14, 2023

‘Govt. will try to credit ₹2,000 as initial drought relief from this week’

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The government will try to credit ₹2,000 as initial drought relief to the bank accounts of farmers starting from Challakere taluk in Chitradurga district this week, Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda told the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

Replying to the debate over drought situation under Rule 68, the Minister said that 115 villages and four wards in the State now faced drinking water issues.

The government has asked the district administrations to be ready by finalising bids for tanker water supply to problematic villages and wards, within 24 hours. Bids have already been invited in many districts.

He said that the government has identified 6,237 villages and 914 wards as vulnerable to drought

based on history. He said that 3,836 private borewells have been identified in the State for drawing water in case needed.

The Minister reiterated that the government has sought ₹18,171 crore from Union government for drought relief to which the Centre has so far not responded.

The government has also appealed to the Centre to increase the man-days under MNREGA from mandatory 100 days to 150 days to prevent the migration of labourers from villages.

The Opposition BJP members said that the State is pointing fingers at the Centre for its failure to tackle drought. BJP member Kota Srinivas Poojary demanded the government to release ₹10,000 crore for drought-relief works. Shouting slogans against the government later the BJP members walked out.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 14, 2023

Eight Bills passed, including those on BBMP and recruitment exam

The Hindu Bureau
BELAGAVI

The Karnataka Legislative Assembly on Wednesday passed eight Bills, including The Karnataka Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Corruption and Unfair Means in Recruitment) Bill, 2023, that seeks to prevent malpractice in recruitment examination, and The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike and Certain Other Law (Amendment) Bill, 2023, that protects the State from returning about ₹1,712 crore to the developers.

Money collected

Initiating the discussion on the BBMP Bill, Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar said that while ₹1,712 crore has been collected between 2015-2023 as ground rent, ₹688 crore is yet to be collected. "Because there was a legal lacunae, the amendment is being moved. Otherwise, we have to repay the money that we have already spent."

Stating that the amount fixed for license fee, ground rent, completion report and commencement fee among others has been enhanced, former Deputy Chief Minister C.N. Ashwath Narayan said that the fees come to about 7% of the construction cost. "Fee is linked to the building and not the size of the land. It has to be reduced."

BJP member S. Suresh Kumar also pointed out that instead of fixing a specific rate, the government has fixed an upper limit, giving scope for discretionary powers. In response, Mr. Shivakumar said that there is no proposal to increase any fee, and that the government is considering to reduce it. "We will consider the suggestion when rules are framed."

In the light of the police sub-inspector recruitment

Proposal on tax withdrawn

The Hindu Bureau
BELAGAVI

The State government on Wednesday withdrew the proposed 10% lifetime tax on electric vehicles whose cost exceeded ₹20 lakh. The provision was part of The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023, which was passed in the Legislative Assembly. BJP members Araga Jnanendra and C.N. Ashwath Narayan said that the government should withdraw the proposed 10 % LTT on EV because the vehicles were less polluting and saved foreign exchange.

scam that rocked the State in 2022, the House passed The Karnataka Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Corruption and Unfair Means in Recruitment) Bill 2023 making offences cognisable, non-bailable and non-compoundable. The offences attract imprisonment ranging from 5 years to 12 years and a fine ranging from ₹10 lakh to ₹10 crore.

To prevent diversion

The House passed The Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub Allocation and Tribal Sub Allocation (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) (Amendment) Bill, 2023 that seeks to remove Section 7 D that currently allows deemed expenditure.

The House also passed The Karnataka High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2023, Sri Renuka Yellamma Kshetra Tourism Development Board Bill, 2023, The Karnataka Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2023, The Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 14, 2023

ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 7-8 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ.ಗೆ ಇಳಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ರೈತರು ಕಂಗಾಲು

ತೆಂಗು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಕಷ್ಟ!

ತಿಪಟೂರು: ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 7 ರಿಂದ 8 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ.



ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

2022-23ರ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ಬೆಲೆ 17,350- 16,700 ರೂ. ಗಳು. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಕಂಡು,

2023-24ರ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 8 ರಿಂದ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ದರ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಕೂಗು ಕೇಳಿಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ರೈತಪರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ, ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ರ್ಯಾಲಿ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ಬಂದ್, ಪಾದಯಾತ್ರೆ ಯಂತಹ ಹೋರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಳೆದ ಫೆ. 2ರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ 54,750 ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 11,750 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ (ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ದರ) ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಖರೀದಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು.

ಎಚ್ಚೆತ್ತುಕೊಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ತಾನು

ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 11,750 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಯಂತೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಸಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು 7,605 ರೂ.ಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಿಂತ ರೈತರ ಹಿತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿಸುವಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೇವಾಂಶ ಇರಬಾರದು, ಎಫ್‌ಎಕ್ಯೂ ಗುಣ ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಷರತ್ತು ವಿಧಿಸಿ, ರೈತರನ್ನು ಗೋಳು ಹೊಯ್ಯುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾದರೂ ಏಕೆ? ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ?

| ಕೆ.ಟಿ. ಶಾಂತಕುಮಾರ್ |
ಜೆಡಿಎಸ್ ಮುಖಂಡ

ಕೂಡ ಪೋಷಾಹದವಾಗಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 1,250 ರೂ. ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ನಫೆಡ್ ಖರೀದಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿತು. ಇದೀಗ, ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ 11,750 ರೂ. ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್‌ಗೆ 7,605 ರೂ.ನಂತೆ ಮಾರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ನಿಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ ದರ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

24ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೋದಾಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 54,750 ಮೆ. ಟನ್ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು

ನಫೆಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ 11,750 ರಂತೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಸಿದ 54,750 ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಯನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು, ಕಡೂರು, ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ, ಹುಳಿಯೂರು, ತುಮಕೂರು, ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ, ಕುಣಿಗಲ್, ಡಾಬಸ್‌ಪೇಟೆ, ತಿಪಟೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸೇರಿ 24ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೋದಾಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಖರೀದಿದಾರರೇ ಹರಾಜು ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಾದರೂ, ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ 7,600 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸೂಚನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 100 ಟನ್, ಗರಿಷ್ಠ 2 ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಿತಿ ಹೇರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತೀ ಎರಡು ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಹರಾಜು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, 11,750 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿ 7,601 ರಿಂದ 7,605 ರೂ.ಗಳ ಆಸುಪಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ, ದರ ಕುಸಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ.

Bengaluru Edition
Dec 14, 2023 Page No. 6
Powered by : eReligio.com

Source: Vijayavani, p.4B, Dec .14, 2023

Tur dal prices go up 1/3rd amid erratic rain

Vindhya.Pabolu
@timesgroup.com

Bengaluru: Tur dal prices have surged for the third time in the past six months. The staple Indian commodity, which cost Rs 120-160 per kg in the retail market in October, is now priced at Rs 160-210 per kg, depending on the quality. Stakeholders attributed the one-third rise in price to erratic rain and depletion of soil moisture, thus impacting production.

Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Bidar, Yadgir, and Raichur are the main tur dal-growing producing districts in the state.



UPWARDS TREND

While tur dal is a rabi crop, unseasonal rain in winter has affected harvest. Farmers say they have seen a 50% loss in their crops this time. Bhaskar Rao, a tur dal cultivator in Shahapur taluk, Yadgir district, explained, "First, there was no rain, so flowering was

slow. Later, there was excess rain, damaging the small flowering plants. We lost 50% of our crop this time."

Experts say the prices might go up further by January. Prakash Kammardi, an economist and former chairman of Karnataka Agricultural Prices Commission, said, "Factors such as drought, diseases and excess rain have collectively led to a decrease in production. Tur dal consistently faces high demand. Second is the influence of middlemen manipulating the market and the government's inability to intervene effectively."

Mannur DM, director of

Agriculture Research Institute, Kalaburagi, emphasised that the situation mirrors previous year's below-normal tur dal production due to insufficient rain. "The current stock, procured for Rs 5,000 per quintal, now commands a price of Rs 12,000 and is expected to rise to Rs 15,000 by the end of January. Tur dal, usually considered drought-friendly, has struggled to withstand consistent drought conditions, resulting in significant losses during the flowering stage," he explained.

"The current challenges faced by tur dal farmers have prompted some to shift to al-

ternative crops such as cotton, Bengal grams and jowar, further exacerbating the shortage in tur dal supply. With persistent crop losses over the past three years and the current market dynamics, tur dal prices may touch Rs 250 per kg shortly," Mannur said.

Ramesh Chandra Lahoti, president, Grains Merchants Association and FKCCI, noted that the new crop entering Kalaburagi wholesale market is already priced at Rs 100/kg. He predicts wholesale price at Yeshwantpur market may reach Rs 200 per kg by January 15.

Source: Vijayavani, p.3, Dec .14, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

Decentralisation

Govt. to table provisions to legalise ground rent with retrospective effect

The amendment will stop the BBMP from paying nearly ₹2,300 crore to builders. Builders had earlier approached the High Court challenging the ground rent system, and the court termed it 'illegal' and directed the civic body to return the money

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

The State government will be tabling an amendment to the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike Act (BBMP), 2020 to regularise the collection of ground rent with retrospective effect.

The Cabinet on Thursday gave its approval for the provision that was sent by the Urban Development Department (UDD).

The amendment will stop the BBMP from paying nearly ₹2,300 crore to builders. The builders had earlier approached the High Court (HC) challenging the ground rent system, and the court termed the sys-



The BBMP collects ground rent from builders for they using public space to dump construction material. FILE PHOTO

tem "illegal" and directed the BBMP to return the money to the builders.

According to sources in the real estate community, the BBMP collects ground

rent from builders for them using public space to dump construction material.

This, along with scrutiny fee and various cess, is

linked to the guidance value of property.

The civic body was collecting ground rent even when the builders did not dump construction material on footpaths and public spaces maintained by the BBMP, the builders contended.

Now except those building independent houses in small sites, the bigger realtors constructing group housing projects no longer dump construction material on public spaces.

A builder who petitioned against the practice in the High Court argued that collecting ground rent from builders when they did not utilise public space was illegal.

A BBMP official talking

to *The Hindu* said to avoid payments owing to insufficient funds in the coffers, the Town Planning Department proposed to bring an amendment to the BBMP Act, 2020 to make this provision with retrospective effect.

The State government favoured this proposal and the approval was given in the Cabinet.

However, the builders said the government may now make a provision in the Act with retrospective effect, but they argued the provision would remain "unfair" as it was levying ground rent on builders who do not use public spaces. The amendment is likely to again face legal challenge, sources said.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 9, 2023

Civic body asks telecom companies to declare unauthorised OFCs

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) has issued a public notice asking telecom service providers (TSPs) and Internet service providers to declare unauthorised optical-fibre cables (OFCs) laid in the city after which the same will be regularised.

According to the latest data available with the BBMP, 31 companies had taken permission to lay 12,463 km of ducts, but on the ground the companies have laid 97,000 km of ducts. This means 84,537 km of ducts are illegal. For one km of ducts, TSPs have to pay about ₹850 and non-telecom companies have to pay ₹450 as ground rent.

This July, Chief Civic Commissioner Tushar Giri



According to BBMP data, 31 companies have taken permission to lay 12,463 km of ducts, but on the ground the companies have laid 97,000 km of ducts. FILE PHOTO

Nath said Deputy Chief Minister and Bengaluru Development Minister D.K. Shivakumar had instructed the civic body to prepare a report on the permission given for ducts in the city and an on-ground report of the ducts.

He had then said that the civic body will revise the penalty for illegal cables and regularise all existing OFCs in the city.

Former BJP councillor N.R. Ramesh, who headed a OFC committee in the BBMP council in 2013 and spearheaded a similar regularisation exercise in 2015, said the civic body had the potential to earn up to ₹15,000 crore from the exercise.

"In 2015, a similar announcement was made and companies only declared 1,200 km of illegally

laid OFCs, which were regularised after collecting penalty. Even now the same process will likely be followed," he said.

However, with no severe repercussions for laying illegal OFCs, TSPs and Internet service providers lack incentive to declare OFCs and pay the penalty incurring huge costs, sources in the civic body said.

While there have been suggestions made by Mr. Ramesh that the civic body pull out or pour acid into illegally laid ducts to make these OFCs defunct, as a way to force these companies to come around, sources in the civic body said this would disrupt mobile and Internet services in the city, and given that the city is an IT hub, these services were considered critical.

Source: The Hindu, p.7, Dec. 9, 2023

ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಪುಟ 1

ಆಸ್ತೇಲಿಯಾ ರಾಜ್ಯವೊಂದರ ಮಾದರಿ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ | ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ತುಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ

■ ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಹರ್ಷಿಕೋಟಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವರ್ತುಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ (ಸರ್ಕ್ಯೂಲರ್ ಎಕನಮಿ) ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಸಿದ್ಧತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವಾಗಬಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ವಾಹನ ನೀಡಿ ಘಟಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಮುಕ್ತ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಸ್ತೇಲಿಯಾ ಮಾದರಿ: ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 33 ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಸಮಾವೇಶಗೊಂಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತೇಲಿಯಾದ ಕ್ವಿನ್ಸ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವರ್ತುಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನವನ್ನು ಲಾಭದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಲಾಭದ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಏನಿದು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ: ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು, ಯಾವ ವಸ್ತು ಹೇಗೆ ಮರು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಹೇಗೆ

- ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ
- ಮರು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ವಿಂಗಡನೆ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
- ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ, ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
- ಇದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು
- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಾಯು ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು

ಸೆಕ್ಯೂಲರ್ ಎಕನಮಿ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಏನರು ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ನೀತಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲು ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲೇ ಕರಡು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

! ಡ್ರಿಯಾಂಟ್ ಬರ್ಗರ್
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವ

ಅಂತಿಮ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ: ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈನಿಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿಂಗಡನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಗೆ ಅದ್ವೈತ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಘಟಕಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಭಾರತ ಮಿಷನ್, ಸರೇಗಾ, 15ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಆಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮವಿಕಾಸ ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳೇ ಸ್ವಯಂ ನಡೆಯಲಿವೆ ಎಂದೇ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸೆಸ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಬಾರಿ ನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಸದ ಸೆಸ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಆದಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವು, ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

25 ಬಾರಿ ಬಳಕೆ: ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಮರುಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವಾಗ ಆರ್ಟಿಸಿ ಹಾಕಲು ಮರದ ಕಾಲಂಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವುಗಳು 5 ರಿಂದ 6 ಬಾರಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದರ ಮರುಬಳಕೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು 25 ಬಾರಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನೂ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಸ್ತೇಲಿಯಾ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

Source: Vijayavani, p.9, Dec.10, 2023

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಮೀಸಲು ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

18 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಸುವರ್ಣಸೌಧ

■ ವಿಕಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆಯ (ಎಸ್‌ಸಿ-ಟಿಎಸ್‌ಪಿ) ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾನೂನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಸೇರಿ ಸುಮಾರು 18 ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖಾವಾರು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.24.1ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ, ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 7 (ಡಿ) ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 'ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುದಾನ, ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023' ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸರಕಾರ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸುಮಾರು 11,500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾಯಿದೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಅನ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬೇಕಾಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಬೀಳುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ.

ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ: ಮುಂದಿನ 5 ದಿನಗಳ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲು ಕಲಾಪ

ಯಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧೇಯಕ

- ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ತಡೆಯೊಡ್ಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪರಿಣಿತಿ (ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮ ತಡೆ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸೇವೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಕೈಬಿಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸೇವೆ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಗದಗ - ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಶ್ರೀ ರೇಣುಕಾ ಯಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಯಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವಪರಂಪರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಮುದ್ದಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ (ಸ್ವಾಪ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ) ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಪರಿಷತ್ ರಚನೆ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮಾದಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಂಡನೆಯಾಗಿರುವ 5 ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಿಂದಲೇ (ಡಿ.11) ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಕಲಾಪವನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಮೇಲೆ

ಉಭಯಸದನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಸಕರು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದು ಕಲಾಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿವೆ.

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.8, Dec.10, 2023

‘ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆ: ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿ’

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ‘ಬೃಹತ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ (ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ) ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿ’ ಎಂದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ‘ಡಿ-ಮಾರ್ಕ್’ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ‘ಅನನ್ಯ ಸೂಪರ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿ’ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸೂರಜ್ ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜು ಅವರಿದ್ದ ಏಕಸದಸ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ ಈ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

‘ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು

- ಅನನ್ಯ ಸೂಪರ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅರ್ಜಿ
- ಹದ್ದಿಗಡದ ಹಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಆರೋಪ

ರಚಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಅನುಪಾಲನಾ ಪರದಿಯನ್ನು 2024ರ ಒನವರಿ 25ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

‘ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಜಲ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ (ಹೈಡ್ರೋಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವೆ) ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೊಸ



ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಎದುರಾದಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಭೂಮಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಲಹೆ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ’ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಅಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಏನು?: ‘ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗಳ ಬಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ, ಭೂ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಾನುಭವ ಪತ್ರ ಕೋರಿ ನಾವು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿಲ್ಲ’ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪ.

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ನೋಟಿಸ್ ರದ್ದು

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ನೋಟಿಸ್ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ, ‘ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ನೋಟಿಸ್‌ಗಳು ಹದ್ದಿಗಡದ ಹಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ (ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆ) ಯಾವು ಬಾಗವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆ ಬಾಗ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದಷ್ಟೇ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಬಾಗವನ್ನು ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ’ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

‘ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಚ್ಚ ಅರೋಪ ಹೊರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಾನುಭವ ಪತ್ರ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕೋರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿಯಮ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಾನುಭವ ಪತ್ರ ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ’ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ವಾದ ಏನಿತ್ತು?

‘ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಹದ್ದಿಗಡದ ಹಳ್ಳದ 9 ಗುಂಟೆ ಬಾಗ ಒತ್ತುವರಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಹರಿಯುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ’ ಎಂದು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಪರ ವಕೀಲರು ವಾದ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಇದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದಿದ್ದ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಪರ ವಕೀಲರು, ‘ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹಿತ ಬಾಗವನ್ನು ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ’ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿವಾದ ಅಲಿಸಿದ ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ, ‘ನೀರಿನ ಹರಿವಿಗೆ ಅಡಚಣೆಗೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಏನೇಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೊಳೆ, ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹೈಡ್ರೋಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿವಾಹಿತ ಬಾಗದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಳೆನೀರು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

Source: Prajavani, p.3A, Dec.11, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

ECONOMY

73.9K cr spent on development works this fiscal: govt data

No new projects; focus on clearing pending bills

BHARATH JOSHI
BELAGAVI, DHNS

Under pressure to spend beyond the five guarantees, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has shown an expenditure of Rs 73,928 crore on development works so far, this fiscal, according to data tabled in the ongoing legislature session.

However, this does not include new works as the government is focussing on clearing pending bills and meeting fiscal commitments of ongoing projects, *DH* has learnt.

In a written reply to the

Legislative Council, Siddaramaiah rejected the notion that the guarantees have stalled developmental works.

"There has not been any setback to developmental works in the state. That's because guarantees are being funded with money specifically earmarked for them in the budget. Funds meant for other developmental works are not being used for the guarantees," Siddaramaiah, the finance minister, stated.

Up until November this fiscal, the Congress government has spent Rs 3,114 crore more than the previous BJP regime



Chief Minister Siddaramaiah and his deputy D K Shivakumar in the Legislative Assembly during the winter session of the legislature at Suvarna Vidhana Soudha in Belagavi on Friday.

achieved in the corresponding period in 2022-23, Siddaramaiah stated.

Developmental expenditure until November 2022 was Rs 70,814 crore.

The five guarantees - Gruha Lakshmi, Gruha Jyoti, Anna Bhagya, Shakti and Yuva Nidhi - helped the Congress storm to power in Karnataka. Similar 'guarantees' were promised

by the Congress in the neighbouring Telangana, where the party has won.

Siddaramaiah has earmarked Rs 36,857 crore for the five guarantees in the 2023-24 fiscal. At the end of November, the government had spent Rs 13,005 crore on the guarantees, according to data.

The Gruha Lakshmi guarantee has incurred the highest expenditure of Rs 5,372 crore, followed by Anna Bhagya (Rs 3,357 crore), Gruha Jyoti (Rs 2,902 crore) and Shakti (Rs 1,375 crore).

Yuva Nidhi, the unemployment allowance guarantee for graduates and diploma holders, is yet to see registrations or enrolments.

On average, the government needs Rs 4,664 crore a month to fund the guarantees. Spending on the guarantees is driven by beneficiary enrolment, Siddaramaiah stated.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.5, Dec.9, 2023

Excise revenue touches ₹22.7k crore as of Dec, sales see slight jump

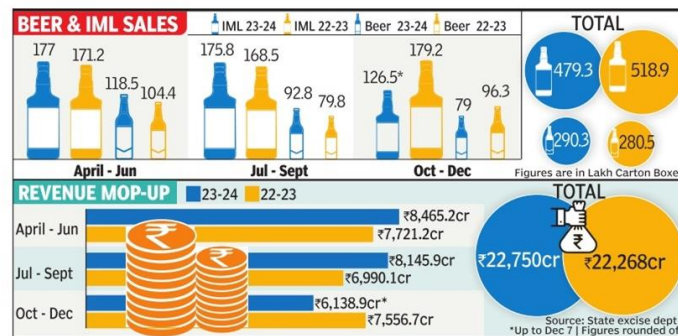
Meeting ₹36k Crore Target A Tall Order, Especially Because Of Drought

Chethan.Kumar
@timesgroup.com

Bengaluru: Revenue from the excise department — seen as one of the main sources of income for the government implementing multiple guarantee schemes this year — appears poised to breach previous year's collection even as touching the target set for this year remains a tall order.

As of December 7, the revenue has crossed Rs 22,750 crore as against the annual target of Rs 36,000 crore. Last year, the department had collected Rs 29,920 crore. While the department is confident of breaching that by the end of this fiscal, it may not manage to reach this year's target with under four months left.

While a large part of the increase in revenue is attributable to the increased additional excise duty (AED) — it was hiked by 20% across 18 price slabs of IML and 10% for beer in the last budget — sales of both beer and IML have increased compared to the same period last year. It is



further expected to increase this month on account of New Year celebrations before rationalising in January.

"Usually, we see a dip after an increase in December, the demand remains low in January. While we are hopeful of earning more than last year, adding another Rs 13,250 crore appears a bit difficult as we see it. All efforts are being made to achieve the target set by the government but there's a drought situation in the state that will im-

part sales of alcohol," a senior excise official said.

TOI accessed month-wise data for 2023-24 and the previous year, which shows that between April 1 and November 30, 2023, the department earned Rs 22,157.2 crore, which is Rs 2,501 crore more than it had earned in the same period last fiscal. The official said, "As of yesterday (December 7), the revenue stands at Rs 22,750 crore." That's an addition of Rs 593 crore in one week.

Wine Merchants' Association president Honnagiri Gowda said, "The department, given its target, is applying a lot of pressure on us. While sales have increased compared to last year, the jump in revenue is more due to the hike in AED. We anticipate some demand this month, but I am not sure if the target set for the year can be achieved by the department."

By November 30 this year, 469 lakh carton boxes of IML had been sold, compa-

red to 455 lakh in the same period last year. Beer sales also increased to touch 323 lakh carton boxes compared to 244.5 lakh carton boxes. Sales data for the first week of December was not immediately available.

Analysis of the month-wise data from the department shows that IML sales in April 2023 (53 lakh carton boxes) had dipped by 1.5% compared to April 2022. This brought down the month's revenue to Rs 2,308.2 crore, which was 4% less than the Rs 2,402.3 crore earned in April 2022.

The revenue had dipped despite the sales of beer in April increasing by nearly 5% to touch 38.6 lakh carton boxes, compared to 36.8 lakh carton boxes in April 2022. "That's because the duty on IML is higher. And IML sales were low as the supply was restrained because of elections," the official said. Barring April, all other months of 2023-24 have shown an increase in sales of IML and revenue, while beer sales continued to be on a high.

Source: The Times of India, p.4, Dec.9, 2023

Diversion of SC/ST funds must stop

The Karnataka Legislature Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has reported that the amount earmarked for the welfare of SC/STs in the state is not reaching them and has called for a new mechanism to ensure that the allocated funds are utilised for the purpose and efficiently. According to the report, there are 1.8 crore individuals belonging to the SC/ST communities in Karnataka. Since 2013, the government has provided Rs 2.5 lakh crore to the communities under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, but a substantial portion of this amount has not been used for the purposes of the SC/ST specifically and has not reached the intended recipients.

In 2013, the legislature passed The Karnataka Scheduled Caste Sub-Allocation and Tribal Sub-Allocation (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Act to make it mandatory to allot funds for the welfare of SC/ST communities in proportion to their population. The Act also made it clear that the allocated funds could not be diverted to other purposes and should only be spent on schemes that directly benefit the SC/ST population. However, Section 7(d) of the Act provided a loophole to this as it permitted what has come to be known as “deemed expenditure”, especially with respect to infrastructure projects. For instance, a portion of the funds allotted to SC/ST welfare can be diverted toward the construction of flyovers or roads on the ground that these facilities are also used by the people of these communities. Though the spirit of the Act is that the funds should be ‘non-divisible’, this provision has been misused by successive governments, including the previous BJP regime. This clause defeats the very purpose of the legislation which was designed to ensure that government mandatorily spends an earmarked amount on the welfare of SC/ST communities.

Recently, the Siddaramaiah-led government had come under fire for its decision to divert over Rs 11,000 crore out of the Rs 34,294 crore allotted for SC/ST sub-plans to fund the five guarantees announced by the Congress in the run up to the 2023 Assembly elections. Under criticism from Dalit organisations, the government is now said to be contemplating scrapping of Section 7(d). The relevant amendment should be passed in the current session of the legislature itself. The government should also release a white paper on SC/ST sub-plan spendings so that a clear picture emerges on the extent of diversion of funds. The practice of “deemed expenditure” should end immediately and 100% of the funds earmarked for SC/ST development should be spent exclusively on the communities, as required by the Act. Diversion of such funds amounts to injustice to the most marginalised sections of the society.

The practice of “deemed expenditure”, a trick to divert funds, must end

Source: Deccan Herald, p.6, Dec.9, 2023

Karnataka to soon have a logistics policy

Single window clearance & infra development in the works

LAVPREET KAUR
BENGALURU, DHNS

Karnataka will soon see a new logistics policy to address the high-cost concerns of industries. Addressing industrialists at the BCIC Manufacturing Conclave, on Friday, Karnataka Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director Industries & Commerce, Government of Karnataka Gunjan Krishna, informed that a draft policy was in the making.

"We have already drafted the logistics policy to enhance efficiency and reduce costs and are ready to place it before the state cabinet," Krishna told *DH*, elaborating on her statement at the conclave.

The policy aims to make it easy for anybody to operate a logistics business, warehousing and integrate technology. It will improve the ease of doing business in this sector, offering a single window clearance (for

multiple aspects including pollution) and easy access to licences. It also proposes major industrial corridors to ease the movement of goods, with lower turnaround times.

"Today we spend 14% on our logistics and there is so much inefficiency in the system," Krishna said. "When it comes to air, we are very good but our port becomes an issue simply because of western ghats," she added. The western coast of India has several key ports responsible for the movement of large quantities of goods. Ports along the western ghats including Kandla Port, Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Kochi Port, New Mangalore Port, Mumbai Port and Mormugao Port witness a much higher movement of goods than the ports on the east coast.

The policy, aimed at creating a better ecosystem for business, is expected to attract more warehouses in the state. The government is also



Gunjan Krishna

working on improving industrial infrastructure, offering plug-and-play facilities for foreign companies setting up shop here while easing access to finance, technology, market and efficient supply chains for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) growth, Krishna informed.

With about 10 million registered MSMEs, Karnataka is currently the fourth-largest contributor to India's MSME GDP and has a share of about 8%.

In the next 2-3 months, the government is also expected to launch a platform that will integrate information from various markets across the globe in a "chat-GPT way" to ensure there is no information asymmetry for the MSME owners.



Evolving manufacturing hub

She also pointed out that Karnataka's growing focus is on promoting electronic component manufacturing, aerospace and defence, besides employment-intensive sectors like textiles and electronics manufacturing, particularly semiconductors. She added that Tata-owned Wistron and Foxconn in Bengaluru will employ 40,000 and 1-1.5 lakh people respectively.

More and more foreign companies are setting up shops in Karnataka because of skilled workers, Krishna underscored stressing that the government is focused on improving skilling opportunities going forward.

Krishna also touched on the challenges presented to India

post-pandemic such as climate change, navigating geopolitical dynamics and seizing opportunities amid global uncertainties, moving towards a more AI-driven economy and global demographic shifts.

Manufacturing is crucial for India to reach the \$8.3 trillion export goal by 2047, said L. Krishnan, Managing Director, Taagutec India. "Despite the immense opportunities at hand, it is crucial not to take them for granted. Policymaking and reform efforts are underway, with the government moving in the right direction. However, the industry must also play a proactive role by planning, preparing, and performing, while embracing a sustainable approach across product, process, and people."

Source: Deccan Herald, p.6, Dec.9, 2023

Govt looks to plug revenue leaks as fiscal pressure grows

Auto liquor licence renewal among reforms planned

BHARATH JOSHI
BENGALURU, DHNS

Automatic renewal of liquor licences and mandatory digital payments for stamp duties are among the big-ticket reforms the Siddaramaiah government is betting on to augment revenues as it braces for more fiscal headwinds.

Heading into the crucial Lok Sabha polls in the 2024-25 fiscal, Siddaramaiah, the finance minister, will have to think about swelling expenditure that is straining the exchequer: Rs 52,000 crore for the five guarantees; Rs 21,000 crore towards energy subsidies; and Rs 8,000 crore to hike salaries as per the 7th Pay Commission.

Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda, who is involved in the ongoing effort to improve revenue streams, said the government wants to plug leakages wherever possible.

The excise department is big on the reforms map. Kar-

Raising revenues

- Currently, excise licence renewal is on an annual basis; govt wants to move to automatic renewals based on online payments
- The move will reduce corruption and make the industry more professional
- Automating processing of distillery layout blueprints is being proposed, allowing approved drawings to be downloaded from the web



We're looking at government financial institutions and companies for enforcement and digital payments

KRISHNA
BYRE GOWDA
Revenue Minister

nataka has not issued new CL-2 (retail) and CL-9 (bar & restaurants) licences since 1992, making them a prized possession. Hundreds of these coveted licences change hands every year at a huge premium,

which the government does not get.

Because new licences are not being issued, the existing ones are transferred or sold at a 'premium' while all that the government gets is a

licence fee ranging from Rs 4-8.5 lakh.

An Income Tax-like faceless system for licensing has been proposed. Currently, the excise licence renewal is on an annual basis. "We want to change to automatic renewals with licence validity up to five years based on online payments," a top official said, adding that this would reduce corruption and make the industry more professional.

The government also wants to automate the process of approving distillery layout blueprints, which is currently "a big hurdle," the official said.

► Revenue, Page 6

Source: Continued..

Govt looks to plug revenue leaks...

Revenue, from Page 3

The proposal is to allow approved drawings to be downloaded from the web. “We want to simplify 14 different excise rules,” the official said.

Gowda is planning a long-term move from the current e-stamping to digi-stamping. As a precursor, he wants to mandate digital payments for stamp duties involving institutions.

“Service contracts that happen between two institutions, a lease agreement between a developer and a company or a toll operation agreement, there’s a myriad of transactions going on,” Gowda said.

“We’re looking at government financial institutions and companies for enforcement and digital payments,” he said, adding that he has held meetings with the National e-Governance Services Ltd for this.

According to sources, the government is not realising the full potential of stamp duty revenues. This has raised suspicions that even e-stamps, which were introduced after the multicrore Telgi stamp paper scam in the early 2000s, are being duplicated.

Reforms will be inevitable given that the government is anticipating a revenue shortfall this fiscal.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.1&6, Dec.10, 2023

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ | ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೆ

■ ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೊದಲಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯವು ಶೇಕಡ 15ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ, ಅಲಕಾರಿ, ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ, ನೋಂದಣಿಯೇತರ ಆದಾಯ, ತೆರಿಗೆಯೇತರ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಡೀಕರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಮಂಡನೆಯಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಧ್ಯವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಚಿವ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ.ಪಾಟೀಲ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ಶೇ.15 ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದೆ. ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಶೇ.18 ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಶೇ.8 ರಷ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಜಿಎಸ್‌ಟಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲದ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಯ ಜತೆಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯೇತರ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ವರದಿ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತಿರುವುದನ್ನು



ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಇ-ಹರಾಜು ನಂತರದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸುಗಮಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು, ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೋನ್, ಗ್ರಾನೈಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಉಪಖನಿಜಗಳ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲು ಡ್ರೋನ್/ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮಾನದಂಡ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಖನಿಜಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ರಾಜಧನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಬೇಕು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕ್ರೋಡೀಕರಿಸಲು ಅನುತ್ಪಾದಕ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವೆಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅನರ್ಹ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಹಾಯಧನದ ಹೊರೆ

ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಅಸ್ತಿ ನಗದೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಸ್ತಿ ನಗದೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಐದು ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ಕೊರತೆ ಶೇ.3 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಿತಿ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸದೆ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಡೀಕರಿಸಲು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಧ್ಯವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ: ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ 78,363 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರಥಮಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ರಿಡಂಪ್ಷನ್ ಫಂಡ್(ಜಿಆರ್‌ಎಫ್) ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ನಿಧಿಯ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ.

Bengaluru Edition
Dec. 15, 2023 Page No. 18
Powered by : eBalaGo.com

Source: Vijayavani, p.10, Dec.15, 2023

Hardly 30% housing projects complete in state: Govt data

'Siddu govt focusing on completing existing projects'

BENGALURU, DHNS

Not even 30% of houses promised to beneficiaries under various housing schemes in the state have neared completion. Of a total of 4.61 lakh houses sanctioned under 10 housing schemes in the state over the last three years, the government has completed only 1.3 lakh houses, government data shows.

According to data tabled by the Housing Department in the Legislative Council in response to questions in this regard raised by MLCs D S Arun and Aravind Kumar Arali, the government has sanctioned as many as 4,61,159 houses beginning from 2020-21. Of these, only 1,30,471 houses are complete and 1,36,180 houses are in various stages of completion.

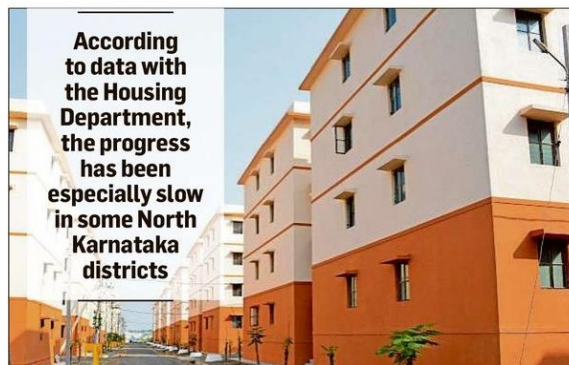
The construction work is yet to begin with respect to 1,91,332 houses and the department has withheld as many as 3,176 houses sanctioned, for technical reasons.

According to data with the Housing Department, the progress has been especially

slow in some North Karnataka districts. For instance, in Bagalkot, of the total 14,463 houses sanctioned, only 3,604 have been completed so far. In another instance in Vijayanagar only 444 of the 11,544 houses are completed. Progress has been slow in Bengaluru Urban too with 15,491 houses sanctioned but only 2,673 nearing completion.

The state government is implementing four housing schemes under rural housing, including Basava Housing Scheme, Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme, B R Ambedkar Housing Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural). The urban housing projects include Vajpayee Urban Housing Project, B R Ambedkar Nivas Yojana, Devaraj Urs Housing Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Beneficiary-led Construction BLC-NC), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Affordable Housing in Partnership-Karnataka Slum Development Board-AHP-KSDB) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Affordable Housing in Partnership-Urban Local Bodies-AHP-ULB).

The department also stated in its response that no new houses have been sanctioned under the Siddaramaiah government which took charge six months ago, but instead it is focusing on completing the existing pending projects.



According to data with the Housing Department, the progress has been especially slow in some North Karnataka districts

The Housing Department has stated that no new houses have been sanctioned under the Siddaramaiah government which took charge six months ago. DH PHOTO FOR REPRESENTATION

Source: Deccan Herald, p. 6, Dec.10, 2023

Excise staff shortage: Govt tells beer makers to halt 3rd shift ops

Move seen as an attempt to shore up sales of IML

BENGALURU, DHNS

The state government has asked top beer makers, including Heineken-controlled United Breweries and Belgium-headquartered AB InBev, to stop third shift operations (10 pm to 6 am) at their breweries citing shortage of full-time excise officials and staff.

The excise department has withdrawn third shift operation permission that was earlier given to four breweries in Mysuru, Chief Minister Siddaramaiah's native.

According to a December 6 letter by the excise department, a copy of which is with

DH, third shift operations have to stop at United Breweries, AB InBev, Carlsberg and B9 Beverages (Bira).

The letter also cites shortage of excise staff in the entire Mysuru district.

Third shift operations in these breweries were approved as recently as September and October.

"We sincerely urge policymakers in the state to reconsider the decision of canceling the third-shift operation. This decision will significantly impact the state's thriving beer industry, jeopardise employment and cause a shortage of beer around Christmas, New Year and beyond, which makes



In the current fiscal, the excise revenue target is fixed at Rs 36,000 crore.

for the peak beer season," an official from a top beer company said. "This will also potentially steer retailers and consumers towards stronger alcoholic beverages," the official added.

This is being seen as the government's manoeuvre to shore up sales of Indian-made Liquor (IML) such as rum and whisky, which brings in more revenue

compared with beer.

In the current fiscal, the excise revenue target is Rs 36,000 crore. Between April and November, the government has mopped up Rs 22,157.25 crore. Much of this is from IML at Rs 17,864.48 crore against beer's Rs 3,515.76 crore.

In the previous 2022-23 fis-

OFFICIAL OF A BEER COMPANY

“We sincerely urge policymakers in the state to reconsider the decision of canceling the third-shift operation. This decision will significantly impact the state's thriving beer industry, jeopardise employment and cause a shortage of beer around Christmas, New Year and beyond, which makes for the peak beer season.
”

cal, the government earned Rs 29,920.37 crore as excise revenue, which included Rs 24,663 crore from IML and Rs 4,460 crore from beer.

Karnataka is considered among India's top beer markets. According to the latest industry estimates, the state consumes around 3.8 hectolitres of beer annually, which is roughly 11% of the national volume.

Source: Deccan Herald, p. 6, Dec.10, 2023

'Industries availing govt. incentives are not fulfilling their obligations'

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

Bharatiya Janata Party MLA Chandrappa M. representing Holalkere constituency has alleged that industries that avail of the incentives offered to them to start operations violate the conditions on providing jobs to locals as per the Sarojini

Mahishi recommendations and payment of taxes after conclusion of tax holiday period. After raising a question on the investors' meets in the last three years during Question Hour on Friday, Mr. Chandrappa said some industries were not fulfilling their obligations after availing the concessions and infrastructure fa-

cilities. He cited automobile company Toyota, which started operations in Bidadi in 1995-96. He alleged that the firm failed to pay tax dues to the government even after conclusion of the holiday period.

Replying to the matter, Minister M.B. Patil assured to get information about the same.

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 11, 2023

K'taka's GST collection jumps 16.5 % this festive season from last year

**Rs 62,400 crore of targeted
Rs 1.01 lakh crore in kitty**

SNEHA RAMESH
BENGALURU, DHNS

The State Commercial Taxes Department has recorded a SGST collection of Rs 6,089.89 crore between October 1 and November 30, the festive shopping season.

The data showed that the collection has increased by nearly 16.5% as compared to the same period last year, indicating a return to shopping spree post-Covid.

With a collection of Rs 6,786.43 crore in the same period, the collection of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) has also gone up by 29.15%, indicating an increase in interstate transactions and movement of goods between

states.

According to sources, home appliances, electronic goods, gold, and apparel were the most sought-after items during the festive season.

"Since many showrooms usually put up discounts and offer EMI options during the festival season, the sale of electronic goods and home appliances is high during the season. We did see a huge crowd during the season," said Prakash K, who runs a well-known franchise of electronic goods in Rajajinagar.

The jewellery industry has also seen a healthy growth compared to last year, said Vinod Hayagriv, director of C Krishniah Chetty Group.

"Though the sales were slow in the beginning of the festive



Home appliances, electronic goods, gold, and apparel were the most sought-after items during the festive season.

DH FILE PHOTO

season, it picked up eventually and the overall sales for the festive season was very good," he said, adding that they saw a huge demand for diamond jewellery.

Vehicle sales and business at restaurants and eateries went up during the festive season, industry experts said.

While the business was dull during the Covid years, it has picked up significantly since the last two years, traders said. However, they could not draw a clear comparison owing to the change in shopping trends and other factors on

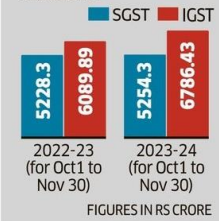
the ground.

"A number of factors have changed since Covid and we cannot talk with just the sales figures since we will have to consider inflation and changing shopping patterns on the ground," Hayagriv said.

While business was high, traders in Bengaluru also opined that infrastructure woes made it difficult for traders to reap high benefits.

"In many areas, like Gandhi Bazaar and Avenue Road, the road works are going on and this has affected the footfall. Better infrastructure would

Raking in the Moolah



help traders attract more customers," said Sajjan Raj Mehta, a trade activist.

The Commercial Taxes Department has a revenue collection target of Rs 1.01 lakh crore for 2023-24 and so far, the department has collected close to Rs 62,400 crore. Apart from the hike in shopping during the festive season, the department has also improved revenue collection through the enforcement drives, the officials said.

"The GST collections have been encouraging. While the shopping during the festive season has increased the revenue, enforcement drives have also helped us improve the revenue," said Shikha C, Commissioner, Commercial Taxes.

Source: Deccan Herald, p. 4, Dec.11, 2023

21.15 lakh applications received under PM Vishwakarma Scheme, says Skill Ministry

Maitri Porecha
NEW DELHI

The PM Vishwakarma Scheme, launched by the Centre on September 17, has received over 21 lakh applications in two-and-a-half months, data from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) show. The scheme, aimed at supporting and providing skill-upgrade training to artisans and craftspeople, was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The highest number of applications had come from Karnataka (6.28 lakh), followed by West Bengal (4.04 lakh), Assam (1.83 lakh), Uttar Pradesh (1.53 lakh) and Andhra Pradesh (1.21 lakh). In contrast, 15 States including Haryana, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and north-eastern States have sent fewer than 10,000 applications each.

Atul Kumar Tewari, Se-



Women workers protesting at Jantar Mantar demanding the scrapping of Vishwakarma Scheme. SHASHI SHEKHAR KASHYAP

cretary, MSDE, told *The Hindu* that of 21.15 lakh applications seeking training received till December 1, 9.13 lakh (43%) were from tailors (*darzi*). "Another 4.72 lakh applications, or 22%, were from masons [*mistri*], 1.86 lakh [9%] were from carpenters [*suthar*], and 4% each from basket-makers and barbers [*naai*]," said Mr. Tewari.

"We have also received

4,013 applications for the trade of armourer. It was thought that this was an ancient and redundant profession but it seems armourers are in demand for making movie costumes," Mr. Tewari added.

The Vishwakarma Scheme provides formal training for upgrade and modernisation of traditional skills amid a changing economic landscape. It al-

so offers financial assistance and creates avenues of "market linkage" for persons working in 18 trades and crafts. These include carpenter, boat-maker, armourer, blacksmith, hammer and tool kit maker, locksmith, goldsmith, potter, sculptor, cobbler, mason, basket-maker, doll and toy-maker, barber, garland maker, washerman, tailor, and fishing net-maker.

Mr. Tewari further added that while lakhs of persons have applied across the country, they are being vetted at three levels – by village committees and district and State levels.

"As of December 1, 17,758 candidates are ready to undergo training from 21 States. The target is to cover six lakh beneficiaries in FY 2023-24," Mr. Tewari said. Of these, Karnataka has verified 7,924 candidates, followed by Assam (4,980), Andhra Pradesh (2,737), Uttar Pradesh (1,033). "After the appli-

cants are thoroughly vetted, they will attend basic training of five to seven days and advanced training of 15 days with a stipend of ₹500 per day that will expose them to modern tools, latest technologies, design elements, and digital and financial skills," Mr. Tewari said.

The budget envisaged for the scheme from financial year 2023-24 to 2027-28 is ₹13,000 crore. While 4.04 lakh candidates have applied from West Bengal, the State has not put in place village-, district- and State-level committees for vetting candidates yet, officials said.

Lucknow-based Jai Kumar Tiwari, one of the master trainers, who is also on the training panel of Department of Housing and Urban Planning in Uttar Pradesh, told *The Hindu* that he will train some of the early batches of Vishwakarma applicants at Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh later this month.

Source: The Hindu, p.12, Dec. 11, 2023

Assembly adopts five Bills

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The Legislative Assembly adopted five Bills, including the Karnataka Stamps (Amendment) Bill, amidst din created by a dharna by the combined Opposition members.

Of them, four Bills were adopted without any discussion.

On Monday, the Opposition BJP and JD(S) members went to the well of the House demanding sacking of Housing Minister B.Z. Zameer Ahmed over his remarks related to the Speaker's chair.

When they refused to get back to their seats, Speaker U.T. Khader proceeded with the agenda of taking up Bills for consideration.

More revenue

The Karnataka Stamps (Amendment) Bill -- that proposes to increase the rate of stamp duty on various documents -- was adopted by the House. The Bill will bring the rate of stamp duty in Karnata-

This includes one to hike stamp duty; four bills were adopted without any discussion

ka on a par with other States, besides seeking to bring in financial accountability. The Bill is expected to bring an additional revenue of over ₹1,500 crore a year.

The GST Bill, which seeks to replace an ordinance in this regard, proposes to incorporate certain changes that have been effected due to amending of the Central GST (Amendment) Act 2023.

Rural service

The Karnataka Compulsory Service by Candidates Completed Medical Courses (Amendment) Bill, which was adopted by the House, seeks to replace an Ordinance. The Bill exempts MBBS graduates from compulsory rural service upon their selection for Central or State governments jobs.

Replying on behalf of Medical Education Minister Sharan Prakash Patil, Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda told the House that the government would ensure that medical services in rural areas are not affected due to the provisions of this Bill.

The Karnataka Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, which too was adopted by the House, seeks to replace an Ordinance. This was brought about to comply with the Karnataka High Court's direction to prescribe population limit for the wards of taluk and zilla panchayats to ensure that elections were conducted on time for them.

Pre-poll promise

The House adopted the Karavali Development Board Bill which would prepare an annual plan for programmes and projects for development of the coastal area of Karnataka. The Bill was brought in to implement the pre-poll promise of the Congress.

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 12, 2023

Three Bills tabled in Assembly

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

Three Bills, including the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill and the Karnataka High Court (Amendment) Bill - 2023, were tabled in the Assembly on Tuesday.

The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill seeks to give effect to the amendments by the Union go-

vernment to the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2019.

The Bill estimates that the State may get an additional revenue of ₹234.34 crore from the registration of new vehicles due to increase in tax.

The Karnataka High Court Bill seeks to amend the Karnataka High Court Act, 1961, to redefine the words "First appeal" and "Second appeal" besides effecting certain conse-

quential amendments in tune with the recommendations by the Law Commission of Karnataka to ensure speedy disposal.

The Karnataka Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, which too was tabled, seeks to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court of civil judge and lessen the burden of heavy pendency in the High Court as per the recommendations by the Law Commission of Karnataka.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 13, 2023

₹7.44 crore sought for purchase of 38 vehicles for Karnataka Ministers, CM

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

Amid drought in Karnataka and a perceived tight financial situation due to the implementation of the four guarantee schemes, the Congress government has placed a demand for additional expenditure on vehicles in the supplementary estimates that were placed before the legislature on Monday.

The estimates seek ₹7.44 crore for the purchase of

38 vehicles for the use of 33 Ministers and the Chief Minister whenever they visit Delhi. Funds have also been sought for vehicles to be bought for the legislator and special representatives of the Karnataka government in New Delhi, the Political Secretary to the Chief Minister, and the Chief Adviser to the Chief Minister. The government has further sought ₹1.15 crore for the purchase of five vehicles for the use of the Resident Commissioner's office in

Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi. Further, ₹50.5 lakh has been sought for three new vehicles for the use of the Office of the Chief Election Commissioner, Bengaluru. The government on Monday placed the supplementary estimates totalling ₹3,542 crore of which a large part went into Karnataka's share in the Centrally-sponsored schemes, and salaries for contract/out-sourced employees in various departments, among others.

Source: The Hindu, p.9, Dec. 13, 2023

State govt. plans to rejuvenate Mysore Paper Mills: Minister

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The State government plans to take steps to rejuvenate the Mysore Paper Mills and run it as a public sector undertaking as in the past, M.B. Patil, Minister for Major and Medium Industries, said in the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

Responding a question by S. Rudre Gowda, Mr. Patil said that efforts to privatise the factory had failed three times in the past as the bidders did not show interest. "One of the reasons is that they are not at liberty to grow eucalyptus trees that serve as the raw materials for paper making. Now, the option before us is to run it as in the past, after relaxing norms about plantations and resolving some pending disputes and other problems," he said. "The accumulated

losses of MPM are around ₹1,482 crore and they are growing. Of these are over ₹200 crore of ESCOM arrears and bank loans and government arrears. We will have to clear all of them if we are to run it on our own," he said.

Mr. Gowda said that the government could either grow improved varieties of eucalyptus that consumed lesser water or privatise the factory, by including the factory along with the 2,000 hectares of land that the company owns.

The government has revised the Yeshasvini Health Insurance Scheme to provide free treatment for 2,128 medical procedures, including 1,650 surgeries and 478 ICU treatment procedures, Cooperation Minister K.N. Rajanna said in the Council on Tuesday.

He said the beneficiaries could visit any of the 616 hospitals to get treated.

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 13, 2023

State clears Foxconn's total investment of ₹21,911 crore

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

Taiwan-based electronic manufacturer Foxconn's total investment proposal of ₹21,911 crore in Karnataka was approved by the State High-Level Clearance Committee chaired by Chief Minister Siddaramaiah here on Tuesday. In all, the committee cleared investment proposals worth ₹34,000 crore that are expected to generate jobs for 14,702 people.

"The proposals cleared include new and additional investment besides investments on expansion," Industries Minister M.B. Patil told presspersons after the meeting. He said that while Foxconn initially had a proposal of ₹8,000 crore, the additional investment of ₹13,911 crore takes the total investment of the company to ₹21,911 crore.

Among other big investment proposals cleared by the SHLCC are ₹4,960 crore of JSW Renewable Energy, ₹3,804 crore of JSW Steel, ₹3,270 crore of Tata Realty and Infrastructure Ltd., and ₹3,237 crore of Toyota Kirloskar. The Industries Minister also said that the decision on three proposals in the sugar sector was deferred.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 13, 2023

‘State holding talks over introducing digital stamp’

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The State government is in talks with the Union government over introducing digital stamp or digital mode of stamp to plug revenue leakage, Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda told the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

Revenue leakage

Speaking after introducing the The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment Bill), 2023, which the Council approved on the day, the Minister said that plugging the revenue leakage is also the priority of his department. The Minister said he will share further details on the digital mode of stamp in the coming days.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 13, 2023

KIA emerges as the most profitable airport in India in financial year 2022-23

Five other airports in Karnataka — Mangaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi, Kalaburagi, and Mysuru — collectively incurred a loss of ₹185.17 crore during the same period

Hemanth C.S.
BENGALURU

While the Kempegowda International Airport (KIA) is the most profitable airport in the country earning a profit of ₹528 crore in the financial year 2022-23, other airports in the State incurred losses during the same period.

As per information by Minister of State for Civil Aviation Gen. (Dr.) V.K. Singh (retd), in a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha during the ongoing winter session of Parliament, the KIA recorded a profit in 2022-23 after incurring losses in the previous two years.

In 2022-23, the KIA was the most profitable airport among public-private partnership (PPP) airports.

During the COVID-19 years, the KIA's earnings were in the red. In 2020-21, when flight operations took a complete hit owing to the travel ban imposed by the government, the KIA recorded a loss of ₹572.8 crore. In 2021-22, the airport recorded a loss of ₹376.52 crore.

The Mangaluru International Airport, the only other airport in the State to operate international



A file photo of Terminal-2 of the Kempegowda International Airport. Aviation expert Devesh Agarwal says restaurants, lounges, shops, and duty-free outlets are a major source of revenue for airports.

flights, also incurred a loss of ₹125.98 crore during 2022-23.

During 2020-21 and 2021-22, the airport incurred a loss of ₹28.97 crore and ₹82.83 crore.

The Minister's reply also states that five airports [Mangaluru, Belagavi, Hubballi, Kalaburagi, and Mysuru] collectively incurred a loss of ₹185.17 crore during 2022-2023.

During 2022-23, Belagavi incurred a loss of ₹23.84 crore, Hubballi (₹23.82 crore), Kalaburagi (₹6.45 crore), and Mysuru (₹5.68 crore). The four airports

are operated by the Airports Authority of India (AAI).

Aviation expert Devesh Agarwal said that KIA occupying the top position among the most profitable among PPP airports is no surprise.

"The restaurants, lounges, shops and duty-free outlets are a major source of revenue for airports. There are a lot more international passengers who use airports like these. On the other hand, people who tend to fly out of smaller airports do not shop or eat at the airports.

Besides, AAI-run airports do not have very good facilities in terms of food or shops," Mr. Agarwal said.

Mr. Agarwal added that another reason why small airports are in the red is because the costs incurred to hire personnel and maintain facilities are high even though the volume of traffic may be low.

"Even if you are operating just one flight you need security personnel, administrative staff, air traffic controllers, airport managers, and so on. So the cost incurred is quite high," Mr. Agarwal added.

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 14, 2023

Govt. reimburses ₹1,669.45 cr. for Shakti scheme while RTCs issued tickets worth over ₹2,671 cr.

Darshan Devaiah B.P.
BENGALURU

The Karnataka government has reimbursed ₹1,66,945 lakh (₹1,669.45 crore) to the four Road Transport Corporations (RTCs) based on the number of zero tickets issued to women commuters till November 2023.

During the winter session of the Assembly in Belagavi, Transport Minister Ramalinga Reddy shared the information in response to a query about the reimbursement to the four RTCs for the Shakti scheme of the Congress.

"From June 2023 till November 2023, the government disbursed ₹1,66,945 lakh to road transport corporations (KSRTC, BMTC, NWKRTC, and KKRTC). KSRTC received ₹62,511.66 lakh (₹625.11 crore), BMTC

Shakti reimbursement

Corporation	Released amount	Pending amount
KSRTC	₹62,511.66 lakh	₹32,199.30 lakh
BMTC	₹29,465.09 lakh	₹14,653.49 lakh
NWKRTC	₹41,746.46 lakh	₹21,385.59 lakh
KKRTC	₹33,221.78 lakh	₹16,979.34 lakh
Total	₹1,66,945.00 lakh	₹85,217.72 lakh

From June 2023 to November 2023

Source: Transport Department

received ₹29,465.09 lakh (₹294.65 crore), NWKRTC received ₹41,746.46 lakh (₹417.46 crore), and KKRTC received ₹33,221.78 lakh (₹332.21 crore)," Mr. Reddy informed the Assembly.

On June 11, the newly-elected Congress government in Karnataka had launched the first among five poll guarantees – the Shakti scheme, under which women can travel for free in non-premium services of State-run buses.

Since its launch, the scheme has garnered posi-

tive reception from female passengers. From the day of its launch until December 10 (Sunday), 111,83,06,781 women passengers had utilised the initiative to travel across the State. The cumulative value of tickets purchased by these women passengers amounts to ₹2,671,43,86,232 (over ₹2,671 crore).

The figures indicate that the government has not completely reimbursed the four RTCs. Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah had allocated



₹2,800 crore for the Shakti scheme in the current financial year in the State budget.

Even as the Shakti scheme has achieved over 100 crore rides, the government's plan to issue smart cards to women passengers, originally scheduled for implementation within three months of the scheme's launch on June 11, has faced delays. The Transport Department, in partnership with the Centre for e-Governance (CeG), has created prototypes of smart cards for

the Shakti scheme.

Mr. Reddy said, "The deployment of these smart cards might experience delays as we are currently evaluating their suitability for use, especially on city routes, especially in the Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC)."

After the launch of the initiative, the government specified that women who want to avail themselves of Shakti scheme must apply via the official portal meant for the scheme, and provide a valid government-issued ID card as proof of identity. Subsequently, Road Transport Corporations will distribute Shakti smart cards, utilizing a tap-and-travel technology approach where passengers tap their smart cards on conductors' ticketing machines.

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 14, 2023

KSDL pays ₹54.75 crore dividend to govt.

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited (KSDL) on Tuesday paid a dividend of ₹54.75 crore to the Karnataka government.

A cheque in this regard was handed over to Chief Minister Siddaramaiah by Minister for Large and Medium Scale Industries and Infrastructure Development, M.B. Patil, who is also the

Chairman of KSDL. The company achieved a gross turnover of ₹ 1,375 crore in the financial year 2022-23 with a gross profit of ₹279 crores, KSDL said in a press release.

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 14, 2023

Transport dept hikes driving school fees

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bengaluru: The transport department has revised the fee charged by driving schools in the state. As per the order issued by the transport commissioner on December 8, the fee to train car drivers has been increased from Rs 4,000 to Rs 7,000.

The revised transport vehicle training fee is Rs 9,000, up from Rs 6,000.

For motorcycles, the fee is hiked from Rs 2,200 to Rs 3,000 and for autos from Rs 3,000 to Rs 4,000. Apart from the fee fixed by the department, candidates have to pay GST and

TYPES OF VEHICLES	Existing fee		Revised fee	
Motorcycle	₹2,200		₹3,000	
Autorickshaw	₹3,000		₹4,000	
Cars and other light motor vehicles	₹4,000		₹7,000	
Transport vehicles	₹6,000		₹9,000	

Source: Transport department

other charges applicable for securing a driving licence. The new fee will come into effect from January 1, 2024.

Additional commissioner

of transport department, C Mallikarjuna, said the revision has been done following demands from the Federation of Karnataka State Motor

Driving Training School Owners' Association.

"The last fee revision had happened in 2013. Owners of driving schools have been demanding that the fees be increased, citing rise in rising operational costs, including for maintenance of vehicles, staff salaries and fuel. The revision has been done taking into consideration those aspects," he said.

The order states that driving schools should adhere to the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, and maintain all the records pertaining to driving training. The department order also states that represen-

tatives of the driving school should not act as mediators for the candidates. The department also cautions action against driving schools violating fee rules.

The official said the state has more than 1,000 driving schools and most of them are in Bengaluru. He added that more than 50%-60% of those seeking DLs for four-wheelers undergo training at driving schools.

In the city, some of the conventional driving schools charge Rs 4,500 for cars (20-day classes). These schools charge an additional Rs 1,500-2,000 for applying for DLs.

Source: The Times of India, p.2, Dec. 14, 2023

‘Global downturn hits State’s start-up funding, FDI’

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

Start-up funding activity in Karnataka dropped by approximately 80% (\$2.8 billion), from \$3.4 billion in the first half of the previous year to \$0.6 billion in the first half of the current financial year, noted the Mid-Year Review of State Finances tabled in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, attributing it to global economic downturn.

Foreign direct investments (FDI) into Karnataka have also decreased due to a “slowdown in advanced economies”, among other reasons, the report said. The Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas conflicts have adversely impacted the global supply chain and trade outlook, the review noted.

Continued..

'State's start-up funding has seen 80% dip and FDI down by 46% due to global slowdown'

Bengaluru, known as India's start-up capital, is facing the impact of global challenges: Mid-Year Review of State Finances

The Hindu Bureau
BELAGAVI

Though Karnataka's economic growth is steady, stable, and resilient, start-up funding in the State has dropped by about 80% and foreign direct investment (FDI) has reduced by 46% in the first half of the financial year as a result of the slowdown in advanced global economies, according to Mid-Year Review (MYR) of State Finances 2023-24.

The MYR, which was tabled in the State legislature on Thursday, says that start-up funding has dropped by \$2.8 billion from \$3.4 billion in the first half of the previous year to \$0.6 billion in the first half of the current financial year. It says that FDIs in Karnataka have dropped by \$2.5 billion from \$5.3 billion in the first half of the previous financial year to \$2.8 billion in the first half of the present financial year.

Bengaluru, renowned as India's start-up capital and home to 40% of India's



Start-up funding has dropped by \$2.8 billion from \$3.4 billion in the first half of the previous year to \$0.6 billion in the first half of the current financial year, according to Mid-Year Review of State Finances.

GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO

unicorns, is facing the impact of global challenges, the review notes. Karnataka being the IT hub of India with a majority of global IT companies headquartered in Bengaluru amplifies the impact of such global factors, it adds.

Impact of conflicts

Putting the decline in FDI and start-up funding in a global perspective, the review notes that the IMF has projected the global

growth to decrease from 3.5% in 2022 to 3% in 2023 and to slow down further to 2.9% in 2024. While the outlook for global trade is downcast due to dismal global demand, the global supply chain and trade outlook is adversely impacted due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

At the same time, the State Own Tax Revenue increased by 15% in the first

half of 2023-24 compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. State non-tax revenue for the same period showed a growth of 14%. Overall, the revenue receipts have increased by 5% compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, the MYR states.

Karnataka, which has budgeted gross borrowing of ₹78,363 crore from the Open Market in the cur-

rent fiscal, has not borrowed from the market in the first half of the year. Considering the cash position, borrowings will be undertaken in the last two quarters only on necessity basis and within the permissible limit, the MYR notes.

State's revenue expenditure for the first six months of 2023-24 stands at ₹98,070 crore which is 39% of the total Budget estimates. Growth of 13% has been seen in the revenue expenditure as compared with the first half of 2022-23, the review report points out.

Monsoon impact

The review has observed that the failure of the southwest monsoon has adversely impacted agricultural production and hydroelectricity generation which in turn poses an adverse risk to the State's economic growth.

The initial estimates have put the crop losses for the kharif season at ₹33,770.10 crore, the review points out.

Source: The Hindu, p.1& 8, Dec. 15, 2023

Five guarantees will boost economic growth in short run, says Mid-Year Review

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

It is expected that the five guarantee schemes would not only lead to distributive justice but also boost the economic growth of the State in the short run by increasing consumption, according to the Mid-Year Review of State finances 2023-24 that was tabled in the Assembly on Thursday.

However, with necessary structural reforms and enhanced Ease of Doing Business coupled with higher capital expenditure, the State is expected

to maintain a high growth trajectory in the long run, the report observes.

Positive influence

Karnataka's model of development which includes guarantee schemes is positively influencing the State economy and is contributing to the increase in the GSDP. The guarantee schemes aim to support the underprivileged with monetary support, increasing their purchasing power and boosting economic activity that will in turn lead to economic growth, the MYR states.

The guarantee schemes

would have a multiplier effect on the local economy and thereby boost the consumer spending and revenue of the State as most of the households covered under these schemes belong to poor/lower middle-income sections who have higher propensity to consume, says the review.

Women in labour force

The guarantee of free bus travel is expected to improve the participation of women in the labour force and thereby boost the income of the households as well as economy, the review says.

Source: The Hindu, p.8, Dec. 15, 2023

SC/ST funds: CM challenges Centre, BJP-ruled States to enact legislation

IN THE LEGISLATURE

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

Chief Minister Siddaramaiah on Thursday challenged the Union government and BJP-ruled State governments to enact legislation on the lines of the Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub-Allocation & Tribal-Sub Allocation (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Act, 2013, to ensure allocation of budget in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their welfare programmes.

Moving the Karnataka Appropriation (No-4) Bill, 2023 (or supplementary estimates approved by the Legislative Assembly) in the Legislative Council for the approval of the House, he said that it was the Congress government which enacted the legislation to ensure that funds earmarked under the SCSP-TSP should be used only for the welfare of SCs and STs.

The Chief Minister said that Karnataka government spent about ₹22,000



Chief Minister Siddaramaiah and Leader of the Opposition R. Ashok in the Legislative Assembly in Belagavi on Thursday.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

crore for the SC and ST welfare programmes in five years from 2008 to 2013 (BJP tenure) before enacting the legislation. If the population of SCs and STs stood at 17.1 %, the amount spent on their welfare programmes stood at 15 %. After the Act came into force the amount spent on the welfare of SCs and STs went up to ₹ 82,000 crore during 2013-2018 (during the Congress regime). “This itself revealed how the legislation helped in the allocation of funds for the welfare of deprived sections of society,” the Chief Minister said.

When the BJP members accused the Congress go-

vernment of “diverting” the SC/ST sub-plan money to implement its guarantee schemes, the Chief Minister hit back and said, “What moral right do you have to speak on social justice? We (Congress) are committed to social justice by enacting a legislation.”

Mr. Siddaramaiah questioned the BJP members why they did not prevail upon the Union government to enact a legislation on the lines of Karnataka if the BJP is committed to provide social justice to the deprived sections.

After heated arguments between the Opposition and the treasury benches, the House approved the Bill.

Source: The Hindu, p.8, Dec. 15, 2023

ಶೇ.46ರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ! ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕ್ರಮ | ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಧ್ಯವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ವರದಿ

ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದೇಶಿ ನೇರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಇಳಿಕೆ

■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ನೇರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ (ಎಫ್‌ಡಿಐ) ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಶೇ.46ರಷ್ಟು ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಬಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಮಂಡನೆಯಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಧ್ಯವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂಶ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

2022-23ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 5.3 ಶೇಕಡಾ ಡಾಲರ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಎಫ್‌ಡಿಐ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ, ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷ ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2.8 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಡಾಲರ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 2.5 ಶೇಕಡಾ ಡಾಲರ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಕುಸಿತ ಕಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಎಫ್‌ಡಿಐ ಪರಿವು ಇಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ನವೋದ್ಯಮಗಳ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಎಂಬ ಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಕೊಂದಿರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೊದಲ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನವೋದ್ಯಮ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಮುಖದ ಎಫ್‌ಡಿಐ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲೂ ಶೇ.80ರಷ್ಟು ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗಿನ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ವಿವರ (ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	
ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ	44,831
ಅಲಂಕಾರ	16,611
ನೋಂದಣಿ- ಮುದ್ರಾಂಶ	9,344
ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನ ತೆರಿಗೆ	5,244
ಇತರೆ	855
ಒಟ್ಟು	76,885
ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ - ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗೆ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಗೆ ವಜ್ಜೆ (ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	
ಶಕ್ತಿ	785.48
ಗೃಹಚ್ಛೇದಿ	1,401.55
ಅನ್ಯಭಾಗ್ಯ	1,802.58
ಗೃಹಪಕ್ಷಿ	1,897.28

ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೆ: 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮೊದಲ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1.05 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 76,885 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ತೆರಿಗೆಯೇತರ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ 6,519 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತಿಳಾರಸು

- ಹಿಂದಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.15ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಜಿಎಸ್ಟಿ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.18ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ನೋಂದಣಿಯೇತರ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಶ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ನೇರಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮುದ್ರದ ಮೇಲಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆ ದರ ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು
- ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ್ಟಮ್ಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಮದು ವಸ್ತುಗಳ

ಗುರಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಶೇ.44.9ರಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 66,735 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೊತ್ತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗೆ 98,070 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ರಾಜಸ್ವ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವೆಚ್ಚವೂ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮೊತ್ತ 1.08 ಲಕ್ಷ

ಮೇಲಿನ ಸುಂಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು

- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಲಾಡಾಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ. ಆದರೆ, ನೇರಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಿಹಿಎಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಆನರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಹಿಎಲ್ ಪಡೆತರ ಬೆಲೆ ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು
- ಆಸ್ತಿ ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನಿಗಮ (ಕೆಪಿಎಲ್) ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ
- ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೋನ್, ಗ್ರಾನೈಟ್ ಇತರ ಉಪವಿನ್ಯಗಳ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಡ್ರೋನ್ / ಉಪಗ್ರಹ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ

ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಾಲದ ಮೇಲಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚವೂ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೊತ್ತ 1.13 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್‌ವರೆಗಿನ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ 10,292 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇದೇ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಅಂದರೆ 2019-20ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎನಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.11, Dec. 15, 2023

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Belagavi: Karnataka's Fiscal Management Review Committee (FMRC) has put forward several recommendations aimed at enhancing revenue sources for the state. Among the key proposals is the suggestion for the commercial tax department to explore the inclusion of commodities such as arecanut and

Tax arecanut, metal scrap to boost revenue: FMRC report

metal scraps within the tax net. Additionally, the excise department has been urged to take measures to augment revenues from high-end liquor, aligning with the practices of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The mid-year review of the state's finances, presented

in the assembly, highlighted the need to reassess Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration cards. Despite having the second-highest per capita income in the country, the state is burdened with a high percentage of families categorized under BPL. The report emphasises the importance of extending

schemes exclusively to deserving families to alleviate the subsidy burden.

'Cut redundant postings'

The FMRC underscored the urgency to trim unproductive administrative expenditures by implementing recommendations from the 2nd Admini-

strative Reforms Committee.

The committee recommended a reduction in salary and pension expenditures by identifying redundant cadres and staff in various departments. To boost capital expenditure, the FMRC suggested the prompt initiation of capital expenditure projects to

make use of the funds released by the Union government for this fiscal year. An amount of Rs 4,175 crore has been released under the special capital assistance scheme for the implementation of capital projects in the state, and the FMRC emphasized the need to utilize this amount fully. FMRC also wants streamlining of the post-auction process for mining lease holders.

Source: The Time of India, p.4, Dec. 15, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

EDUCATION

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ

ಆದಾಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ವಿಫಲ • ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಲೂ ಸಿಗದ ಅನುದಾನ

‘ಪ್ರಪಾತ’ಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಿ.ವಿಗಳು

• ಚಂದ್ರಹಾಸ ಹಿರೇಮಠ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ‘ಅಗತ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನೆರವು, ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸದೇ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಳೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ವಿಭಜಿಸಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೊಂದು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಪರಿಪಾಠ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ’ - ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವ ಡಾ.ಎಂ. ಸಿ.ಸುಧಾಕರ್ ಅವರ ಈ ಮಾತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ, ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಧೋಗತಿಯ ದಾರಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದ ಕನ್ನಡಿ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳೆದ ಏಳು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಅನುದಾನ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅಳೆಯಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಆದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಅನುದಾನದ ಕೊರತೆಯಿಂದ ನೆಲಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಗದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಜೈವೋಟ ಎದುರಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ಹಲವು ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದ ಹಳೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳೂ ಕೈಚಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿವೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯ ಅವರು 2023-24ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ ಶೇ



1.76 ಮಾತ್ರ. 2016-17ರ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇ 6 ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ ಶೇ 3.5 ಅನುದಾನವಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಹಣ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಬೋಧಕ, ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿವೃತ್ತರ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಲ್ಲೇ ಸಾಲುತ್ಪಡೆ. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ-ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ನಯಾಪ್ತಸೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಕಾಯಂ ಬೋಧಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೋಧಕೇತರರ ವೇತನವನ್ನೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಳೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ನಿವೃತ್ತರ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಶೇ 25ರಿಂದ 50ರಷ್ಟು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವೇತನ, ಪಿಂಚಣಿ, ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಗಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಏಳು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ-



ಕಲೆ: ಭಾವು ವತ್ತಾರ್

ಗಳು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು ₹10 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ನೆರವು ₹2,070.06 ಕೋಟಿ ಮಾತ್ರ.

ದಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯದ ಕಾರಣ ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಹೊರಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರಿ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಇತರೆ ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆದಾಯವು ಪಿಂಚಣಿ, ಅತಿಥಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು, ಹೊರಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ನೌಕರರ ವೇತನ-ಭತ್ಯೆ ಭರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲುತ್ಪಡೆ. ಹಳೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತರ

ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಳ ಭಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೊಂದರಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಹಳೇ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ, ಆದಾಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನುದಾನ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಯಂತೆ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿವೆ. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ ಅನುದಾನ ಕೋರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಶೇ 25ರಷ್ಟು ನೆರವೂ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಶೇ

2023-24ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿ.ವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಅನುದಾನ (ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

₹25.45

ಹೊಸ 7 ವಿ.ವಿಗಳಿಗೆ

₹864.34

ಹಳೆಯ ವಿ.ವಿಗಳಿಗೆ

₹2.13

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಉಪಯೋಜನೆ

₹1.92

ಗಿರಿಜನ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆ

₹2,674

ವಿ.ವಿಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದ ನೆರವು

90ರಷ್ಟು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಮಯ್ಯ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಆರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

4ನೇ ಪ್ರತಿ ನೋಟ

Continued....

Schools worried that age criteria under NEP may affect admissions

There is confusion among parents as well as school managements as to whether to admit children who have not completed the required age specification for class I for 2024-25

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Schools across Bengaluru are worried that the age criteria for kindergarten and class I as mandated by the National Education Policy (NEP) will affect their admission numbers in the upcoming academic year.

There is also confusion among parents as well as school managements as to whether to admit students who have not completed the required age specification for class I for 2024-25.

What NEP says

As per the NEP, the students getting admitted to LKG and UKG should have completed four and five years respectively before the commencement of the academic year on June 1 (in 2025-26).

Similarly, it says that students getting admitted to class I should have completed six years before June 1, from the academic year of 2025-26.

"To abide by the NEP, we are not accepting children who do not fulfill the age criteria for KG classes and class I from this year itself. We are worried that this might upset parents and the admission numbers might drop this year as they might go and check at other schools if they are offering admissions without this age bar. However, most schools have now started following the same rules for admissions and



As per the NEP, students getting admitted to class I should have completed six years before June 1, from the academic year of 2025-26. FILE PHOTO

we are crossing our fingers that the parents realise this," said Selvaraj, principal, ACTS Secondary School, Electronics City.

While most schools are very strict with the rules when it comes to KG classes, some have been flexible with admissions for class I this year.

"If a child wants to get admitted for class I after 2025-26, then we will not accept them if they are not six years old. But this year, the schools have been asked to take a call. So, we have decided to take students who are five years and 10 months or five years and 11 months old for

2024-25. Although our admission process will only take place in March," said Sunil Fernandes S.J., principal, St. Joseph's Boys High School.

He added that with Karnataka having the unique student achievement tracking system (SATS) portal, it is important for schools to follow the age criteria as the system will otherwise reject the child's profile.

An excuse for some

A principal from a school in the central business district (CBD) remarked that while some schools are trying to abide by the rules, others are using this as an

excuse to be more exclusive with their admissions.

"With parents running behind popular schools, the schools are using this policy to their advantage," they said.

For the last couple of years, parents have been protesting against these new rules which have created confusion about admissions with many being forced to repeat classes.

"We considered going to court and even hired a lawyer. But when the new government was elected, they promised a State Education Policy and we dropped our legal pursuit as we expected some relief from all this. Now, without a choice, I am making my daughter repeat LKG in 2024-25," said Niveditha C.P., a resident of Shastri Nagar.

Convincing parents

Some schools reported that despite strong protests from parents, they were able to convince them and retain admissions.

"The parents ask us why we did not have this rule when they got their first child admitted. We are taking our time and convincing them to admit their students in pre-nursery instead of KG if their child is below the age limit," said B.S. Venkatachala, principal, Narayana School, Vidyanarayapura. He also said that there was an increase of 20 - 25% in overall admissions this year.

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 11, 2023

Girls' residential schools, hostels lack toilets: House panel for SC/STs

Several dalit colonies have no power connections, good roads

BELAGAVI, DHNS

Most residential schools for girls and hostels meant for Scheduled Castes still lack basic infrastructure such as bathroom and toilets, besides facing shortage of water.

This is one of the findings by the legislature committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, which tabled its report in the Assembly last week.

Rs 5k cr unutilised

A whopping Rs 5,000 crore remains unutilised in the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department for the last three years, while several dalit colonies do not have power connections and well-laid roads in many parts of the state, the report said.

The committee, headed by Malavalli Congress MLA P M Narendra Swamy, has taken serious note of under-development of dalit and tribal communities, despite successive governments cumulatively releasing over Rs 2.5 lakh crore since 2013.

This, after the then Congress government passed the Karnataka Scheduled Caste Sub-Allocation and Tribal Sub-Allocation (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Act to make it mandatory to allot funds for welfare of SC/ST communities in pro-

portion to their population.

Pending applications

The committee highlights that there are 17,700 applications pending with various boards and corporations under Ganga Kalyana scheme, but so far only 8,000 beneficiaries have been identified.

"Ganga Kalyana scheme is meant to provide free borewell connections to SC/ST farmers. But due to lack of funds, departments are not able to dispose of all applications. Similarly, there are several hostels for SC children that do not have basic facilities such as water connection, toilet and bathroom. Due to shortage of water, in many parts of the state, students, especially girls, are forced to go out at night to relieve themselves," the report said.

Deemed expenditure

"The existence of 7D clause of this Act (deemed expenditure) is the biggest culprit, due to which our department could not take up works for empowerment of the dalit, tribal communities and semi-nomadic tribes in the state," the report said.

It said, on the pretext of deemed expenditure, successive governments have spent huge sums for building roads and electrical infrastructure.

Unfortunately, several dalit colonies not only lack power connections, but also road infrastructure, the report said.

"Under deemed expenditure clause, the energy department gets a whopping Rs 3,600 crore annually. Landholding among SCs and STs do not cross 11%. Of this, only 4% have irrigation pumpset connections," the report said.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.5, Dec.11, 2023

Govt. college students to get free spoken English coaching

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The government will enter into a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Wadhvani Foundation to teach free spoken English to government college students, Minister for Higher Education M.C. Sudhakar told the Legislative Council on Monday.

Replying to a debate on National Education Policy-2020 under Rule 330, the Minister said that the training in spoken English will be offered to empower students to be well-equipped on a par with others in the competitive era. The challenge in higher education now is to offer students job oriented courses, he said, adding

that the State government is committed to introduce State Education Policy (SEP) once it is ready.

No confusion

The Congress had also promised the same in its manifesto ahead of Assembly elections. The government will introduce the SEP by debating it, assessing the financial implications once the commission set up to form the policy submits it to the government. Till then, there need not be any confusion. The Minister said that the last BJP government implemented the NEP-2020 in a hurry without making any preparations to take the credit for becoming the first to introduce the same. "It should have had the road-

map before introducing it," he said. The government should have assessed whether the educational institutes have infrastructure facilities to offer the open electives, he said, adding that the feasibility factors should have been studied.

Budgetary allocation

Mr. Sudhakar said that Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has been apprised of the need to hike the budgetary allocation for higher education and the government will do it from the next financial year.

Minister for School Education and Literacy Madhu Bangarappa said the government will open 3,000 Karnataka Public Schools in the next three years.

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 12, 2023

ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ 482 ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಉತ್ತರ

ರಾಜ್ಯದ 69 ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ

■ ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಶೌಚಗೃಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ 551 ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 482 ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು 69 ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸೋಮವಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗುಳಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ವರದಿ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ಬಿ. ವರಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಎಸ್. ದೀಕ್ಷಿತ್ ಅವರಿದ್ದ ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಪೀಠ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿತು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಕೀಲರು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಸೇವಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಆಯುಕ್ತ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಕಾವೇರಿ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ



ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲು ಅಮಿಕಸ್ ಕ್ಯೂರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಹಿರಿಯ ವಕೀಲರಾದ ಕೆ.ಎನ್.ಫಣೀಂದ್ರ, ಈಗಷ್ಟೇ ವರದಿ ಕೈ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಳೆದ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ವೇಳೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ

ಎಂದರು. ಆಗ ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ, ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಹೇಳಿ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತು.

ಸಿವಿಕ್ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆ ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯಿನಿ ಚಾಮರಾಜ್, ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಟಿಇ ಕಾಂಪ್ಲೆ ಜಾರಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜತೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗುಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ 15 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರು.

ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜನವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಪೀಠ ಮುಂದೂಡಿತು.

Source: Vijayavani, p,11, Dec.12, 2023

National policy must promote cohesion

As states contemplate their own education policies, the Centre must address the complexities of implementing NEP across the country

FURQAN QAMAR

Karnataka has joined the ranks of states that have expressed opposition to the National Education Policy (NEP 2020). A State Education Policy Commission has been established to thoroughly review school and higher education in Karnataka, aiming to suggest policies to enhance enrolment, expand education with improved quality and equal access, impart scientific knowledge, instill democratic values, enhance employability, and provide moral education to build citizenship.

Karnataka had implemented the policy, at least in part; it had formed cluster universities and announced the introduction of four-year undergraduate programmes with multiple entry and exit. The implications and implementation difficulties of these reforms were not carefully thought through, and stakeholders are now facing serious challenges in sustaining these changes and moving ahead.

They are genuinely concerned about the overall approach and specific provisions of the policy. Convincing stakeholders of the policy's relevance to their context proves challenging. Content aside, the selective implementation based on convenient reading and interpretation of the text of the policy by the central regulatory authorities is at the root of their chagrin.

National policy formulation is an intricate process in countries with federal character. It is supposed to strike a balance between national priorities, fiscal prudence, and commitments to the concerns of all stakeholders. It must take the states along to make national policies instruments for unity and cohesion and represent the collective will.

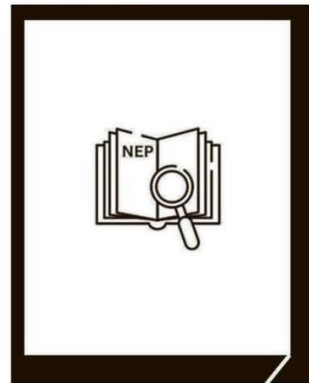
This is particularly true in the case of education, which, being on the Concurrent List of the Constitution, is a joint and shared responsibility of the Centre and the state. The NEP 2020 recognises this, emphasising careful planning, joint monitoring, and collaborative implementation between the Centre and states. Implementation is starkly different. The policy assigns significant responsibilities to the states.

The policy makes early childhood care mandatory. This would happen only if states developed professionally qualified

and competent educators. They have been charged with the responsibility of developing standard Indian sign language. The policy proposes courses in regional languages, which will be possible only if states invest heavily in preparing language teachers.

NEP holds states responsible for developing the textbooks for their curriculum and ensuring the timely availability of NCERT books in downloadable format. The education of all children with disabilities has been made the responsibility of the states.

States need clarification about where the resources for these initiatives come from, as the Centre has made no commitment. The only assurance is that they will get allocations out of the Gender and SEDG Inclusion Fund created by the centre for providing equitable quality education.



States have been mandated to 'ensure that all schools follow certain minimal professional and quality standards' for which they must set up an independent State School Standards Authority. It is unclear if the policy intends to absolve the centre from the responsibility of ensuring the minimum quality norms prescribed under the Right to Education Act.

While the policy 'permits' states to have their own curricular framework within the broad national framework developed by the NCERT, changes in textbooks without state consultation cause confusion.

NEP 2020 had assured that the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) would be 'remodelled and rejuvenated'. States are yet to know the broad contour of this exercise and are concerned that their representations in the body are at least maintained, if not enhanced.

In higher education, NEP pins high hopes on reforming the national-level regulatory framework. This was expected to happen before initiating any reform. A 'light but tight' regulatory framework was stated to be one of the fundamental guiding principles of the

policy. The policy regarded the 'ineffective regulatory system' as a major problem 'currently faced by the higher education system'.

The policy emphasised that the regulatory system must change 'to ensure integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency in the educational system and... will encourage innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance, and empowerment. Three years on, regulatory reform is still awaited. Meanwhile, some existing regulatory bodies have become hyperactive with reforms, regulations, and guidelines, many of which are challenging to implement.

They impose many conditionalities and dos and don'ts on the state, with serious implications for governance, administration, and funding. Adding three years of pre-primary education entails enormous financial costs. Enhancing programme durations in higher education across the board poses serious logistical challenges and a great strain on the already stressed infrastructure. Besides, they have financial consequences for the institutions and individual students.

States are obviously feeling ill at ease. They do not know when the proposed Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) and its four verticals will see the light of day. What would be its structure? Will states have a larger say or enhanced representation in these bodies? They are particularly anxious because the regulatory reforms in medical education have not addressed their access and quality challenges. States are nearly the sole providers of school education. They are dominant players in higher education, not only in terms of institutions, enrolment, and faculty but also in terms of funding. They bear more than 77% of the country's education expenditure. Their share in higher education expenditure is as high as 71.24%. The state-sector higher educational institutions account for nearly 99.43% of all higher educational institutions in the country, catering to 91.78% of the total enrolment in higher education.

This is the first time in independent India that states are unhappy with the new education policy to the extent that they are contemplating having their own state policies rather than implementing the NEP 2020. This must be addressed urgently.

India is a continent-sized country with unparalleled economic, social, linguistic, cultural, and educational diversity. A one-size-fits-all approach is least likely to work. Promoting and maintaining cohesion is critical. National policy formulations and their implementation must give paramount importance to this goal.

(The writer, a former advisor for education in the Planning Commission, is a professor in Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi)

Source: Deccan Herald, p.6, Dec.13, 2023

ಚಿಂತನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ಕಳವಳ

'ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ: ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊರತೆ'

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಚ್ಛಾಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಕಳವಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು, ಮಾದರಿ ಶಾಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಉಚಿತ ಬಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಅನುದಾನ ಘೋಷಣೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನಾಂದೋಲನ ಸೇರಿ ಹಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು (ಕಸಾಪ) ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡ 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ ಉಳಿಸಿ-ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳೆಸಿ' ಚಿಂತನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಸೇರಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅರಳಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್, ಬೇಲಿಮಠದ ಪೀಠಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶಿವರುದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ, ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳಾದ ಹಂ.ಪ. ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಂಗೇಗೌಡ, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಗುರುದತ್ತ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞ ಗುರುರಾಜ ಕರಜಗಿ, ಮಾಜಿ ಸಚಿವ ರಾಣಿ ಸತೀಶ್, ಲೇಖಕಿ ಕೆ. ಪರೀಪ್ಪಾ ಸೇರಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ 80ಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಮಂದಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಕಸಾಪ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಹೇಶ ಜೋಶಿ, 'ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು 75 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದರೂ ಹಲವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್' ಎಂದು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನೂನು ತೊಡಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅನ್ನದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಬೇಸರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ನ್ಯಾ.ಅರಳಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್, 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಡೆ ತಡೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಿಸ ಬೇಕು. ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಮಾದರಿ ಶಾಲೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ: ಗುರುರಾಜ ಕರಜಗಿ, 'ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಏಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ



ಚಿಂತನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾ.ಅರಳಿ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹೇಶ ಜೋಶಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು. ಗುರುರಾಜ ಕರಜಗಿ, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಗುರುದತ್ತ, ಶಿವರುದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ, ಹಂ.ಪ. ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ, ರಾಣಿ ಸತೀಶ್ ಹಾಗೂ ದೊಡ್ಡರಂಗೇಗೌಡ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು

— ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ಚಿತ್ರ

'ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ'

'ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಕಲಿಕೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವಂತೆ ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಮರಣಾನಂತರ ಉಪವಾಸಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧ' ಎಂದು ಹಂ.ಪ. ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಗುರುದತ್ತ, 'ಶಾಸಕರು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಈ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದು, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬಿಎಸ್‌ಐ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಬೇಕು' ಎಂದರು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ: ಪಿಐಎಲ್ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಲು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ (ಪಿಐಎಲ್) ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು (ಕಸಾಪ) ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡ ಚಿಂತನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ ಉಳಿಸಿ-ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳೆಸಿ' ಚಿಂತನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮತದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. 'ಕನ್ನಡ

ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಲು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧರಿಸಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸಾಪ ಪಿಐಎಲ್ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು.

ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾದರಿ ಕನ್ನಡ

ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬೋಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ವೈಭವ, ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪಠ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಿಚಾರ ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಶಿವರುದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ, ಬೇಲಿಮಠದ ಪೀಠಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ

ಕೆಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾದರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರ್‌ರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ದೊಡ್ಡರಂಗೇಗೌಡ, ಸಾಹಿತಿ

'ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಬದಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ನೀಡಿ'

'ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿಗಲಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಉಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಒಂದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಗ ತೆರೆದಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕೊತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಬಸ್ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಉಚಿತ ಮಾಡುವ ಬದಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ನೀಡಿ, ಮೈದಾನ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ' ಎಂದು ರಾಣಿ ಸತೀಶ್ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ನೀಡಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸ ಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, 'ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರ್ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಉಳಿವಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ನಿಯೋಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು' ಎಂದರು.

Source: Prajavani, p.4A, Dec.14, 2023

ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿವಿಗೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶ

ಅಳಿವು, ಉಳಿವಿನ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಸಂಸದರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ

ನಿ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿತಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಕಾಪಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಕೈ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಂದಿನ ದುರಾಡಳಿತದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ರದ್ದುಗೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಮಣ್ಣು ಪಾಲಾಗಿ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳೇ ಕಳೆದಿವೆ.

ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಲಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇದೀಗ ಸಂಸದರ ಸರದಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಅಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಸದರಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕೋರಲಿನಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿವಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪರ ದನಿಯುತ್ತಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಡ ತಂದು (ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಅನುದಾನ ಆಯೋಗ) ಯುಜಿ ಸಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೈ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಆಗ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿತು ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಜೀವ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಕೊನೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಸರಿ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಬಹುತೇಕ ಇದು ಕೊನೆಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವೇ ಆಗಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸದರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೇಸರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಿವಿರು ಮುಕ್ತ ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ? ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಸವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಕಾರಣ 2015ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಿಂದ 2013 ಹಾಗೂ 2014 ಮತ್ತು 2018ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಂಡಾಂತರವನ್ನು ತಂದಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮಾಲ್ಯ



ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸದರು ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯುಜಿಸಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. -ಡಾ. ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಹಲ್ವೆ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ಎಡವಟ್ಟಾಗಿದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ?

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಸವೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯುಜಿಸಿ 2005ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಅಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. 2009ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯುಜಿಸಿಯಿಂದ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ವಿವಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಣಾಮ 2015ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಯುಜಿಸಿ ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ನಂತರ ಬದಲಾದ ವಿವಿ ಆಡಳಿತ 2017ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆಯಿತಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ತಂದಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳು ಮಾಲ್ಯ

ವಿ.ಸಿ ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನು?

ವಿವಿಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಾ ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಹಲ್ವೆ ಅವರು ಬಂದಾಗ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಆಯೋಜನೆಯ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಿತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಮೊದಲು ವಿವಿಯ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು 2028 ರ ವರೆಗೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ನಂತರ ಸುಮಾರು 43 ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಗಳು, 10 ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 43,000 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ 2 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶರಣ ಎರಡನೇ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೋರಿದರು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಚಿವ ಧರ್ಮೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದ್ದಾವುದನ್ನು ಯುಜಿಸಿ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರದ್ದಿಯಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಂದರೆ ಪದವಿ, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ, ಬಿ ಟೆಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಮ್ ಟೆಕ್ ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದ್ದ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಕಮರಿ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ, ಅರೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ರದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬಹುತೇಕರು ನೌಕರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

Source: Vishwavani, p.3, Dec.14, 2023

15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ನಿಂದ 10 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ, ಜೈಲುಶಿಕ್ಷೆ | ಅಸ್ತಿಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮ ತಡೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟು ಕ್ರಮ, ವಿಧೇಯಕ ಪಾಸ್

■ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುವವರಿಗೆ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ನಿಂದ 10 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೈಲುಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ 'ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ (ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಬಂಧ ವಿಧಾನ) ಕಾಯಿದೆ' ಕ್ರಮಗಳು) ವಿಧೇಯಕವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ.

ಬುಧವಾರ ವಿಧೇಯಕದ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ನೀಡಿದ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವ ಡಾ.ಜಿ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ್, "ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು, ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ವಿಧೇಯಕ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸುವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಮೀನು, ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸೀದಂತೆ ಕಲಂಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯಯ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮ

ಯಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ?

ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ, ಕೆ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭರಣಿಮಾಡುವ ಪದವಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಕಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ನಿರ್ಣಾಯಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಸೇವಾಕಾರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಒಡೆತನದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯಮ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ, ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಾಸಿಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಸೇವೆಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು.

ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಉದ್ಯಮ. ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಅಸ್ತಿಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಂಶವು ಇರಲಿದೆ." ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಪ್ರತಿವಕ್ಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಆರ್. ಆರ್.ಎಸ್. "ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ

ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋಟಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಸೂಕ್ತ." ಎಂದು. ಬಣ್ಣಿಯ ಎಸ್. ಸುರೇಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, "ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟತೆ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ, ಅಂತಿಮ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇತರ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸುವವರನ್ನು 10 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವರೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ." ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.

ದೇವಪ್ರಸಾದ್- ಕುಲಮಾಂಸರು: ಬಣ್ಣಿಯ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ, "ಒಂಟಿ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ, ವಿವಿಧ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅರಿವು ಕೈಗೊಂಡರೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು

ಪರಿಣಾಮವು? ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದೇವಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇವಪ್ರಸಾದ್, ಹುಲುಮಾಂಸರಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ." ಎಂದು ಬೇರೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು.

ಸಚಿವ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂಕಾ ವಿರ್ಗ, "ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇರೂರ ಅಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟತೆ ವಿಧೇಯಕ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ." ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕೋಟಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ್, "ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಆರ್.ಡಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ 15-20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು 200-300 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳಿವೆ. ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಹುದ್ದೆಯಿದೆ. 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ದಂಡಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕವಿದೆ." ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಸದನವು ವಿಧೇಯಕಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿತು.

ವಿಧೇಯಕದ ವಿವರ

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಎಸಗುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಜೈಲುಶಿಕ್ಷೆ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ. ದಂಡ ಹಾವಣಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ 15 ಕೋಟಿ ಜೈಲು. ಅಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟವರನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡುವವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಆರೋಪ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾಗಿ 800 ರಿಂದ 12 ವರ್ಷ ಕೋಟಿ ಜೈಲುಶಿಕ್ಷೆ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ನಿಂದ 10 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ. ದಂಡ ಹಾವಣಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ 2 ವರ್ಷ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹವಾಸ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದಾಮಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪರವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಬರೆದು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ದಾಖಲೆ. ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿ 2 ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಕ್ರಮದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ.

Vijayakarnataka, p.8, Dec.14, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

Environment

'Cauvery basin lost nearly 12,850 sq. km of green cover'

T. Ramakrishnan
CHENNAI

Natural vegetation on nearly 12,850 sq. km of land in the Cauvery basin was lost in the 50 years between 1965 to 2016, according to a recent paper published by scientists and researchers at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru. Karnataka has lost much more than any other State in the basin. It accounts for three-fourths of the lost cover, while Tamil Nadu's share is around one-fifth, the study adds. Pointing out that natural-vegetation cover went down by around 46% all

these years, the paper, authored by T.V. Ramachandra, Vinay S., Bharath S., and Bharath H. Aithal, stated that the quantum of reduction of dense vegetation was 35% (6,123 sq. km) and that of degraded vegetation, 63% (6,727 sq. km). Areas that suffered adverse changes in the extent of forest cover include the Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Bandipur National Park, Nagarhole National Park and the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary. In respect of the Bannerghatta National Park, the moist deciduous forest area, which was about 50% in 1973, stood at 28.5% in 2015 due

Shrinking greenery

Pattern of natural vegetation cover in the Cauvery basin over the years

Year	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Total
1965	17,072.81	1,043.64	10,077.78	28,194.23
2016	7,408.50	764.16	7,172.42	15,345.08
Loss	9,664.31	279.48	2,905.36	12,849.15



Source: "Cauvery river: Land use dynamics biodiversity & hydrological status," a paper authored by T.V. Ramachandra, Vinay S., Bharath S. and Bharath H. Aithal, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.

to "anthropogenic pressure" on the National Park and its environs. Taking a historical view of the growth in the cropping area in the basin, the

paper, titled "Cauvery River: Land Use Dynamics Biodiversity & Hydrological Status," said that in respect of Tamil Nadu, the extent of area under

irrigation rose from 6,556 sq. km in 1928 to 20,233 sq. km now and in the case of Karnataka, it was from 1,193 sq. km to 8,497 sq. km. Consequently, the water demand of the two States increased. It added that land-use analysis showed that in 73.5% of the catchment, agriculture and horticulture constituted the dominant activity.

Inefficient water use

The paper identified "inappropriate" cropping patterns, inefficient use of water, adoption of multi-season water-intensive crops, "unsustainable" mining of river sand,

and the decline in community participation in watershed management as problems that characterised the basin.

To remedy the situation, the paper called for the integrated management of the catchment with an interlinked system of natural resources; restrictions on "large-scale water-intensive" cash crops, monoculture and over-exploitation of groundwater; enrichment of the catchment with native species; promotion of organic farming; setting up effluent treatment plants; and ensuring zero discharge from industries.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 11, 2023

ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯತೆ | ಕೆರೆ ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಠಿಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಭರಿತ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸೇ ಇಲ್ಲ!

■ ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ಧನಂಜಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

dhnananjaya.gowda@timesgroup.com

ನಗರದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮಲಿನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವಾಯು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಶೂನ್ಯ!

ಹೌದು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ (ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ನಗರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ 127 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ವಾಯು, ಜಲ, ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ಒಂದೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಸುಪರ್ಟುಯಲ್ಲಿ 201 ಕೆರೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಪೈಕಿ 19 ನಾವಾವರಣವಾಗಿವೆ. ಉಳಿದ 182 ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಳಿಯಷ್ಟೇ ಕೊಳೆತೆ ನೀರು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು (ಎಸ್‌ಟಿಪಿ) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೆಲ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಒಳಿತರಂಡಿಯ ಕೊಳೆತೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನಾ ಬಗೆಯ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಸೇರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯೂ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ. 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವುತ ನೀರು ಸೇವಾಡೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ 8 ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲತರಂಗಗಳು ಸತ್ತ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಒಂದೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೂ ಚಾಣಾ ಕುರುಡು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದೆ.



ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳೂ ಶೂನ್ಯ

ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಲಿಗಳು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳ ನೂರು ಮೀಟರ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಎಂದು ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 55 ಮತ್ತು ರಾತ್ರಿ ವೇಳೆ 45 ಡೆಸಿಬಲ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಶಬ್ದವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾದರೂ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಳು ಸತ್ತಿರುವ 8 ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ವಾಯು, ಜಲ

ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ಒಂದೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಎಸ್‌ಟಿಪಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೆಲಸ ಮರೆತಂತಿದೆ.

- ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರ

ಕೆರೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ

ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

2021ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಅಪರಾಧ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಶೇ.5.8

ರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.1 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ. 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ 324 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 126 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವು. 2022ರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 343 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 127ಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 1927 ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ-1980ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 28, ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ-1986 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಕಾಯಿದೆ-2003ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 98 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕೆಲಸ ಮರೆತ ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಪಿಸಿಬಿ

"ವಾಯು, ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಬ್ದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತಿದೆ. ಕೆರೆ ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ 2017ರಿಂದ ದಂಡವನ್ನೂ ವಿಧಿಸಿಲ್ಲ," ಎಂದು ಪುನರ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳು ದೂರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.10, Dec.12,2023

Karnataka needs SC approval for dereservation of forest land: Centre

The Hindu Bureau
SHIVAMOGGA

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has reiterated that the Karnataka government should get the Supreme Court's approval for the dereservation of forest land released for rehabilitation of people affected by the Sharavathi Valley Hydroelectric Project in Shivamogga district.

In response to a question raised by Shivamogga MP B.Y. Raghavendra in the

Lok Sabha, Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Minister of State for MoEF and Climate Change, replied on Monday that the State government of Karnataka is required to seek the approval of the Supreme Court and thereafter submit the proposal for prior approval by the Central government for dereservation of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The State government, in its proposal sent on March 23, 2023, sought the approval of the Centre for

the dereservation of 9,129 acres of forest land.

The extent of land was released between 1958 and 1969 for rehabilitation of over 3,000 families affected by the project. However, the proposal was sent back to the state on April 24, stating that the Government of Karnataka has to take appropriate action as per the Supreme Court's order dated November 13, 2000. The apex court, in its order, stated that "...pending further orders, no dereservation of forests,

sanctuaries, or national parks shall be effected."

Hundreds of families were displaced due to the power project in the 1960s. Among them, many were allotted forest land as compensation in Sagar, Tirthahalli, Shivamogga, Shikaripur, and Bhadravathi taluks. The Congress government dereserved the forest land for non-forest purposes as per the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963. This was questioned by Girish Achar, environmental activist in Hosanagar taluk.

Source: The Hindu, p.5, Dec. 13, 2023

Indians vulnerable to climate change-induced health issues

Institutions of local self-governance must engage with the climate and health agenda to address the climate crisis

DATA POINT

Indranil and Divya Chaudhry

More than half of India's population, living in 344 districts, face high or very high health vulnerability induced by climate change. People are increasingly being exposed to the effects of climate change, such as prolonged summers, heavy and unpredictable rains, floods and droughts, and rising sea levels and melting glaciers. As a result, they fall ill more often, face a greater risk of future ailments, lose livelihoods, get pushed into poverty, and are forced to migrate. People fight and try to adapt to these changes and prepare themselves better for future events. Vulnerability is a vector produced out of the dynamics between exposure and sensitivity on the one hand and people's ability to adapt or fight on the other.

However, the same exposure may not have the same health consequences for everyone. People who are exposed to higher green cover, have better living conditions, education, secured work, better social safety nets and resilient health systems would be able to adapt to the changes and mitigate the consequences better. People who live on the margins, whose livelihoods are not secured, and who have to pay when someone in the family falls ill will be more vulnerable to these changes.

Though there are certain universal aspects of climate change, the nature of exposure is diverse and localised – within a State, different regions or districts have different levels of exposure. As consequences also vary, vulnerabilities differ. While there must be certain universal strategies, adaptation and mitigation efforts and strategies must be localised.

In a recent paper published in *Climate Change*, we draw on the vulnerability assessment framework introduced by the Fourth As-

essment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to measure district-level exposures, sensitivities, adaptive capacities (ACs) and health vulnerabilities. We carried out our analysis for all 640 districts of India (Census 2011) and used 50 indicators – 14 for exposure, 20 for sensitivity, and 16 for ACs – from 8 national data sources to construct separate indices for each of the three vulnerability components.

Our findings suggest that 298 districts have high or very high levels of exposure. These districts house around 52% of India's population. Almost 30% of India's population living in 184 districts are faced with very high and high sensitivity. Around 153 districts, where a fifth of India's population lives, have moderate and low AC.

The study also helps us identify the underlying causes of vulnerability which is essential in formulating appropriate multi-sectoral policy responses. For example, increasing public expenditure on health could have a significant impact on reducing out-of-pocket expenditure. Results suggest that poorly developed primary healthcare remains a major factor for high vulnerability in some districts which report high infant mortality rates and poor child health indicators. Robust primary healthcare has shown promise in effectively addressing preventable causes of mortality and morbidity in many States such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Primary healthcare systems also have the potential to address the impending burden of non-communicable and communicable diseases, which is likely to aggravate as a result of climate change. By facilitating early disease diagnosis, primary healthcare can reduce the burden of high-cost tertiary care.

Addressing inequalities in the distribution of various social determinants of health could reduce health vulnerability. Providing sustainable livelihood opportunities, improving working conditions,

providing people with social safety nets, and improving the education status of the population and its employability could contribute to reducing sensitivity and enhancing ACs.

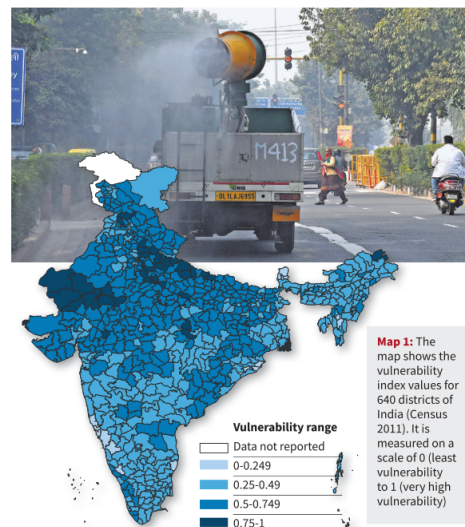
Tractable policy action needs a robust, dynamic data system. Our current health system data architecture is weak and incomplete. Institutions with access to data do not often collaborate or share data in public. People within the system hardly trust the data they themselves generate and rarely put the data to use. Further, there is limited compliance from the private sector and a lack of appreciation within policy institutions for evidence-based policymaking.

The climate crisis calls for a radical rethinking of the developmental paradigm. However, none of this can be achieved if institutions of local self-governance are not engaged with the climate and health agenda. The health system, too, should be made more accountable to the people.

Map 1 shows vulnerability index values for 640 districts (0-0.249 indicates low, 0.25-0.49 indicates moderate, 0.5-0.749 indicates high, and 0.75-1 indicates very high vulnerability). Data show that 38 districts have very high vulnerability, 306 districts have high vulnerability, 278 districts have moderate vulnerability, and 18 districts have low vulnerability. The 344 districts with very high and high vulnerability house 56% of India's population. Table 2 shows the top 5 and bottom 5 districts in terms of vulnerability. States with districts in the top 10% vulnerability range are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, and Arunachal Pradesh. U.P. and Rajasthan alone have 37 and 15 districts, respectively, in the top 10% vulnerability range. M.P. has 3 districts, and Jharkhand and Haryana have 2 each. Punjab, Uttarakhand, J&K, Himachal, and Arunachal have one district each in this category.

Mapping vulnerability

The map and tables were sourced from article 'Climate change and human health: estimating district-level health vulnerabilities in the Indian context' published in *Climate Change*



Map 1: The map shows the vulnerability index values for 640 districts of India (Census 2011). It is measured on a scale of 0 (least vulnerability) to 1 (very high vulnerability)

Table 2: The table shows the top 5 and bottom 5 districts in terms of vulnerability

Districts with highest vulnerability

S.no.	State	District	Vulnerability index
1	Arunachal	Dibang Valley	1
2	U.P.	Pilibhit	0.9763486
3	M.P.	Dindori	0.9720531
4	U.P.	Baghpat	0.9382899
5	U.P.	Firozabad	0.932923

Districts with lowest vulnerability

S.no.	State	District	Vulnerability index
1	Sikkim	South District (SK)	0.1343192
2	Sikkim	East District (SK)	0.1010449
3	Goa	South Goa	0.0548047
4	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	0.0133277
5	Goa	North Goa	0

■ 344 districts with very high and high vulnerability house 56% of India's population

Indranil is Professor, at the School of Government and Public Policy, OP Jindal Global University

Divya Chaudhry is a doctoral candidate at the School of Government and Public Policy, OP Jindal Global University

Source: The Hindu, p.11, Dec. 14, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

6,765 kids under 18 died of 'unnatural' causes in 4 years

Milton.Lawrence
@timesgroup.com

As many as 6,765 children under the age of 18 lost their lives under unnatural circumstances in Karnataka between 2019 and 2022, and Bengaluru city alone recorded 288 deaths, with 213 more occurring on railway premises in 2022. The government gave this reply in response to an RTI petition.

State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) officials confirmed sharing the available data with Mysuru-based NGO Odanadi in response to the RTI petition. As per SCRB, deaths resulting from accidents, drowning, snakebites, electric shocks, natural calamities, suicides, or homicides fall under 'unnatural' category.

The overall increase in child deaths compared to previous four years (2015-2018) by 11% is deemed "serious" by child rights activists, who are seeking coordinated efforts from childcare institutions, government bodies, and NGOs to address the issue.

ML Parshuram, director of Odanadi Seva Samsthe, an NGO dedicated to women's welfare, expressed concern over the rising number of deaths. He pointed to financial stress, harassment by micro-financiers, and family-related issues as contributing factors. Parshuram called for

B'LURU TOPS LIST

Bengaluru city	288
Railway premises	213
Tumakuru	110
Hassan	93
B'luru district	92
Vijayanagar	67
Vijayapura	57
Davanagere	57
Mysuru district	53
Kalaburagi	50

Source: SCRB

collaboration between child welfare committees, Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the Department of Women and Child Welfare, and NGOs to tackle the problem.

In the RTI data, Parshuram noted an increase in unnatural child deaths in 2022 compared to the previous years. The data revealed 1,929 deaths in 2022, 1,728 in 2021, 1,534 in 2020, and 1,574 in 2019.

Various causes — such as suicides due to family disputes and financial difficulties — have contributed to this alarming trend. Vasudevasharma NV, executive director of Child Rights Trust, emphasized the need for a government-led study to find comprehensive solutions. He expressed concern over the 213 deaths on railway tracks and premises, suggesting they could be suicides or murders.

Source: Vijayavani, p.4, Dec.9,2023

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕೊರತೆ | ತುರ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಸಿಗದೆ ರೋಗಿಗಳ ಗೋಳು ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯ

■ ಪಂಕಜ ಕೆ.ಎಂ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಎಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡ 'ಆಯುಷ್ಯಾನ್ ಭಾರತ್' ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಎಬಿ-ಎಆರ್‌ಕೆ) ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳೇ ಕಳೆದರೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಿಗೂ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಾಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಅಲೆದಾಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ. ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕದಿಂದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುರ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಾಗಿ ವೆಂಟಿಲೇಟರ್ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳು, ಆಕ್ಸಿಜನ್ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಳಹಂತದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಸೇರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕುರಿತು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಗೊಂದಲಗಳಿವೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಯದ್ವಾತದ್ವಾ ಹಣ ಪೀಕುವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಎಬಿ-ಎಆರ್‌ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಸೇವೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿಧಿಸಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ನಿಯಮ ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಂಟಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ವಿಳಂಬ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಗುವೊಂದು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಪರೂಪದ್ದೇನಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ದಿನ ಬೈಸ್ ಸ್ಕೋಪ್‌ಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದ 71 ವರ್ಷದ ವೃದ್ಧ ರೋಗಿಯನ್ನು ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಾನ್‌ಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ವಿಕೋರಿಯಾ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಟ್ರಾಮಾಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವೊಬ್ಬ ವೈದ್ಯರೂ ಆ ರೋಗಿಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. **ಫೈಟ 2**



ವಿ ವಿ ಶೇಷ

ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ದರ ಕಡಿಮೆ

ಎಬಿ-ಎಆರ್‌ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಐಪಿಎಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಪಿಎಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ 1.50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ವರೆಗೆ ನಗದುರಹಿತ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸೇವೆ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್ ದರ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ವಿಳಂಬ

ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸುವುದು ವಿಳಂಬ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಇದೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ವೆಚ್ಚ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು (ಇಂಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಸೇರಿ ಇತರೆ) ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ತೀವ್ರ ಪಾವತಿ ಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ

ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸದ್ಯ 1,650 ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ದರವಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಶೋಲ್ಕರ್ ಅಥೋಸ್ಕೋಪಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು 30-40 ಸಾವಿರ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1.50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ವರೆಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹಲವು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳು ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಲಹೆ ಪಡೆದು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ವೈದ್ಯರು.

Continued...

ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯತೆ | ಕೆರೆ ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಠಿಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ಕ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಭರಿತ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸೇ ಇಲ್ಲ!

■ ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ಧನಂಜಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

dhananjaya.gowda@timesgroup.com

ನಗರದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮಲಿನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವಾಯು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ದಾಖಲಾ ಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಶೂನ್ಯ!

ಹೌದು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ (ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ನಗರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ 127 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ವಾಯು, ಜಲ, ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ಒಂದೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಸುಪರ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 201 ಕೆರೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಪೈಕಿ 19 ನಾಮಾವಳಿವಾಗಿವೆ. ಉಳಿದ 182 ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಬೆರಳೆಣಿಕೆಯಷ್ಟು ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಳಿಯಷ್ಟೇ ಕೊಳೆತ ನೀರು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು (ಎಸ್‌ಟಿಪಿ) ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೆಲ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಒದವರಿ ಒಳಿತರೆಯಿತು ಕೊಳೆತ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನಾ ಬಗೆಯ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯೂ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ. 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ 8 ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲತರಗಳು ಸತ್ತ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಒಂದೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯೂ ಚಾಕು ಕುರುಡು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದೆ.



ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳೂ ಶೂನ್ಯ

ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳ ನೂರು ಮೀಟರ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 55 ಮತ್ತು ರಾತ್ರಿ ವೇಳೆ 45 ಡೆಸಿಬಲ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಶಬ್ದವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನಿಯಮವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶಬ್ದಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾದರೂ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಳು ಸತ್ತಿರುವ 8 ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ವಾಯು, ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ಒಂದೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಎಸ್‌ಟಿಪಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೆಲಸ ಮರೆತಂತಿದೆ. - **ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರ** ಕೆರೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ

ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

2021ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಅಪರಾಧ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಶೇ.5.8

ರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.1 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ. 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ 324 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 126 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ನಗರದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದವು. 2022ರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 343 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 127ಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 1927 ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ- 1980ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 28, ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ-1986 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ತಂಬಾಕು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಕಾಯಿದೆ- 2003ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 98 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕೆಲಸ ಮರೆತ ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಪಿಸಿಬಿ

"ವಾಯು, ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಬ್ದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತಿದೆ. ಕೆರೆ ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ 2017ರಿಂದ ದಂಡವನ್ನೂ ವಿಧಿಸಿಲ್ಲ," ಎಂದು ಪುನರ ಪ್ರೇಮಗಳು ದೂರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.10, Dec.12,2023

ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯ

ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಿಂದ...

ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಕರೆದೊಯ್ಯಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಸಮಯ ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಬಂತು. ರೋಗಿಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಎಬಿ-ಎಆರ್‌ಕೆ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಖಾಸಗಿಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ದೊರೆಯದ ಕಾರಣ ರೋಗಿ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟರು. ಇದು ಎಬಿ-ಎಆರ್‌ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅರಿವಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ: ಆಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ ಭಾರತ್ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೆಲ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಉಚಿತ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಎಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ತುರ್ತು

ಎಬಿ-ಎಆರ್‌ಕೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ	40
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಹಂತದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ	254
ತೃತೀಯ ಹಂತದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ	934
ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ	251
ತುರ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ	171
ಒಟ್ಟು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು	1,650

ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು	2,950
ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು	539

ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆದು ನಂತರ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗದೆ ಪರದಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಸರಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವರಕ್ಷಕ ಪೂರೈಸದ ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಸಿಎಲ್ 600 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಮೊತ್ತದ 733 ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧವಿಲ್ಲ

■ ಎಚ್.ಪಿ.ಪುಣ್ಯವತಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

punya.hp@timesgroup.com

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಯ ತ್ರೈಮಾಸಿಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧೀನದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸರಬರಾಜು ನಿಗಮ (ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಸಿಎಲ್) ಔಷಧಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರೈಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಾವು, ನಾಯಿ ಕಡಿತದಂತಹ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್, ಹೃದಯಾಘಾತ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಗಂಭೀರ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಜೀವರಕ್ಷಕ ಔಷಧಗಳು ಸಿಗದೆ ಬಡ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಪರದಾಡುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಔಷಧ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಗಿಸದೇ ಇರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಬಡರೋಗಿಗಳು ವೈದ್ಯರು ಬರೆದುಕೊಡುವ ಔಷಧಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ದುಬಾರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ತೆತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ಕೊನೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಬರೋಬ್ಬರಿ 600 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಮೊತ್ತದ 733 ಔಷಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಸಿಎಲ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ನೂರಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್‌ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್, ಕಾಟನ್, ಸರ್ಜಿಕಲ್ ಗೌಸ್, ಗ್ಲೂಕೋಸ್ ಬಾಟಲ್, ಆಂಟಿಬಯೋಟಿಕ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಲಕರಣೆ ಸೇರಿ ನಾನಾ ಔಷಧಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ, ತಾಲೂಕು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಸಮುದಾಯ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. »05



ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

- ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಎಸ್. ವಟಾರಿ
ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ
ಸರಬರಾಜು ನಿಗಮ

ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಔಷಧಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ?

ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶ, ಕರುಳು, ರಕ್ತಹೀನತೆ, ಸರ್ವಸುತ್ತು, ನ್ನುಮೋನಿಯಾ, ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್, ಅಸ್ತಮಾ, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ, ನಿದ್ರಾಹೀನತೆ, ರಕ್ತದೊತ್ತಡ, ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶ ರಕ್ತಸ್ರಾವ, ಹೃದಯಾಘಾತ, ಮೂಳೆ, ತುರಿಕೆ, ಫಂಗಸ್, ಮೈಗ್ರೇನ್, ಹುಣ್ಣು, ನೋವು, ಶೀತ, ಅನಸ್ತೇಶಿಯಾ, ಹೃದಯ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ, ರಕ್ತಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧತೆ, ವಾಕುಲಿ, ಮಿದುಳು ಮತ್ತು ನರ, ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಸೋಂಕು ಸೇರಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಗಂಭೀರ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವ ಔಷಧಗಳ ಅಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

300 ರೂ.ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗೆ 3000 ರೂ. ದರ !

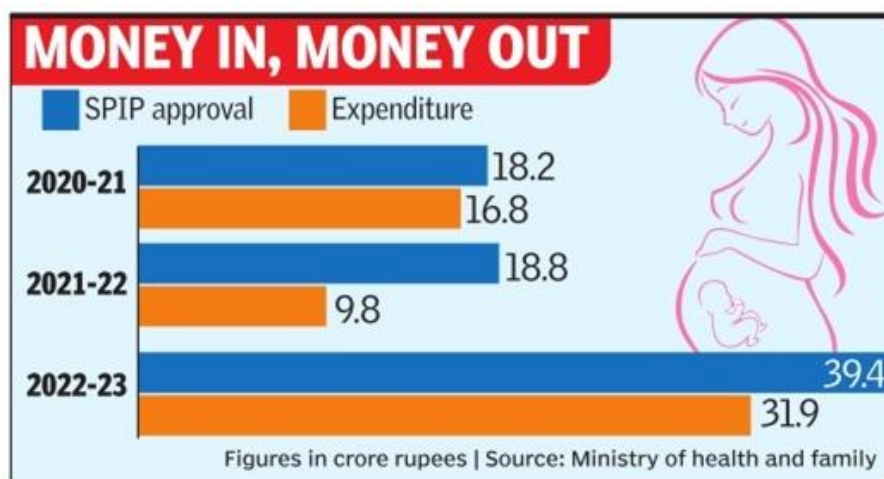
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಔಷಧ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ 'ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್' ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಆರೋಪಗಳಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂದಾಜು 3 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಖರೀದಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗಿಷ್ಟ ಬಂದ ಔಷಧಗಳ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ 'ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್' ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಖರೀದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಸ್ತುಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಹೊಲಿಗೆಗೆ ಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ 300 ರೂ.ದರ ಇದ್ದರೆ, 3 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ.ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ, ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೂ ದುಬಾರಿ ದರ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂ.ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧವಿಲ್ಲ

» ಮೊದಲ ಪುಟದಿಂದ

ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಕೊಂಚ ವಿಳಂಬವಾದರೂ ಮೇ ಅಂತ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಗೆಯ ಔಷಧ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಉಪಕರಣ ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. **ಬಾಕಿ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ :** ನಿಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಿಧಾನಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನೂರಾರು ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಯಾಗದೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶೇ.100ರಷ್ಟು ಔಷಧಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಪಾವತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. 30 ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ ಔಷಧ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮವಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಔಷಧ ಪೂರೈಕೆದಾರರ ಆರೋಪ. "ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಿಂದ(ಎನ್‌ಎಚ್‌ಎಂ) 237 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಬಾಕಿ ಬರಬೇಕಿದ್ದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಣ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳ ಬಾಕಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು," ಎಂದು ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಸಿಎಲ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಎಸ್. ವಟಾರಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.1 & 5, Dec.11, 2023



State spent 75% of fund for pregnant women, ill newborns in 3 years

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bengaluru: Karnataka has spent Rs 58.5 crore (or 75%) of the Rs 76.4 crore allocated by the Centre to reduce out-of-pocket expenses by pregnant women and ill infants under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) scheme between 2020-21 and 2022-23.

JSSK was launched in June 2011 and the Union government funds the scheme under the state programme implementation plan (SPIP).

Ever since, the state has had 25,68,171 beneficiaries who have availed benefits like free delivery including caesarean sections, transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, diet and blood

transfusions in state-run health institutions.

Of the other southern states, Kerala was the highest spender, disbursing double the approved amount of Rs 39.8 crore. Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh spent between 70-87% of their allocations. The ministry of health and family welfare, which recently

fielded a question on the issue in the Rajya Sabha, said field-level workers like ANMs and ASHAs promote the scheme at the ground-level through interpersonal communication. "Besides this, a system of regular supportive supervisory visits to states and districts to monitor implementation of JSSK is also in place," the ministry said.

JSSK SCHEME

Source: The Times of India, p.4, Dec.11, 2023

IISc researchers suggest ways to make non-responsive cancer cells respond to immunotherapy

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Researchers at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), in a new study, have tried to understand how different types of cancer cells respond to Interferon-gamma (IFN- γ) activation.

According to IISc, cancer immunotherapy primes a patient's immune system to better find and destroy cancer cells, improving upon the body's natural ability to fight tumours.

"Contemporary immunotherapy approaches aim to stimulate immune cells called T cells to target tumours. In this process, the production and functioning of a cytokine (a small signalling protein) known as IFN- γ are essential for the immune system to eliminate tumours effectively. These approaches affect fewer normal cells when compared to chemotherapy or radiation. However, they are either very expensive or less effi-



Researchers Dipankar Nandi, Avik Chattopadhyay, Nikita Ramteke, Sirisha Jagdish, and Aagosh Karhale at the IISc, Bengaluru.

cient," IISc said.

In the study they found that only some types of cancer cells respond well to IFN- γ activation, while others don't. They also suggest some approaches that can be used to make these non-responsive cancer cells better respond to immunotherapy.

"IFN- γ is produced by immune cells such as T cells or natural killer cells. It binds to tumours, and induces apoptosis (cell death). Reports in the literature have shown earlier

that if there are lower amounts of IFN- γ or defects in its signalling, then the tumours don't respond well to the immunotherapy processes," said Avik Chattopadhyay, first author and PhD student at the Department of Biochemistry, IISc.

In the current study, when the team first treated cancer cells in the lab with IFN- γ , they found that the colour of the cell growth medium changed to yellow, indicating that the cells were releasing acidic

byproducts such as lactic acid. This led the team to dig deeper into the role of these byproducts. They found that the higher amounts of lactic acid produced in the cell culture medium was due to increased glycolysis, a series of chemical reactions that extracts energy from glucose.

Oxidative damage

The team found that cancer cell lines derived from the liver and the kidney showed increased production of nitric oxide (NO) and lactic acid upon IFN- γ activation.

This, in turn, increased the production of toxic reactive oxygen species (ROS) leading to oxidative damage, which eventually kills the cancer cells.

However, cancer cell lines derived from the colon and skin did not produce NO or lactic acid even after being treated with IFN- γ , indicating that they might respond poorly to immunotherapy.

Source: The Hindu, p.2, Dec. 12, 2023

Health Dept. has cracked down on nearly 1,500 'fake' doctors since 2007

'Most of them would have obtained degree certificates from fake medical universities in other States through correspondence courses'

Afshan Yasmeen
BENGALURU

The State Health Department has sealed clinics and laboratories run by 1,436 'fake' doctors (quacks) since 2007 till November 30.

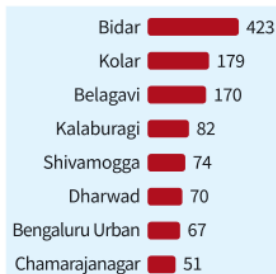
These include practitioners of Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda, and Naturopathy, Unani, and Siddha, who do not have the necessary qualifications to practise medicine and are running clinics and laboratories illegally putting patients' health at risk.

Officials said many claimed to hold a degree in a branch of medicine and even operated in well-established nursing homes as consultants apart from running their own clinics.

Most of them would have obtained degree certificates from fake medical universities in other States through correspondence courses and have been in the business for years, officials said.

According to the district-wise break up collated by the department, Bidar tops the list with 423 fake doctors. Bidar is followed by Kolar and Belagavi

Districts with over 50 clinics sealed



where 179 and 170 facilities respectively - run by such fake doctors - have been sealed. Officials alleged that some of them have also been involved in female foeticide.

Vivek Dorai, State Deputy Director (Medical Acts), told *The Hindu* that around 400 more facilities were sealed this month after Health Commissioner Randeep D. directed District Health Officers (DHOs) to enforce the Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (KPME) Act more effectively.

This is in the wake of the recent unearthing of a sex determination racket across Bengaluru, Mandya, and Mysuru districts.

"According to the KPME Act, all private medical institutions should mandato-

rily get a KPME registration. However, it has been noticed that fake doctors who do not have the necessary qualifications to practise medicine are running clinics and laboratories illegally," he said.

"As per Section 19 of the KPME amendment Act, 2017, any person who establishes or runs an unregistered private medical institution is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to three years and a fine of ₹1 lakh. While we have information about such practitioners, implementation is challenging as we have limited powers to initiate action. While their clinics are sealed and equipment seized, they usually come out unscathed due to lack of evidence. This is mainly because of the local community support," he said.

Dr. Dorai said although there is a proposal to put up black boards displaying 'fake' in front of clinics and facilities found to be unregistered, there is no provision for this under the KPME Act. "We will have to get this provision included through an amendment and it is under discussion," he added.

Source: The Hindu, p.5, Dec. 14, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

Gender

When womb turns grave: Sex-selective abortions continue unabated

Falling sex ratios in several districts in Karnataka point to the grim reality that administrative mechanisms and social hierarchies have failed to keep gender-biased abortions at bay

INSIGHT

ANITHA PAILOOR
MANDYA, DHNS

Vamsha illa' ('no heir apparent') is what Shruthi's mother-in-law expressed when she saw her granddaughter for the first time. The mother-in-law had visited several temples, praying for a baby boy. When the baby came, she refused to even hold the newborn. "She was desperate for the first child to be male," says Shruthi, a resident of Mandya.

This singular insistence had begun months before. Soon after a routine scan after the first trimester, Shruthi's husband and mother-in-law began pressuring her to terminate the pregnancy. They did not provide a valid reason. "I was not aware of sex determination tests then and did not know the gender of the foetus," she says. When Shruthi did not yield to pressure, her mother-in-law went back to visiting temples, praying for a boy.

"We were a happy family until then. I am guessing they would have known the gender of the foetus after the scanning. Otherwise, why would their attitude change all of a sudden?" Shruthi wonders. Soon after the delivery, Shruthi was shocked when her husband stopped



Shruthi, a young woman in Karnataka, who faced intense familial pressure to terminate her pregnancy. DH PHOTO/ANITHA PAILOOR

taking care of her and the baby. She was forced to rely on her parents for essential needs. Eventually, she parted ways with her husband after he physically assaulted her, leading to the termination of her second pregnancy. Now, she and her eight-year-old daughter live with her parents. Her husband has since remarried, and now

has a son.

While Shruthi was able to find support with her parents, others have not been able to withstand the pressure. Shruthi's friend, for instance, gave in to her family's pressure and aborted her baby girl.

Violence, social ostracisation, lack of financial support and sustained

pressure — these are only some of the most common consequences women face for 'not bearing a male heir'. Two filicide-suicide attempts this year in Bagalkot district reveal the complexity of the issue.

In August, a 26-year-old woman jumped into a well, along with her three children — a mere 21 days after she delivered her baby, a girl. While the children, two female and one male, lost their lives, the mother was rescued.

"Though times are changing, the general norm in our village is to have two boys and one girl. My sister wanted to undergo a family planning operation after this delivery and was upset as the baby was a girl. But this is our guess and we have not spoken about it as she needs time to overcome the tragedy," says her brother.

The grave reality is that hundreds of girls continue to be killed in the womb even today.

Recent raids in Mandya and Mysuru exposed a prenatal sex-determination and female foeticide racket operating in the dark. Over 900 illegal abortions have been reportedly conducted by them in three years.

In fact, over the decades, Mandya and Belagavi have emerged as the top destinations for sex determination and female foetus abortion. Bagalkot has become the latest addition to the two sugar districts of Karnataka.

► Female foeticide, Page 2

Continued..

Vamsha illa' ('no heir apparent') is what Shruthi's mother-in-law expressed when she saw her granddaughter for the first time. The mother-in-law had visited several temples, praying for a baby boy. When the baby came, she refused to even hold the newborn. "She was desperate for the first child to be male," says Shruthi, a resident of Mandya.

This singular insistence had begun months before. Soon after a routine scan after the first trimester, Shruthi's husband and mother-in-law began pressuring her to terminate the pregnancy. They did not provide a valid reason. "I was not aware of sex determination tests then and did not know the gender of the foetus," she says. When Shruthi did not yield to pressure, her mother-in-law went back to visiting temples, praying for a boy.

"We were a happy family until then. I am guessing they would have known the gender of the foetus after the scanning. Otherwise, why would their attitude change all of a sudden?" Shruthi wonders.

Soon after the delivery, Shruthi was shocked when her husband stopped taking care of her and the baby. She was forced to rely on her parents for essential needs. Eventually, she parted ways with her husband after he physically assaulted her, leading to the termination of her second pregnancy. Now, she and her eight-year-old daughter live with her parents. Her husband has since remarried, and now has a son.

While Shruthi was able to find support with her parents, others have not been able to withstand the pressure. Shruthi's friend, for instance, gave in to her family's pressure and aborted her baby girl.

Violence, social ostracisation, lack of financial support and sustained pressure — these are only some of the most common consequences women face for 'not bearing a male heir'. Two filicide-suicide attempts this year in Bagalkot district reveal the complexity of the issue.

In August, a 26-year-old woman jumped into a well, along with her three children — a mere 21 days after she delivered her baby, a girl. While the children, two female and one male, lost their lives, the mother was rescued.

“Though times are changing, the general norm in our village is to have two boys and one girl. My sister wanted to undergo a family planning operation after this delivery and was upset as the baby was a girl. But this is our guess and we have not spoken about it as she needs time to overcome the tragedy,” says her brother.

The grave reality is that hundreds of girls continue to be killed in the womb even today.

Recent raids in Mandya and Mysuru exposed a prenatal sex-determination and female foeticide racket operating in the dark. Over 900 illegal abortions have been reportedly conducted by them in three years.

In fact, over the decades, Mandya and Belagavi have emerged as the top destinations for sex determination and female foetus abortion. Bagalkot has become the latest addition to the two sugar districts of Karnataka.

Act rarely implemented.

Female foeticide from Page 1The new modus operandi of mobile mode of scanning employed by quacks is a challenge to clamp down. Now our decoy operation teams are tying the loose ends and using accurate leads from informers. For public and medical practitioners, awareness of the law is crucial. We will reorient various stakeholders, from district units to radiologists, doctors and the general public. No effort shall be spared in taking action on units that engage in sex determination and such illegal abortion. We will work in tandem with other depts like WCD, education and the police to address this larger social issue. Randeep D, Commissioner, Department of Health and Family Welfare. Studies attribute the preference for sons to the accumulation of wealth and the slow decline of women’s role in agriculture in the sugarcane belts. Bagalkot and Belagavi being bordering districts has allowed the proliferation of this crime.

Decline in sex ratio

While female foeticide is common in these districts, the social evil is not limited to these regions. According to recent government data based on the civil registration system, only seven districts in the state have a healthy sex ratio at birth. Five districts — Chikballapur, Mandya, Bagalkot, Kalaburagi and Bidar — are in the red zone, with a sex ratio below 900. As many as 20 districts have seen a decline in the sex ratio compared to the previous year.

Interestingly, Belagavi, which recorded a sex ratio of 892 in 2020 (according to the National Family Health Survey) has seen an improvement with 937 female births per 1,000 male births in 2022. Urban areas are slightly better performers than rural areas.

At the national level, Karnataka is one of the nine states that have seen a significant decline in sex ratio at birth between 2016 and 2020. And it has the second lowest sex ratio in South India, after Telangana.

What makes Karnataka a poor performer? As one examines causes and consequences, a convoluted story unravels.

The brutal practice that denies a girl the right to be born is driven by many factors — patriarchy, preference for sons, concerns about dowry, low social and economic status accorded to women, the disappearance of traditional roles in agriculture and the poor implementation of law. One recent addition, parents say, is fear around women’s safety.

Act rarely implemented

Female foeticide
from Page 1

Studies attribute the preference for sons to the accumulation of wealth and the slow decline of women's role in agriculture in the sugarcane belts. Bagalkot and Belagavi being bordering districts has allowed the proliferation of this crime.

Decline in sex ratio

While female foeticide is common in these districts, the social evil is not limited to these regions. According to recent government data based on the civil registration system, only seven districts in the state have a healthy sex ratio at birth. Five districts — Chikaballapur, Mandya, Bagalkot, Kalaburagi and Bidar — are in the red zone, with a sex ratio below 900. As many as 20 districts have seen a decline in the sex ratio compared to the previous year.

Interestingly, Belagavi, which recorded a sex ratio of 892 in 2020 (according to the National Family Health Survey) has seen an improvement with 937 female births per 1,000 male births in 2022. Urban areas are slightly better performers than rural areas.

At the national level, Karnataka is one of the states that have seen a significant decline in sex ratio at birth between 2016 and 2020. And it has the second lowest sex ratio in South India, after Telangana.

What makes Karnataka a poor performer? As one examines causes and consequences, a convoluted story unravels.

The brutal practice that denies a girl the right to be born is driven by many factors — patriarchy, preference for sons, concerns about dowry, low social and economic status accorded to women, the disappearance of traditional roles in agriculture and the poor implementation of law. One recent addition, parents say, is fear around women's safety.

With better education and awareness, women are also demanding their rightful share in ancestral property, which has put patriarchal families in a tough spot, says Varsha Deshpande, an advocate and activist striving for the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PC-PNDT Act) in the country. "This is also resulting in female foeticide in affluent families," she says.

Varsha, who is a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee member under the Act, blames the government for a failure to implement adequate measures to stop discrimination against girls even prior to their birth.

The lackadaisical attitude could also be because, "there is lack of urgency now since most people have come to believe that the problem is solved," says Ravinder Kaur, a professor at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. Kaur has been involved in extensive work on gender-biased abortions in the country.

Over the years, this notion has gained currency at various levels. For instance, Sushree, a women's rights activist from Belagavi, explains that civil society organisations focussed on this space have all disappeared in the district. Even in other parts of the state, organisations that were actively drawing attention to the issue seem to have shifted their attention. As a result, the lukewarm response of the administration goes unnoticed.

In reality, the problem is far from over. Septuagenarian Gangamma (name changed) from Gejjala Gere in Mandya says that the number of people opting for female foeticide has increased in her village over the years.

Gangamma knows at least 20

women who have undergone sex-selective abortions in her village in the last 15 years. About 10-15 women had to separate from their partners after giving birth to a girl child. "Everyone knows about it, but no one speaks. This situation prevails in many villages. No one is able to stop this practice," she says.

Girija (name changed), a fellow villager, has tried to counsel a couple of women after she got a hint of their plans. However, her words of wisdom went unheard. "We can inform the police but from where do we get the evidence? If people come to know that we tipped off the police, it becomes difficult to continue to live in the same neighbourhood," she says.

A major hurdle in registering and processing complaints has been finding evidence in cases of illegal abortions. The racket of sex determination and abortions usually operates in far-off villages, districts or even states as evidenced in a recent Mandya-Mysuru case.

In such scenarios, locals are not able to point out even when where the crime was committed, says a resident of Ullanahalli. This village is located just a kilometre away from the illegal sex-determination unit that was raided recently. "We did not have



The new modus operandi of mobile mode of scanning employed by quacks is a challenge to clamp down. Now our decoy operation teams are tying the loose ends and using accurate leads from informers.

For public and medical practitioners, awareness of the law is crucial. We will reorient various stakeholders, from district units to radiologists, doctors and the general public. No effort shall be spared in taking action on units that engage in sex determination and such illegal abortion. We will work in tandem with other departments like WCD, education and the police to address this larger social issue.

Randeep D, Commissioner, Department of Health and Family Welfare

a clue about what was happening," the villagers says.

There is suspicion in the community that some of their fellow villagers might have visited this unit. "After all, one of the accused was known for his 'helping nature' and he also worked as a cable TV operator. He knew every household very well," she says.

Well-established networks
"Karnataka has several well-established networks of doctors, quacks and agents who drive gender-biased abortions. Mandya and some border districts are the focal points," says Dr Sanjeev Kulkarni, a gynaecologist and pioneer in the fight against sex-selective abortion in India.

It was based on his team's research and advocacy that the Maharashtra government passed a Bill that provided for restriction of sex determination tests in 1988, the first such Act in the country. He currently practises in Dharwad.

"About 1% of doctors become partners-in-crime under the PC-PNDT Act because there is huge money in it," he adds.

These elusive, well-networked criminals have flourished, taking advantage of society's patriarchal mindset and the administration's indifference. That only 100 cases have been filed in the state under the PC-PNDT Act since 2002 shows the lack of strict action on part of the departments concerned. The accused have been convicted under the Act



Unsafe even in the womb

India is estimated to have **63 million** fewer women since sex determination tests began to be used in the 1970s.

Researchers estimate that **6.8 million** fewer female births will be recorded across India by 2030 because of sex-selective abortions.

The highest deficit in female births is predicted to be seen in **Uttar Pradesh**.

By 2100, even if there is a projected fall in excess male births over the next 20 years, the total shortfall in female births is estimated at **5.7 million**.

While India saw a slight overall increase in the sex ratio in 2017-19, Karnataka saw a significant decrease

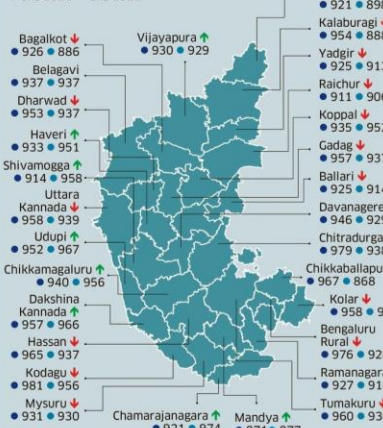
	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19
India	900	898	896	899	904
Andhra Pradesh	918	913	916	920	931
Bihar	916	908	900	895	894
Gujarat	854	848	855	866	870
Karnataka	939	935	929	924	915
Kerala	967	959	948	952	968
Maharashtra	878	876	881	880	881
Tamil Nadu	911	915	907	908	915
Telangana	-	901	897	901	899
Uttar Pradesh	879	882	878	880	894
West Bengal	951	937	939	941	944

*Data from Sample Registration Survey

Note: Data on sex ratio varies significantly based on different studies including Census 2001, 2011 and NFHS 4, 5 and the Sample Registration Survey, and the Civil Registration System.

In Karnataka, several districts witnessed a higher skew in the sex ratio in 2022

● CRS 2021 ● CRS 2022



*Data from Civil Registration System

Only 100 cases have been filed under the PC-PNDT Act since 2002 in Karnataka

Cases filed	Acquittals	Pending cases	Convictions
100	76	24	15

Source: Civil Registration System, Sample Registration Survey, Department of Health and Family Welfare, PLoS ONE 15(8).

only in 15 instances.

A doctor, who has served as the district health officer (DHO) in a border district with a skewed sex ratio, says a more accurate picture would emerge if 10 cases were filed every month.

However, the DHO's team could file only one case in one year. "It would help if there is a provision for teams from other districts or the state team to take action based on the intelligence provided by the home district team," the doctor says.

An official from the health department says that a major drawback under the PC-PNDT Act is that there is no provision for the health department and the police to collaborate. He adds that it becomes difficult to monitor North Karnataka districts because of the distance and lack of initiative from district units.

Inordinate delay in disposing cases adds to the problem. "Four judges have changed since I filed a case in 2014. Ironically, from the police to the lawyer, they come to me seeking more details about the provisions of the Act and the case," says Janardhan, an activist who has been fighting against sex-selective abortion in Mandya and Ramanagara districts for the last two decades.

Administrative failure

While state and district-level committees have been set up to monitor, inspect and take action, many members or former members DH spoke to pointed to the laxity on the part of the administration in planning and exe-

cuting mandatory activities. The low level of awareness among committee members about the provisions of the Act makes these committees ineffective. For instance, only 3% of inspections of scanning centres were conducted by the Bagalkot District Inspection and Monitoring Committee (DIMC) last year.

Anasuya, a State Inspection and Monitoring Committee (SIMC) member, feels the committee has failed to utilise the platform for public good. "I am not actively engaged in the fight against gender-biased abortion, even though I am nominated as a SIMC member. There are no regular meetings, planning or proactive actions to inspect scanning centres as per the Act and Supreme Court guidelines. I was even unable to attend the last meeting due to short notice," she says. She also points out that the funds available in the department are not being channelled for public awareness campaigns, which are crucial to fight this social evil.

People also find ways to skirt the monitoring mechanism. An Anjanawadi teacher says that the delay in applying for the 'Thayi' card (under the comprehensive maternal healthcare scheme) is a signal that something is amiss. "Sometimes, it might be due to irregular menstruation. But it is also because they wait till the gender of the foetus is determined. Of the 10 cases I get, two are generally late registrations," she says.

Bagalkot, a red-zone district, has seen only 76% of pregnant women registering in the first trimester.

The consequences

The consequences of sex-selective abortions are profound. Not only are these practices a violation of basic rights of girl children, but they also change the composition of population—the effects of which are already visible in Mandya.

Next month, Mandya will witness the second walkers' padayatra (a walkathon) in a year. The first one, organised in February, aimed to network men who were struggling to find partners. The conversations during the padayatra highlighted this issue, the case of missing girl children in the villages, says K M Shiva Prasad, the convener of the event.

Take Shiva Prasad's village for instance, there are about 35 bachelors in the age group of 30-40, while there are only two unmarried girls in the age group. "The situation is the same in every village. We realised that skewed sex ratio is the root cause for our predicament," he says. Today, despite policy measures such as Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao and Bhagyalakshmi, people still consider girl children as liabilities.

It is imperative that administrative networks to prevent such crimes become proactive. Dr Kulkarni says, "It is time we take the problem seriously and launch awareness campaigns." He stresses that educational and religious institutions, which have a huge hold over the population, take the issue up and work towards solving the problem.



Legislation

In 1994, with the passage of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC-PNDT Act), the Indian government made it illegal to reveal the sex of an unborn child, except for strictly medical purposes.

However, enforcement of the law varied by jurisdiction, and the sex ratio at birth has continued to worsen in several states.



PC-PNDT Act

The Act provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after birth.

It regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques, allowing their use only to detect genetic abnormalities, metabolic disorders, chromosomal abnormalities, certain congenital malformations, haemoglobinopathies and sex-linked disorders.

As of 2017, the implementation of the Act has resulted in:

Filing of **3,986** court cases

Sealing and seizing of **2,007** ultrasound machines

449 convictions under the Act

Suspension of **136** doctors

State and district inspection and monitoring committees have been constituted to conduct regular inspections on the ground. However, the inspections are far and few between in many cases.

In Bagalkot, only 3% of scanning centre inspections were conducted in 2022

District	Target	Inspections completed	% of inspections completed
Bagalkot	688	22	3%
Vijayapura	596	35	6%
Chamarajanagara	120	9	8%
Ballari	300	31	10%
Uttara Kannada	324	38	12%
Mysuru	1,072	165	15%
Koppal	196	32	16%
Raichur	576	90	16%
Yadgir	144	24	17%
Chikaballapur	160	27	17%
Kalaburagi	572	104	18%
Tumakuru	560	120	21%
Vijayanagara	292	68	23%
Ramanagara	176	44	25%
Belagavi	1,308	323	25%

Have your say

To express your opinion, e-mail us at: insight@deccanherald.co.in



COMPILED BY: SWEETHRUTHI K DH GRAPHIC: SANKAR GANESH T

With better education and awareness, women are also demanding their rightful share in ancestral property, which has put patriarchal families in a tough spot, says Varsha Deshpande, an advocate and activist striving for the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal

Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PC-PNDT Act) in the country. “This is also resulting in female foeticide in affluent families,” she says.

Varsha, who is a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee member under the Act, blames the government for a failure to implement adequate measures to stop discrimination against girls even prior to their birth.

The lackadaisical attitude could also be because, “there is a lack of urgency now since most people have come to believe that the problem is solved,” says Ravinder Kaur, a professor at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. Kaur has been involved in extensive work on gender-biased abortions in the country.

Over the years, this notion has gained currency at various levels. For instance, Susheela, a women’s rights activist from Belagavi, explains that civil society organisations focussed on this space have all but disappeared in the district. Even in other parts of the state, organisations that were actively drawing attention to the issue seem to have shifted their attention. As a result, the lukewarm response of the administration goes unnoticed.

In reality, the problem is far from over.

Septuagenarian Gangamma (name changed) from Gejjala Gere in Mandya says that the number of people opting for female foeticide has increased in her village over the years.

Gangamma knows at least 20 women who have undergone sex-selective abortions in her village in the last 15 years. About 10-15 women had to separate from their partners after giving birth to a girl child. “Everyone knows about it, but no one speaks. This situation prevails in many villages. No one is able to stop this practice,” she says.

Girija (name changed), a fellow villager, has tried to counsel a couple of women after she got a hint of their plans. However, her words of wisdom went unheard. “We can inform the police but from where do we get the evidence? If people come to know that we tipped off the police, it becomes difficult to continue to live in the same neighbourhood,” she says.

A major hurdle in registering and processing complaints has been finding evidence in cases of illegal abortions. The racket of sex determination and abortions usually operates in far-off villages, districts or even states as evidenced in a recent Mandya-Mysuru case.

In such scenarios, locals are not able to point out even when or where the crime was committed, says a resident of Ullenahalli. This village is located just a kilometre away from the illegal sex-determination unit that was raided recently. “We did not have a clue about what was happening,” the villager says.

There is a suspicion in the community that some of their fellow villagers might have visited this unit. “After all, one of the accused was known for his ‘helping nature’ and he also worked as a cable TV operator. He knew every household very well,” she says.

Well-established networks

“Karnataka has several well-established networks of doctors, quacks and agents who drive gender-biased abortions. Mandya and some border districts are the focal points,” says Dr Sanjeev Kulkarni, a gynaecologist and pioneer in the fight against sex-selective abortion in India.

It was based on his team’s research and advocacy that the Maharashtra government passed a Bill that provided for restriction of sex determination tests in 1988, the first such Act in the country. He currently practises in Dharwad.

“About 1% of doctors become partners-in-crime under the PC-PNDT Act because there is huge money in it,” he adds.

These elusive, well-networked criminals have flourished, taking advantage of society’s patriarchal mindset and the administration’s indifference. That only 100 cases have been filed in the state under the PC-PNDT Act since 2002 shows the lack of strict action on part of the departments concerned. The accused have been convicted under the Act only in 15 instances.

A doctor, who has served as the district health officer (DHO) in a border district with a skewed sex ratio, says a more accurate picture would emerge if 10 cases were filed every month.

However, the DHO’s team could file only one case in one year. “It would help if there is a provision for teams from other districts or the state team to take action based on the intelligence provided by the home district team,” the doctor says.

An official from the health department says that a major drawback under the PC-PNDT Act is that there is no provision for the health department and the police to collaborate. He adds that it becomes difficult to monitor North Karnataka districts because of the distance and lack of initiative from district units.

Inordinate delay in disposing cases adds to the problem. “Four judges have changed since I filed a case in 2014. Ironically, from the police to the lawyer, they come to me seeking more details about the provisions of the Act and the case,” says Janardhan, an activist who has been fighting against sex-selective abortion in Mandya and Ramanagara districts for the last two decades.

Administrative failure

While state and district-level committees have been set up to monitor, inspect and take action, many members or former members *DH* spoke to point to the laxity on the part of the administration in planning and executing mandatory activities. The low level of awareness among committee members about the provisions of the Act makes these committees ineffective. For instance, only 3% of inspections of scanning centres were conducted by the Bagalkot District Inspection and Monitoring Committee (DIMC) last year.

Anasuya, a State Inspection and Monitoring Committee (SIMC) member, feels the committee has failed to utilise the platform for public good. “I am not actively engaged in the fight against gender-biased abortion, even though I am nominated as a SIMC member. There are no regular meetings, planning or proactive actions to inspect scanning centres as per the Act and Supreme Court guidelines. I was even unable to attend the last meeting due to short notice,” she says. She also points out that the funds available in the department are not being channelled for public awareness campaigns, which are crucial to fight this social evil.

People also find ways to skirt the monitoring mechanism. An Anganawadi teacher says that the delay in applying for the ‘Thayi’ card (under the comprehensive maternal healthcare scheme) is a signal that something is amiss. “Sometimes, it might be due to irregular menstruation. But it is also because they wait till the gender of the foetus is determined. Of the 10 cases I get, two are generally late registrations,” she says.

Bagalkot, a red-zone district, has seen only 76% of pregnant women registering in the first trimester.

The consequences

The consequences of sex-selective abortions are profound. Not only are these practices in violation of basic rights of girl children, but they also change the composition of a population – the effects of which are already visible in Mandya.

Next month, Mandya will witness the second bachelors' padayatra (walkathon) in a year. The first one, organised in February, aimed to network men who were struggling to find partners. The conversations during the padayatra highlighted this issue, the case of missing girl children in the villages, says K M Shiva Prasad, the convener of the event.

Take Shiva Prasad's village for instance, there are about 35 bachelors in the age group of 30-40, while there are only two unmarried girls in the age group. "The situation is the same in every village. We realised that skewed sex ratio is the root cause for our predicament," he says.

Today, despite policy measures such as Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao and Bhagyalakshmi, people still consider girl children as liabilities.

It is imperative that administrative networks to prevent such crimes become proactive. Dr Kulkarni says, "It is time we take the problem seriously and launch awareness campaigns." He stresses that educational and religious institutes, which have a huge hold over the population, take the issue up and work towards solving the problem.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.1&2, Dec.10, 2023

BLEAK STATS

'Only 3% of Pocso cases in 2022 saw convictions'

AMRITA MADHUKALYA
NEW DELHI, DHNS


Only 3% of cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Pocso) Act resulted in convictions in 2022, reveals a study by the India Child Protection Fund. On an average, only 28 Pocso cases were disposed of by each Fast Track Special Court (FTSC) in 2022 even when the average expenditure for the disposal of each case was Rs 2.73 lakh.

The pendency in several states is so high that in Maharashtra, it might take up to 2036 for a child to get justice in a Pocso case. By January this year, the state had 33,073 such cases pending in the fast-track courts. In Andhra Pradesh, a complainant will have to wait till 2034 as the state has 8,137 pending cases, while in Rajasthan and

Awaiting justice

Of the 2.68 lakh Pocso cases under trial, only 8,909 resulted in convictions

- Case pendency high in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand
- Karnataka and Goa are two states with least number of pending cases



Jharkhand, it will take till 2033, with 8,921 and 4,408 cases, respectively. Karnataka (419) and Goa (62) are the two states with the least number of pending cases. A complainant can hope

for justice by 2024 in these states.

By January 31 this year, the report says, India has 2,43,237 Pocso cases pending in its FTSCs despite the central government's policy. "...Even if no new case is added to this long list, the country will need at least nine years to clear the backlog. In states such as Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar, it could take more than 25 years to bring the pending cases to closure," the report says.

A Supreme Court directive in December 2019 asked the state governments to set up exclusive Pocso courts. Prior to that, in July 2019, it asked for a Pocso court to be set up in every district that has more than 100 cases. The Ministry of Law then came up with the FTSC scheme in January 2020 under which 1,023 fast-track courts, including 389 Pocso courts, were to be set up by 2022.

► **Pocso, Page 8**

'Only 3% of Pocso cases ended in convictions in 2022'

POCSO, FROM PAGE 1

Currently, there are 351 fast-track courts and 412 Pocso courts. Since October 2019, when these courts came up, fast-track courts have disposed

of 62,974 cases while Pocso courts disposed of 1,11,475 cases.

The report says that, on an average, 57 cases are disposed of by each FTSC annually, while Pocso courts disposed

of 68 cases every year. The Administrative Guidelines for Implementation of the FTSC Scheme 2019, however, mandated that each fast-track court should dispose of 41-42 cases in each quarter and at least 165

cases in a year.

"The analysis of the data suggests that FTSCs are unable to achieve the set targets even after almost four years since the launch of the scheme," the report says.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.1&2, Dec.10, 2023

Govt. to set up task force to prevent female foeticide

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

On the heels of recently exposed prenatal sex-determination racket operating in Karnataka, the government on Tuesday announced a slew of measures, including setting up of a task force, to prevent female foeticide.

Dinesh Gundu Rao, Health and Family Welfare Minister, announced this in the Legislative Council on Tuesday following a discussion initiated by members cutting across parties on the issue of recent incidents reported from Bengaluru, Mysuru, and Mandya, numbering over 900.

Vigilance wing

The Minister said that the government would strengthen the vigilance wing in the Health Department. "We will set up task forces at the State level and dis-

trict level. These will not only conduct surprise inspections and raids on hospitals and health institutions, but also gather intelligence from the ground. They will have the power to arrest wrongdoers and initiate criminal action against them," he said.

Apart from medical experts, these task forces will have an officer of the cadre of Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Commissioner of Police. "We are working with the DPAR, Home and other departments to see that police officers of such a cadre are deputed to the Health Department," the Minister said. Officers in the Health Department and the task force would function in a manner similar to their counterparts in Tamil Nadu.

CONTINUED ON
» **PAGE 6**

Continued...

From Page One

Govt. to set up task force on female foeticide

The officers would work in coordination with the Police Department, other wings of government, and civil society groups, Mr. Rao said.

Follow-up with mothers

“The task force will carry out decoy operations and traps. They will also follow young mothers who have had girl children and see if they face the pressure. They will be counselled not to opt for medical termination of pregnancy,” he said.

The task force, he said, would work within the framework of the law and ensure proper implementation of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, IPC, and the Evidence Act. “However, if we feel that there is a need for amendments to any of these laws, we will try to initiate them,” he said.

The Health Department would work with other departments and civil society groups to take up an information and communication campaign against evil practices such as prenatal sex determination and female foeticide. “It is a social issue that has led to inflexible opinions and prejudices among the general public. This has to be countered with a well orchestrated information and awareness campaign. We are already doing it. But we will take it up intensively,” he said.

Prize amount

Mr. Rao said the State government would also consider increasing the prize money being given to informers of female foeticide cases from ₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh. The government would announce a temporary telephone number to which people (informers) can pass on the information relating to female foeticide. This telephone number will later be integrated with the State’s 104 Arogya Sahayavani, the health information helpline. Bids would be invited next month to select the agency to manage the round-the-clock helpline service, he said.

Source: The Hindu, p.1&6, Dec. 13, 2023

Govt. proposes amending law to end female foeticide

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The Karnataka government on Thursday announced a slew of measures to put an end to female foeticide, including amending the legislation concerned to make it more effective, formulating a new policy and setting up a State-level task force.

Announcing this while replying to members cutting across party affiliations who expressed concern over the increasing cases of female foeticide, Health Minister Dinesh Gundu Rao said the measures would be in addition

to the CID probe that has already been ordered. He said amendments to the legislation concerned would be effected in consultation with the Health and Law Departments.

The government would also come out with a policy to prevent female foeticide while the proposed State-level task force would help in swiftly acting against any violations, he noted. He was also considering setting up sub-division level monitoring committees besides deploying an ACP to deal exclusively with cases of female foeticide, he said. The Minister announced that the call

centre for the Health Department which would resume from next month would also cater to instances of female foeticide.

Earlier, the Opposition members led by Leader of the Opposition R. Ashok demanded an investigation by a Special Investigation Team (SIT) into the episode of female foeticides.

Female foeticides were affecting the gender ratio, he said, while pointing out that the population of women per 1,000 men had come down from 1,029 in 2015-16 to 797 in 2019-20 in Davanagere and 928 to 781 in the same period in Ramnagara.

Source: The Hindu, p.5, Dec. 15, 2023

PCPNDT violations: Only 100 cases filed in 21 years across Karnataka

No case in 14 districts, while one case each has been filed in six districts; the highest number of cases has been booked in Bengaluru Urban

Afshan Yasmeen
BENGALURU

Despite the State struggling to arrest a steady decline in the child sex ratio from 934 in 2019 to 929 in 2022 (for every 1,000 males as per CRS data), Karnataka's Health Department has booked only 100 violation cases of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, since 2002.

This gains significance in the light of the recent unearthing of a sex determination racket across Bengaluru, Mandya, and Mysuru districts.

The Bengaluru police recently arrested a doctor and his lab technician who allegedly performed around 900 illegal abortions in the last three years.. Following this, the



A file photo of a protest being carried out against sex selection. Karnataka has been struggling to arrest the decline in the child sex ratio from 934 (for every 1,000 males) in 2019 to 929 in 2022.

State government has ordered a CID probe and has announced the setting up of a task force to check female foeticide.

Of the 100 violations, the accused have been convicted under the Act in a mere 15, while in 76 cases the accused were acquitted indicating that implementation of the PCPNDT Act -

that prohibits sex determination - is a daunting task for officials. The remaining cases are pending in courts.

Attributing this to limited provisions under the Act for collaboration between the Health Department and the police, officials said this is making monitoring difficult.

According to official data, not a single case was booked in 14 districts in the last 21 years, while one case each was filed in six districts.

While the most cases have been booked in Bengaluru Urban (31), Belagavi and Vijayapura follow with 15 and 14, respectively.

Under the PCPNDT Act, the State Appropriate Authority assisted by the district-level PCPNDT advisory committees and inspection and monitoring committees play a key role in preventing sex determination and female foeticide.

Although officials claimed that these committees are actively functioning, there are allegations that most are in limbo.

While these committees are supposed to conduct regular inspections of the diagnostic and scanning

centres to prevent female foeticide, sources said last year only 14% of the inspection target was met. Till June this year, 20% of the target was met.

Admitting there are challenges in implementing the Act effectively, State Health Commissioner Ran-deep D. told *The Hindu* that coordination between the police and the Health Department needs to improve. "While stricter sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) need to be levied - such as Section 315, 316 (non bailable / cognizable) - more number of inspection teams are needed. Intensified awareness and informants reaching out to us will help plan more decoy operations," the Commissioner said.

Vivek Dorai, State Deputy Director (Medical Acts), said the proposed State task force headed by the

Health Commissioner will be the overall monitoring body for effective implementation of PCPNDT Act.

Presently, the advisory committees are under Project Director (Reproductive Child Health). The task force will be the nodal body that will supervise and monitor their functioning and also interact with districts for effective implementation, he said.

Meanwhile, like-minded civil society groups and women organisations have come together to recommend amendments to the PCPNDT Act.

"We held a meeting and we are planning to submit a memorandum to the Health Minister seeking certain amendments to the Act," said Vasundhara Bhupathi, former member of the State Advisory Committee.

Source: The Hindu, p.5, Dec. 15, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

Governance

₹278cr raised in fines in 1.2L illegal power cases

₹43cr Collected
This Year From
20.4k Cases

Chethan.Kumar
@timesgroup.com

Bengaluru: Between April 2020 and October 2023, there were at least 1.2 lakh cases of illegal power usage reported by four major electricity supply companies (Escoms), with the highest — 69,397 — recorded in the Bangalore Electricity Supply Company (Bescom) jurisdiction.

These cases — both cognizable and non-cognizable — have resulted in fines to the tune of Rs 278 crore from Bescom, Chamundeshwari Escom (Chescom), Mangalore Escom (Mescom), and Gulbarga Escom (Gescom). Data for cases from Hubli Escom was not immediately available.

Of the Rs 278 crore, over 59% — or Rs 165 crore — was under Bescom, which covers the eight districts of Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Ramanagara, Chikkaballapur, Kolar, Tumakuru, Davanagere, and Chitradurga.

This year, till October 31, there were more than 20,400 cases and Escoms had collected nearly Rs 43 crore in fines. This is despite the introduction of Gruha Jyothi scheme (free domestic power up to 200 units) in August. “The first four months of this fiscal did not have Gruha Jyothi, we expect the scheme to have an impact in the coming months,” a senior energy department official said. Also, the scheme is applicable only to domestic



CASES & FINES*

Escom	Cases	Fine collected
Bescom	69,397	₹165.9cr
Mescom	5,100	₹18.8cr
Chescom	7,462	₹42.5cr
Gescom	41,465	₹51.5cr
Total	1.2 lakh	₹278.8cr

FREE BILLS RAISED UNDER GRUHA JYOTHI

Escom	Value
Bescom	₹1,000.5cr
Mescom	₹231.1cr
Chescom	₹239.4cr
Hescom	₹391.1cr
Gescom	₹259.7cr
Total	₹2,125.9 cr

Source: State energy department | All figures rounded off |
Hescom data on cases & fines unavailable | *Between April 2020 & October 2023

users in the state.

An analysis of the data from Bescom shows that Bengaluru Urban district — not surprisingly, given its high population and large customer base for the firm — has the most cases and therefore, the highest fines.

The district accounted for 30,066, or 43.3%, of the cases across Bescom districts. These cases resulted in Rs 83.2 crore, which is more than 50% of the fines collected in the jurisdiction. Davanagere follows Bengaluru Urban.

D Kodandapani, director (technical), energy department, said: “The free scheme pertains only to domestic users and not commercial, industrial and other users. And these cases don’t relate only to illegal connections.”

He explained that there are cognizable cases like tampering with meters and unauthorized reconnecting to power source even after the authorities have disconnected

supply for various reasons including arrears, while non-cognizable cases include consumption of more power than sanctioned.

Bills under scheme

Further, separate data from the energy department shows the five Escoms together had recorded free bills — under the Gruha Jyothi scheme — worth a whopping Rs 2,125.9 crore in just three months up to October.

Again, Bescom accounts for the most, followed by Hescom, Gescom, Chescom, and Mescom. The value of free bills has been increasing month on month. From Rs 643 crore in August, it has shot up to Rs 747 crore in October. Energy officials said the numbers are expected to increase in the coming months. “We continue to add eligible customers each month. This trend will continue for a while before it plateaus and becomes constant,” an official said.

Source: The Times of India, p.2, Dec.9, 2023

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಮೀಸಲು ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

18 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಸುವರ್ಣಸೌಧ

■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆಯ (ಎಸ್ ಸಿಪಿ-ಟಿಎಸ್ ಪಿ) ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕಾನೂನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಸೇರಿ ಸುಮಾರು 18 ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಈ ಬಾರಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖಾವಾರು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.24.1ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಮೀಸಲಿಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ, ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 7 (ಡಿ) ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 'ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುದಾನ, ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023' ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸರಕಾರ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟರ ಉಪ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸುಮಾರು 11,500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾಯಿದೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಅನ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶದ ಬೇಕಾಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಬಿಡುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ.

ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ: ಮುಂದಿನ 5 ದಿನಗಳ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲು ಕಲಾಪ

ಯಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧೇಯಕ

- ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ತಡೆಯೊಡ್ಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ (ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮ ತಡೆ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸೇವೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಕೈಬಿಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸೇವೆ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಗದಗ - ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.
- ಶ್ರೀ ರೇಣುಕಾ ಯಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಯಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವಪರಂಪರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಶುಲ್ಕ (ಸ್ವಾಂಪ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ) ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಪರಿಷತ್ ರಚನೆ ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮಾದಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳ (ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

■ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ವಿಧೇಯಕ - 2023.

ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಂಡನೆಯಾಗಿರುವ 5 ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದಿಂದಲೇ (ಡಿ.11) ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಕಲಾಪವನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಮೇಲೆ

ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಸಕರು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದು ಕಲಾಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿವೆ.

Source: Vijayakarnataka, p.8, Dec.10, 2023

NWKRTC takes big leap in digital payment for bus tickets

415 long-distance buses from 5 depots take UPI route

PAVAN KUMAR H
HUBBALLI DHNS

The North Western Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) has taken a huge stride in issuing tickets through digital payment mode in buses.

Currently, 415 long-route buses from five depots in its jurisdiction are issuing tickets to passengers through UPI.

The NWKRTC, which caters to the needs of passengers of six Kittur Karnataka districts (excluding Vijayapura), soon intends to extend the digital payment mode to all 4,581 buses under its jurisdiction.

NWKRTC is the second road transportation corporation (RTC) in Karnataka to start digital payment facilities in buses after Bengaluru

Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTc), which has successfully implemented digital payment (using QR code reading) in buses since 2020.

Every month BMTc's online payment transaction is around Rs 4.5 crore, whereas the cash transaction per month is Rs 13 crore to Rs 18 crore. However, the other RTCs - Karnataka State RTC (KSRTC) and Kalyana Karnataka RTC (KKRTC) - have not started this facility under their jurisdiction so far.

NWKRTC started the digital payment service (static QR code reading) on an experimental basis on September 1.

Given the positive response it received, officials extended the pilot project to five more depots on November 1.

So far, conductors in 415 buses have completed 30,000 individual transactions and



A passenger pays bus fare through UPI app in a NWKRTC bus. DH PHOTO

transferred Rs 75 lakh directly to the account of NWKRTC.

Sources in NWKRTC said nearly 20% of the transactions in these buses were digital.

"Digital payment system has reduced two of our headaches: returning change to passengers and presenting accounts to higher officials," said Somashekar Hiremath, a conductor in Hubballi rural depot.

Speaking to DH, NWKRTC managing director Bharath S said a private organisation

(Phone-Pe) approached them to start the online payment system in buses.

"The company provided QR codes to conductors and also set up a live dashboard at the headquarters to monitor the transactions free of cost. So far, the transactions have been smooth and without glitches. We will soon call for expression of interest from all online payment service providers and the corporation will pick the best deal," he said.

BMTc has gone one step

ahead and with the help of TummoApp, it has been issuing daily, weekly and monthly passes to passengers.

Of the one lakh plus passes that BMTc issues every month, nearly 25% of them are being purchased online.

Daily 61% of Vayu Vajra, 39% of Vajra and 6% of ordinary bus tickets are being purchased through the 5,000 QR code cards pasted in buses and with conductors, said BMTc PRO Sunitha.

KSRTC, a corporation with the largest bus fleet in the state, plans to provide smart electronic ticketing machines that would enable conductors to issue tickets through card or UPI method.

Currently, only 89 Point of Sale (POS) machines at select bus terminals are employed for online transactions in KSRTC.

KKRTC managing director M Rachappa said none of their bus services has an online payment service and they are contemplating to sign a memorandum of understanding with banks to provide this service to passengers.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.5, Dec.11, 2023

App-based beat system to protect govt. land from encroachment

The Hindu Bureau
BELAGAVI

Revenue Minister Krishna Byre Gowda told the Assembly that Karnataka is set to introduce a mobile app-based beat system to protect government land from encroachment.

Replying to Congress member Vinay Kulkarni during the Question Hour on Monday, the Minister said as per the proposed

system, the documents and data related to government land in all the taluks would be uploaded into the app. Village accountants are mandated to visit all government land in their jurisdiction once in three months to check encroachment. In case of an encroachment, they are required to immediately upload details on the mobile app. Once the encroachment details are

uploaded, the tahsildar is required to take up further action within 15 days. The government would take disciplinary action against the tahsildar if he fails to act within the stipulated time, the Minister said.

Pointing out that the app would be GPS-enabled, he said it would make it possible to monitor whether the Village Accountants physically visited the government land.

Source: The Hindu, p.4, Dec. 12, 2023

ನಿಧಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಶಾಸಕರ ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತಿ!

3,200 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ನಲ್ಲಿ 1,749 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವೆಚ್ಚ | ಶೇ. 66.34 ಸಾಧನೆ

■ ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ ವಿ.ವಿ. ಹಾವೇರಿ

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸದೆದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮತದಾರರು ಅಲವತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನೂ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಶಾಸಕರು ನಿರಾಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾರೆ.



ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯು 2018ರಿಂದ 2023ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಶಾಸಕರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾವಧಿ ಮುಗಿದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೊಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದು ಆರು ಹಿಂಗಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಸಕರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸದ್ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೊಂಡ 3,200 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ನಲ್ಲಿ 1,749 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸಕರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತರ ರೂ. ಅನುದಾನ ಬಾಕಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಶೇ.92.43 ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಶೇ.91.77, ಕೊಡಗು ಶೇ.88.25, ಬಾತ್ರರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೇ.87.27, ಹಾವೇರಿ ಶೇ.86.50, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಶೇ.86.24, ಕಿವಿಮೊಗ್ಗ ಶೇ.83.03 ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಶಾಸಕರು ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಶೇ.66.34 ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 22.68, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಶೇ. 27.92, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಶೇ. 30.04, ಯಾದಗಿರಿ ಶೇ. 35.55, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಶೇ. 45.76 ಕೆಲಬುದಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 55.31 ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 31 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಂದ 75,501 ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿ, 3,204 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಅಂದಾಜು ಬೆಚ್ಚ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಪೈಕಿ 1,749 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವೆಚ್ಚದ 50,091 ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಉಳಿದಂತೆ 1,178 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ವೆಚ್ಚದ 25,415 ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಶೇ. 66.34 ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧನೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 2 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅನುದಾನ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಶಾಸಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 2 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಶಾಸಕರು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕುಡ್ಡು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಸಭಾಭವನ, ಅಂಬುಲೆನ್ಸ್, ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಶಾಲೆ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ, ಮಂದಿರ ಗೇರಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಲಿ

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನ ನಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಬ್ಬರಿಸುವ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಸಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಸಕರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸದ್ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿಯ ಸದ್ಬಳಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಗೌಡ ಅವರಿಂದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು 'ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ' ಕಳೆದ ಕೆಳಕೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಶಾಸಕರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 86.50 ಅನುದಾನ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಹೀಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

| ಪ್ರಜಾಪದ ವಿಶೇಷವು ಅಪರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಥಿ ಹಾವೇರಿ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಸಾಧನೆ ಅಂಕಿ- ಅಂಶ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ	ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ	ಶೇ. ಸಾಧನೆ
ಬೆಳ್ಳಮಗಳೂರು	258 (8.73)	3,150 (81.18)	92.43
ಬೆಂ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	103 (4.04)	1,149 (40.41)	91.77
ಕೊಡಗು	143 (6.73)	1,074 (32.87)	88.25
ಬಾತ್ರರ ಕನ್ನಡ	241 (11.54)	1,652 (68.72)	87.27
ಹಾವೇರಿ	284 (15.13)	1,819 (55.8)	86.50
ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	156 (6.63)	9,78 (18.54)	86.24
ಕಿವಿಮೊಗ್ಗ	507 (26.69)	2,481 (88.22)	83.03
ಗದಗ	244 (11.22)	1,081 (38.13)	81.58
ವಿಜಯಪುರ	590 (21.93)	2,500 (73.08)	80.96
ಶಾಸನ	697 (20.51)	2,757 (69.41)	79.80
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ	1,174 (90.63)	4,535 (319.03)	79.45
ಉಡುಪಿ	452 (13.06)	1,674 (36.21)	78.74
ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	643 (27.18)	2,256 (67.56)	77.82
ಮಂಡ್ಯ	631 (22.42)	2,213 (45.5)	77.81
ಧಾರವಾಡ	700 (35.11)	1,743 (67.2)	71.35
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	505 (26)	1,139 (47.68)	69.28
ಬಿಕ್ಕನೂರು	448 (18.85)	1,003 (26.97)	69.12
ಕೋಲಾರ	700 (36.03)	1,425 (45.19)	67.03
ಕುಮಟಾ	1,367 (49.03)	2,308 (68.82)	62.80
ಬೀದರ್	1,159 (42.91)	1,826 (47.24)	61.17
ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	506 (36.83)	745 (29.07)	59.60
ರಾಮನಗರ	663 (31.54)	965 (38.45)	59.28
ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	1,610 (57.97)	2,066 (60.01)	56.20
ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	1,609 (72.87)	1,991 (64.56)	55.31
ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	747 (30.45)	631 (21.85)	45.76
ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	1,035 (39.08)	571 (16.16)	35.55
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	1,154 (56.05)	495 (21.72)	30.04
ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	3,161 (164.27)	1,223 (54.56)	27.91
ರಾಯಚೂರು	1,412 (65.81)	414 (14.09)	22.68
ವಿಜಯನಗರ	1,159 (56.35)	123 (6.2)	9.59

(ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

TECH HELP With Kaveri 2.0, Offices Don't Need Many Staffers: Byregowda | Onl 28% posts vacant at sub-registrar offices, but govt says system fine

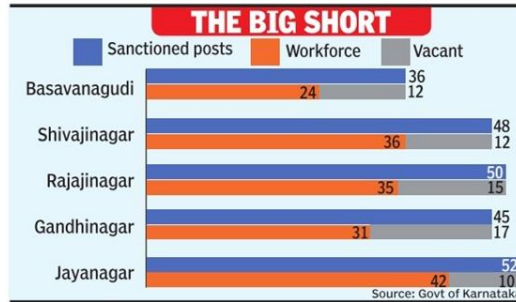
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Belagavi: Although most sub-registrar offices are reeling under a shortage of staff, the government claims implementation of the new Kaveri 2.0 software — to streamline registration of property across Karnataka — has drastically cut down the need for staff and that it will hire “outsourced staff” only if need be.

While shortages exist across the state, the pinch is mostly felt in sub-registrar offices in Bengaluru, especially since there has been a litany of complaints that the Kaveri software is riddled with glitches.

The issue was raised in the council by Congress’ Manjunath Bhandari who asked whether the government intends to recruit more staff. In response, revenue minister Krishna Byregowda admitted manpower has seen a decline, but insisted: “Unlike the previous system of manual registration, today, much of the registration process has been automated and taken online. Buyers and sellers only need to visit offices to sign documents and capture photos.”

He said the earlier workforce was designed to suit the manual process of registration. But with the automated virtual system, he said existing staff can handle all the work. He said 900 outsourced staff are already assisting those on the rolls and glitch-



DON'T INTERRUPT: Minister Laxmi Hebbalkar in the legislative assembly on Wednesday

es in the software have been ironed out. “However, if needed, the government is ready to hire more outsourced staff,” he said.

Details tabled by the government show the five sub-registrars’ offices in Bengaluru — Basavanagudi, Shivajinagar, Rajajinagar, Gandhinagar and Jayanagar — have a staff short-

age of 28%. Of the 234 sanctioned posts across the five offices, 66 positions are vacant. The Gandhinagar office in Bengaluru has the highest shortage — 35% — followed by Basavanagudi, Rajajinagar, Shivajinagar and Jayanagar.

Byregowda also revealed most offices in Bengaluru and in other parts of the state have been functioning out of rented buildings due to non-availability of space at Mini Vidhana Soudha. “We will work towards shifting all sub-registrars’ offices to Mini Vidhana Soudha,” the minister said.

Of the 256 sub-registrars’ offices, only 24 have their own building while 135 operate out of government department buildings. Data shows 97 offices operate from rented buildings, including the 38 sub-registrars’ offices under five district registrars’ offices.

Source: The Times of India, p,4, Dec.14,2023

Assault on advocates to attract jail & fine as assembly OKs bill

Law Rooted In 1990 UN Declaration

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Belagavi: In a significant development, the legislative assembly passed the Karnataka Prohibition of Violence Against Advocates Bill, 2023, Thursday. This addresses a long-pending demand from the legal fraternity.



The legislation also comes in response to a series of attacks on lawyers, including the case of an advocate at Hospet Court in Ballari district being hacked to death in February 2021. The Hospet incident drew widespread condemnation from the legal fraternity, leading to protests that called for legislative measures to safeguard advocates.

The recent assault on a young lawyer in Chikkamagaluru further underscored the urgency for such protection, stated lawyers.

The Bill had been tabled



Pics: TOI

POINT OF VIEW:
Energy minister KJ George speaks in the legislative assembly at Suvarna Vidhana Soudha in Belagavi on Thursday

WHAT'S IN THE NEW LEGISLATION

- Offences under the bill carry a punishment of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years, a fine of up to Rs 1 lakh, or both.
- Additionally, the bill mandates that if an advocate is arrested by police in connection with a cognizable offence, police must inform the advocates' association - of which the advocate is a member - within 24 hours. This provision aims to ensure transparency and communication in such situations.
- This clause is significant since several clashes have been reported between police and lawyers in the past, the most infamous being on the premises of Bengaluru civil court in 2012.
- The bill also defines 'violence' as any activity that endangers the life of an advocate, causes bodily harm, or involves criminal intimidation, obstructing advocates from performing their duty related to a pending litigation or case.
- The bill clarifies that lawful restraints by law enforcement agencies do not constitute violence.

in the assembly during the final legislature session of the previous BJP government, earlier this year, but was not passed at that time.

Law minister HK Patil, who piloted the Bill, said the primary objective of it is rooted in the declaration made during the Eighth United Na-

Bill providing reservation in govt construction contracts passed

The Karnataka assembly on Thursday approved the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurements (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023. The bill aims to address the issue of unemployment among backward classes by providing reservation in government construction contracts. Law minister HK Patil elucidated the key features of the bill, emphasising its role in fostering increased participation of backward classes in tender works. According to the provisions, the reservation will not exceed 4% for individuals falling under category I of the reservation matrix and 15% for those belonging to category II-A. These percentages apply to the total number of government construction projects valued up to Rs 1 crore.

The legislative measure is seen as a proactive step to promote inclusivity and economic opportunities for backward classes, acknowledging the need to overcome unemployment challenges within these communities. The bill's passage reflects chief minister Siddaramaiah's commitment to addressing social and economic disparities through targeted policy interventions as he is seen as the champion of backward classes.

tions (UN) Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1990. India, as a participant, adopted the 'Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,' which included clauses aimed at protecting the rights of lawyers. Specifically, he said the Karnataka Bill refers to Clauses 16 and 17 of the UN declaration.

According to him, Clause 16 emphasizes that governments should ensure lawyers can perform their profes-

sional functions without intimidation or interference. It also emphasizes their right to travel and consult with clients freely, both domestically and internationally.

Lawyers should not face prosecution or sanctions for actions taken in line with recognized professional duties, standards, and ethics. Clause 17 is designed to safeguard lawyers when their security is threatened due to the discharge of their functions, he said.

Source: The Times of India, p.4, Dec. 15, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)

Social Issues

Bengaluru had most acid attack victims in 2022, shows NCRB data

City recorded eight victims from six incidents, while Delhi had most acid attack incidents (seven) and the same number of victims; NCRB considered 19 metropolitan cities to present the data

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Bengaluru had the most acid attack victims (eight) from six incidents among metropolitan cities in 2022, according to the recently released crime statistics for 2022 by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

There were also three attempt to attack with acid cases registered during the same year.

The NCRB considered 19 metropolitan cities to present city-wise data. Delhi had the highest number of acid attack incidents (seven) and the same number of victims.

In 2022, an acid attack case in Bengaluru rattled citizens after one Nagesh Babu allegedly stalked a 24-year-old woman for several years, and splashed half-a-litre of acid at her for rejecting his marital advances on April 28. After a massive manhunt, the police nabbed the culprit from Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu in May, 2022.

Soon after this, two similar cases were reported in the city in 2022. On June 1, a Janata Adak was arrested by the Halasurugate police after he allegedly threw acid at Mantu Santra, a 32-year-old labourer over a trivial row.



There were also three attempt to attack with acid cases registered in 2022 in Bengaluru.

On June 10, one Ahmed had allegedly splashed toilet cleaning liquid at the face of his woman friend, who refused to marry him.

Even earlier this year, in February, a 17-year-old girl suffered injuries to her eye after one Sumanth allegedly threw acid at her for spurning his overtures.

These cases and the NCRB data have caused alarm among women in the city.

"It is so sad that what we assume to be a modern progressive city like Bengaluru tops the charts in acid attacks and dowry harassment cases. The sad part is that society is becoming habituated and is normalising these crimes

against women as mere crimes and is not addressing the social context which makes these crimes possible. Despite demands by the women's movement for decades now, we are not able to even ensure regulated availability of acid. The crime and punishment in acid attack cases has been so warped, it doesn't act as a deterrent," said K.S. Vimala, a leader of the All-India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA).

Assault against women

Just after Delhi and Mumbai, Bengaluru has the third highest number of cases of assault on women with an intent to outrage

modesty (757 cases and 763 victims) and 488 cases of assault on women with 492 victims, the NCRB data revealed.

Apart from this, 120 cases of sexual harassment, 63 cases of Assault or use of criminal force on women with intent to disrobe, 16 cases of voyeurism and 70 cases of stalking were booked in Bengaluru in the year 2022.

However, the city tops the chart in registering the highest number of dowry harassment cases among the 19 metro cities. Of the total 1,221 dowry harassment cases registered in these cities, 964 were in Bengaluru alone.

Source: The Hindu, p.7, Dec. 9, 2023

ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ ಕಸದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ

ನಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಮನೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯೇ ಇದೀಗ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ.

ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಹಲವು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದೆಯಾದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕಷ್ಟೇ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಿತ್ತು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವುದು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನರು ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದ ಕಡೆ ಕಸ ಎಸೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ ಸಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಗಾರ್ಬೇಜ್ ಸಿಟಿಯಾಗುವ ಆತಂಕ ತಲೆದೋರಿದೆ. ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಘಟಕಗಳ ತೆರೆಯಲು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹುಡುಕಾಟ ತೀವ್ರ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರ ವಿರೋಧ ದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಾಗದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ



- ನಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗುವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 1600 ರಿಂದ 1700 ಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಏರಿಕೆ
- ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ
- 7 ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಇವೆಯಾದರೂ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ

ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗುವ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಇದೀಗ 1600 ರಿಂದ 1700 ಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಸದ್ಯ ಏಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣಾ ಘಟಕಗಳು ಇವೆಯಾದರೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಯಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ನಿತ್ಯ ಪೌರ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ಕಸ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಯಲು ತಾಳ್ಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಜನರು ರಸ್ತೆ ಬದಿ, ಮರದ ಬುಡ, ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕ.. ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ ಎಸೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಾಲೆ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸದೇ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಬಿಸಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದೇ ದುಸ್ತರ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಶಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಹಸಿ-ಒಣ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು ಪೌರ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

Source: Vishwavani, p.2, Dec.10, 2023

ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ 17 ಸಾವಿರ ಪೈಕಿ 15 ಸಾವಿರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿದೆ | ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಇದೆ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಸ್ಥಳ

ನಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಾಣಿ ಎ.ಎಸ್.ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅವಘಡಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ತಂತಿ, ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್‌ಗಳು, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಕಂಬಗಳು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಆಂಕರ ಸುಗತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಾಗಗಳು ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅವಘಡ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಇಂತಹ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ದಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಂಕಿತಾಂಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವೈಟ್‌ಫೀಲ್ಡ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಕಾಡುಗೋಡಿ ಬಳಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅವಘಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಗ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರುವ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಇದೀಗ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ದಂತೆ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ತಾಣಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಶೇ.90ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ತಾಣಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು 26 ಸಾವಿರ ತಾಣಗಳು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 8,100 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಇನ್ನೂ 17 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶೇ.15ರೊಳಗೆ ಗುರಿ ನಿಗದಿ: ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿರುವ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 26,022 ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 8,198 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನೂ 17,824 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಶಾಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾ

ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಆರಂಭ

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 20 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಂಟು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೆಡೆ ಪಾದುಕಾಂಶ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್‌ಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಹೈ ಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ವೈರ್‌ಗಳ ತೆರವಿಗೆ ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಘಟಕದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಘಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಾತ್ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಸಮಯ ಒಡ್ಡಿಯಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ತಾಣಗಳು

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ	ಸಂಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ	ಬಾಕಿಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ	1,118	666	452
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪೂರ್ವ	2,206	716	1,490
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ	7,881	3,309	4,572
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ	11,982	1,705	10,277
ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.	21	21	0
ರಾಮನಗರ	175	99	76
ಕೋಲಾರ	2,080	1,555	525
ತುಮಕೂರು	99	49	50
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	460	78	382
ಒಟ್ಟು	26,022	8,198	17,824

ಗಿದ್ದು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ.15ರ ಗಡುವು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿಗದಿತ ಗಡುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷಾಂತ್ಯದ ವೇಳೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಜಾಧಾನನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಅಯಾಯ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಗ್ರಾಪಿಟಿ, 1912 ಗೆರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಪಘಾತ ತಡೆಯು ಎಂದು ಜಾಧಾಗಳನ್ನು ಆರೋಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

Source: Vishwavani, p.3, Dec.11, 2023

ಬೆತ್ತಲೆ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 1,328

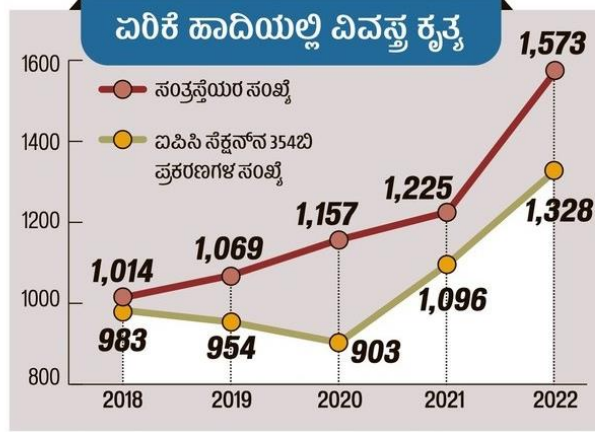
ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಘನತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಯತ್ನ: 2022ರ ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ ವರದಿ

ಕುರಿ ಬುದಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಘಟನೆಯು ಮಣಿಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ವರ್ಷ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಧಳಿಸಿದ ಕೃತ್ಯ ಭಾನುವಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಆಕ್ರೋಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆರೋಪಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕವು ಸುಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

• ಸುಕೃತ ಎಸ್.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ. 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಇಂಥ ಒಟ್ಟು 1,328 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾದ ಮೂರನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನೀಡಿದ ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ (ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ) ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿರುವ 'ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧ-2022' ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೂ ಏರುತ್ತಿದೆ. 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 1,014 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತೆಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1,573ಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.



ಇಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಐಪಿಸಿ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನ 354ಬಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಏರಿಕೆಯು ಗಾಬರಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ 983 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ವರ್ಷ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು.

2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಕೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೂ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಏರುಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಇದೇ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ 903 ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು 2021ರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಏರಿಕೆ ಕಂಡಿತು. ನಂತರದ ಎರಡೂ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಏರಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು

5,264

2018-2022ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಐಪಿಸಿ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌354ಬಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

6,038

ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತೆಯರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

46

2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ-ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಸಗಲಾದ ಇಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ತನಿಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾರು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ.



ಆಳ-ಅಗಲ 9

Continued...

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ತನಿಖೆ ಕುಂಟಲೇನು ಕಾರಣ?



ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವು ಸದ್ಭಾವದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾದರೆ, ಉಳಿದವು ಯಾರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ, ರಾಜಕೀಯವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗದೇ ಇರುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳ ಕಡೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಎಫ್‌ಐಆರ್ ದಾಖಲಾದರೂ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾದರೂ ಅವು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಷ್ಟೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳೂ ಹೀನವಾದವು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವು ಜನರ ಅರಿವಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಥಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಸಂಭೂತ ಅರೋಪಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಅತಿವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಸಂಭೂತ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆಕ್ರೋಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ... ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಇಂತಹ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯ ನಸೀನ್ ಮಿಠಾಯಿ ಅವರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದು.

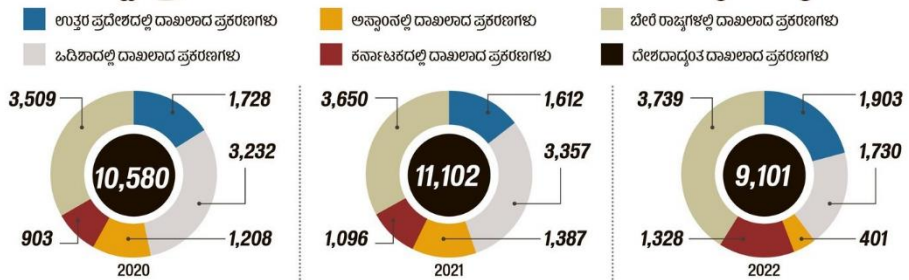
ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಹಿಂಸೆಯು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಅದು ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಎಸಗುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ - ಇವು ಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ವರೂಪ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಫ್‌ಐಆರ್ ಕೂಡ ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಏನು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಹಜ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಮಾನಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯೊಬ್ಬಳನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯೊಬ್ಬಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನಿಷ್ಟವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೃತ್ಯ ಎಸಗುವವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೃತ್ಯ ಎಸಗುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅನಿಷ್ಟವೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಇಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರುಷರು ಎಸಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಸೀನ್.

ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಿದಳು ಎಂದು, ಮಗನ ಮೇಲಿನ ದ್ವೇಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯ ಎಸಗುವುದು... ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳೆವು. 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಇಂಥದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕರಣ ನಡೆಯಿತು. 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀದರ್ನ ಹುಮನಾಬಾದ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, 2020ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ, 2019ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕೆಂಗಳೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಕೆಂಗಳೇಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಯುವತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿ ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕೃತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬಸ್ಥರೇ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು, ಪರಿಚಿತರೇ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರದಿಯಾಗುವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ದಾಖಲಾಗುವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾದರೂ ಅವು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಮುಟ್ಟುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜೀ-ಸಂಧಾನ ನಡೆದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದ 'ಯುವ ಸಂಘಟನೆ'ದ ಚಿದಾನಂದ್ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಇಂತಹ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ

ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾದ ಮೊದಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು



- ಇಂತಹ ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವುದು ಒಡಿಶಾದಲ್ಲಿ
- ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಿದೆ
- ಅತಿಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಕರಣ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೂರನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ ಮತ್ತು

- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಅದಲು ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ
- ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಮೂರನೇ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ

ಐಪಿಸಿ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 354ಬಿ: ಏನು, ಎತ್ತು...

ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಸ್ತ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅವಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಬಲ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಹ ಅಪರಾಧ ಎಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ದಂಡ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯು 354ಬಿ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು 354 ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಉಪಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 354ಬಿ ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್. ಬಲಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಸ್ತ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಕೃತ್ಯದ ಸ್ವರೂಪವಾದರೂ, ಆಕೆಯ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದೇ ಅಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ 'ಅಪರಾಧ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ' ಮಾಸಿಕ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೂ 354ಬಿ ಅನ್ನು 'ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಕೃತ್ಯ'ಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಸ್ತ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಯತ್ನ, ಆಕೆಯ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಎಳೆದಾಡುವಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳೂ ಇದೇ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಹ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳೇ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಏಳು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಜೈಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಜಾತಿ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸಲೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಇಂತಹ ಸರಿಸುಮಾರು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 10 ಸಾವಿರವನ್ನೂ ದಾಟಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವಸ್ತ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮದುವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಥಳಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೀನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಹ ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವು ಪ್ರೊಲೀಸ್ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಎನ್‌ಸಿಆರ್‌ಡಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ 354ಬಿ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ತದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಏನು? ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಎಂದು ವಜಾ ಆಗಿವೆ? ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಪಪಟ್ಟ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾರು ವಿವರಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಕುರಿತೂ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾರು ವಿಶ್ವ ತ ವರದಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳೆಷ್ಟು? ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು, ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಕೂಡ ವಿರಳ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಕ್ರೋಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 2019-2022ರ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಾದ

ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 10ರ ಗಡಿ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಾದ್ಯಂತ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 5,00,000 ದ ಅಸುಪಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆತ್ತಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೀನ ಕೃತ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಷ್ಟೇ ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕೃತ್ಯವಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಕೃತ್ಯವಿರಬಹುದು. ಇಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತ್ರಸ್ತೆಯರ ಗುರುತು ಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗುವಂತಹ ವಿಡಿಯೋ, ಚಿತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳೂ ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್‌ಸಹ ಹುಡುಕುತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಟರಗಳ ಟೈಪ್‌ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, 'ಮಣಿಪುರ ರೇಪ್ ಆನ್‌ಎಡಿಟ್ ವಿಡಿಯೋ' ಎಂದು ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್ ಸಜೆಕ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಂತಹ ವಿಡಿಯೋಗಳನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಹುಡುಕಿದ್ದರಷ್ಟೇ ಆಂಡ್ರೋಯಿಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಕರಣವು ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾದ ಬೆನ್ನಲ್ಲೇ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಂದಿ, ಕೃತ್ಯದ ಆನ್‌ಎಡಿಟ್ ವಿಡಿಯೋಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಲ್ಡನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರದಷ್ಟೇ ಹೀನ ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಬೆತ್ತಲೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಲ್ಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೀನವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮನಚ್ಚಿತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಆಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆ.

ಆಧಾರ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಪರಾಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯೂರೋನ 'ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧ' ವರದಿಗಳು

Source: Prajavani, p,1 & 9, Dec.13,2023

[Back to Contents](#)

Urban Affairs

Slow progress in slum rehabilitation; only 43% approved houses completed

BENGALURU, DHNS

Only close to 43% of the houses approved for slum dwellers in the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) since 2005 have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries, according to a written response provided by the housing minister to the Legislative Assembly.

Of the 59,429 houses approved under various schemes, the Karnataka Slum Development Board has handed over 25,961 houses to the beneficiaries and another 7,313 are nearing completion, data reveals.

The board handed over all the 19,791 houses approved under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-Scheme of Basic Service for Urban Poor (BSUP) scheme across 72 slums in the city.

Under the Rajiv Awas Yojana, 6,763 houses were ap-



The slum development board conducted a door-to-door survey to identify beneficiaries. DH FILE PHOTO

proved to be provided at 27 slums and 6,170 have been handed over to those eligible. However, though 32,875 houses across 184 slums were announced under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), the department is still in the final stages of completion of 7,313 houses.

Responding to Jayanagar MLA CK Ramamurthy, Housing and Minority Welfare Minister Zameer Ahmed Khan said that the slum development board had conducted

a door-to-door survey to identify beneficiaries.

“It is the board’s responsibility to provide rehabilitation facilities. Hence, the board has conducted a door-to-door survey to identify slum dwellers living in huts and ‘kutchha’ houses. They are being provided houses under the various schemes,” the response said, adding that people cannot voluntarily apply.

There are close to 435 slums in Bengaluru, of which 410 have been declared.

Source: Deccan Herald, p.3A, Dec.9, 2023

Wind up BDA

It is corrupt, it has a poor performance record, and it is beyond repair

A RAVINDRA

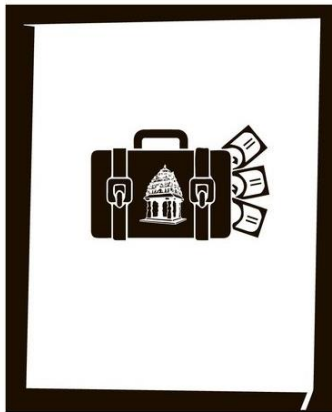
A thriving place for brokers and middlemen, and a den of corruption”—this is how Deputy CM and Minister for Bengaluru Development, D K Shivakumar, described the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA), urging its staff to eliminate these issues. While his diagnosis of BDA's problems is right, his remedy, placing trust in the organisation's staff to cure its ailments, appears misplaced. The malaise runs deeper, and transforming BDA into a healthy body is a Herculean task. Based on my experience as Chairman, BDA, and my study of urban issues, I propose some remedial measures.

Firstly, it is necessary to understand the factors contributing to the current state of affairs. Established in 1976, BDA's mandate is to perform the dual role of planning and development authority for Bengaluru. It is also expected to check the “haphazard and irregular” growth of the city. Its functions include the preparation of Master Plan, the enforcement of land use regulations, and the preparation and implementation of development schemes. Prior to 1976, the City Improvement Trust Board (CITB) was responsible for developing residential and industrial layouts. In 1966, the Karnataka Industrial Development Board was set up to develop industrial layouts, while the BDA was tasked with developing residential layouts and city infrastructure like ring roads and flyovers. Under the BDA Act, it has also been mandated to coordinate the activities of other city agencies such as BBMP, BWSSB, and BMTC.

What is the performance record of BDA? It has prepared three master plans: Comprehensive Development (CDP, 1984), Revised CDP (1995), and Master Plan (2031). A revised Master Plan (2031) was prepared by BDA and sent for government approval about three years ago, but is gathering dust at the secretariat. As a city planning body, BDA's record has been dismal. Except for preparing the plans, it has done little to monitor their implementation. The result has been “haphazard and irregular” growth in Bengaluru, contrary to the declared objective. In fact, the city has been witnessing more unplanned than planned development. Its enforcement of land use regulation has been characterized more by ‘turning a blind eye’ to violations, leading to the reckless commercialization of what was once

called a garden city.

In terms of housing infrastructure, BDA has allotted 76,000 sites in its nearly five decades of existence, falling significantly short of the needs of the rapidly expanding city. On the positive side, BDA has served a number of economically weaker sections (EWS) and lower and middle income groups (LIG), apart from the higher income (HIG) category, thus ensuring equitable distribution. Reserved categories like SC/ST, ex-army personnel, and outstanding persons in the fields of sports, literature, and culture have also been beneficiaries, in line with government policy.



Now, let us look at the challenges BDA faces in the execution of its plans and schemes.

■ **Land Acquisition:** Before developing layouts, land has to be acquired following the procedures prescribed under the land acquisition law, including preliminary and final notifications, the hearing of objections filed by persons whose lands are proposed to be acquired, and the payment of compensation. This process is lengthy and fraught with numerous problems. The biggest obstacle is litigation, with landowners challenging acquisitions at different stages. The entire process takes anywhere from three to ten years, although according to government policy, it must be completed in one year.

■ **Land development and site distribution:** Developing acquired agricultural lands, as is typically the case, is time-consuming. Before site formation, all necessary amenities like roads, drains, water, sewerage, and electricity connections must be in place. There have been instances where sites were allotted before without amenities for living. Kempegowda layout, where land acquisition proceedings started in 2010 and sites were allotted in 2017, but civic amenities are yet to be provided, is a classic example. I recall sometime in

the late 1980s, 10,000 sites were allotted when they were not yet actually in place and came to be called ‘Paper Allotment’. The ‘social worker’ category of sites is subject to maximum misuse, as almost anyone can figure under it. There is, of course, the highly flexible ‘discretionary’ quota where friends, relatives, and bigwigs from anywhere can be beneficiaries.

■ **Town Planning:** Although the Act provides for the preparation of town planning schemes, BDA has not undertaken this task, contributing in some measure to the city's unplanned growth. It neither has professional planners exposed to modern methods of city planning nor does it have programmes to upgrade knowledge and skills. The master planning concept mentioned above has become outdated, and no efforts are made to understand and adopt new ideas on urban planning and techniques.

■ **Management:** The internal administration or management is marred by inefficiency, delays, apathy, a lack of transparency, and accountability. BDA, the city's biggest landlord, lacks proper records of its assets, and its financial management is weak. There have been instances where senior officers, alleged to have been involved in serious offences like misappropriation, were subject to inquiry.

The current state of affairs makes reforming the BDA nearly impossible. Attempts made in the past by well-meaning top officials have not yielded the desired results.

Divesting BDA of its multiple functions and reconstituting it as a professional city infrastructure development agency is the only viable solution. The planning function can be reassigned to the Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC), a constitutional body, and BMRDA, the planning body for the metropolitan region, can assist the MPC with technical and secretarial support.

Regarding housing, the government should give up providing sites to the public in view of the high land prices and the challenges involved in land acquisition and development.

The Deputy CM has rightly observed that the private sector is providing tough competition in the housing market. It would therefore be prudent to involve them in joint sector activity to build houses for the weaker sections, along with the Karnataka Housing Board, which is specialised in house construction and presently operates outside Bengaluru.

Wind up the BDA. What is needed is disruption, not incremental increment.

(The writer is a former chief secretary, Government of Karnataka)

Source: Deccan Herald, p.6, Dec.11, 2023

Karnataka's capital city is looking to expand, and may even add close to a crore people in next 3 decades. With Cauvery water remaining a constant and underground aquifers unreliable, the city managers must look elsewhere for a better plan

Niranjan Kaggere@timesgroup.com

It's only December, but large housing complexes dependent on underground water are already pinning for water tankers and asking residents to cut down on usage. Their on-premise borewells have either stopped giving water or the yields have fallen considerably. The city received scanty rainfall so far this year, but that is besides the point that the shortfall is happening in a decade of extreme weather events.

In a Nasa-funded study, Nishan Bhattarai at the University of Oklahoma, Meha Jain at the University of Michigan, and five other researchers estimate using a statistical model that "under a business-as-usual scenario, warming temperatures may triple groundwater depletion rates in the future and expand groundwater depletion hotspots to include south and central India". Studies have already linked the warming planet to intense rainfall with less frequency, increased evaporation, and faster depletion of groundwater table due to overuse.

An Urban Water Balance Report released earlier this year by WELL Labs, which focuses on establishing water resilience ecosystems, pegs current total freshwater demand in Bengaluru at 2,632 MLD (million litres per day). With Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) Stage 1-4, BWSSB pumps in 1440 million litres of river water every day while the rest of the demand is met by underground water. CWSS Stage V, likely to be commissioned next year, is expected to bring in another 775MLD of water to more areas of the city, yet there'll be a shortfall of 450MLD.

CAN WE COPY SINGAPORE?

The world did cringe a lot when Singapore, a city-state roughly the size of Bengaluru, announced in 2022 that it produced beer out

WATER SECURITY: CAN B'LURU LEARN FROM SINGAPORE?



BWSSB NEEDS A REVENUE MODEL: Tertiary treated water from a BWSSB STP enters Nayandahall Lake. BBMP has spent about Rs 7.5cr on the renovation and restoration of the lake that comes under Vishnubrahmiah Valley. BWSSB is running close to 35 sewage treatment plants but it hardly turns in any profit from the operations

CALL FOR ACTION

• An office to manage water for Bengaluru:

A single overarching body to manage both surface and groundwater in the city is required

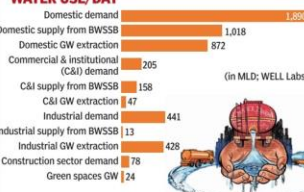
• Easy categorization of water:

Multiple categories of water like wells, borewells, and gray water should be replaced with two categories – potable and non-potable water. This will help assign better commercial value to water as a resource

• Future-aware water management:

Water resource management within the city limits is needed. Urban planning and population density planning must set some limits for expansion based on water availability

WATER USE/DAY



*Cusec (cubic feet per second) measures the flow rate of water – 28.317 litres per second. 1 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) is 31,699 cusec flow for a day. 1440 MLD is 16.67 TMC/year

Sources: Strengthening Climate Action and Resilience Planning for Bengaluru, WRI; Urban Water Balance Report by WELL Labs; BWSSB website

of high-quality water recycled from sewage and urine. The recycled water, named NEWater, is so clean that it is used mainly for industrial purposes, say in water fabrication plants where ultra-clean water is mandatory. "During dry periods, NEWater is added to our reservoirs to blend with raw water, which is treated before supplied to consumers as tap water,"

says Public Utilities Board, Singapore's National Water Agency. Singapore is historically a water-stressed city and its needs are more urgent than Bengaluru's. Singapore's mission towards water sustainability started at least four decades ago, and the success rests primarily on the fact that the city has established a 100% sewer network — which means

at no point in transit, sewage gets mixed with any form of clean source of water. Two-thirds of Singapore's surface area is classified as protected drainage basins to facilitate the collection of rainwater. The country has a complex treaty with Malaysia from where water is sourced to meet a part of its needs. It intends to turn water surplus before 2061, when its con-

WATER FOR CITY NEED A FALL-BACK PLAN IN PLACE

A Short Story of Lakes

Flanked by two rivers Pennar and Arkavathi yet none crisscrossing the city, Bengaluru historically relied on an extensive interconnected lake system — divided into three valleys — to meet its water needs as early as 6th century AD. When the city finally began to tap into a piped water system in 1896, it also, unfortunately, meant the obliteration of its lake system — some lakes even made way for housing layouts or infra hubs. The channels once interconnected the lakes are mostly encroached upon, causing flooding whenever it rains heavily. Lakes were once a source of potable water — "Class-A in current definitions — for the entire city. But in a survey released in October, 40%

of the participants from the city told ActionAid India that they would not visit a Bengaluru lake due to the stench and poor quality of water. A Karnataka State Pollution Control Board periodic testing has recently certified water quality of more than 40 city lakes as "Class-E" — making them ineligible to support any kind of biological activity.

A bill of ₹45 crore/month

It costs BWSSB at least Rs 45 crore every month to pump water to the city, located at an elevation of over 3,000 feet, says its website. "Unlike any other metros, Bengaluru sits atop a mountain ridge, surrounded by valleys. Water needs to be pumped up from sources located at much lower-level. The arrangement may look good, but not forever," says Veena Sreenivasan of WELL Labs

BWSSB's estimate on population and water supply requirements

Year	Population (Million)	Water Demand (MLD)	Water Demand (TMC)
2011	8.5	1400	18.1
2021	16.6	2100	27.1
2031	14.3	2900	37.4
2041	17.1	3400	43.8
2051	20.6	4100	52.9

traversed treaty with the neighbouring nation will expire.

It might be easier for Bengaluru, a key tech hub in Asia, to copy the science of Singapore model. The political will, shown by legendary Singapore PM Lee Kuan Yew who spearheaded the water revolution, is not easy to match through adequate legislation and an integrated water management approach could bring in some kind of ease of process.

T V Ramachandra, scientist at the Centre for Ecological Services, IISc, says Bengaluru can kick start its journey towards water security by stopping the sewage that currently flows into the city's 200-plus lakes. "The city does not require multi-crore drinking water projects. Bengaluru generates 20

TMC of sewage out of which there is a potential to recycle about 16 TMC of water to meet our various needs," he says. He also calls for urgent desilting of lakes to enhance their storage.

A city that depends a lot on groundwater has a duty to ensure that the aquifers, which store water to be sucked out later, are recharged enough every year. This happens during the rainy season through percolation, and from water bodies nearby. "But the increasing magnitude of the built-up area in the city (which is around 150%) has reduced the percolation capacity. This has resulted in excessive runoff (of water) during rains. This is neither good for the lakes nor the groundwater table," warns Ramachandra.

Going by the WELL Labs report, groundwater recharge is a slowgame in Bengaluru. "Natural groundwater recharge through green spaces and water bodies is as low as 148 MLD," it says.

#BLUEGREENURU MISSION

The Bengaluru Climate Action and Resilience Plan or BCAP, announced by BBMP on November 27, couldn't have come at a better time. One of the initiatives — #BlueGreenUru — looks at building a combination of blue (lakes, rivers, streams and other natural and constructed drainage channels) and green (gardens, urban forests, green roofs, etc) infrastructure in the city. "Blue-Green Infrastructure acts as a buffer for climate change shocks by reducing heat stress, absorbing surface run-off, reducing risk of flooding, etc," says WRI (Water Resources Institute). BBMP's knowledge partner for BCAP.

Even as successive governments have been busy exploring multiple ways to source and supply water, including from ridiculously far off places, researchers and experts who repeatedly turn the spotlight on Bengaluru's water bodies argue for effective management of its lakes to ensure water security for the city.

Bengaluru has over three dozen STPs, a host of other decentralised STPs run privately by apartments and large buildings, yet, as WELL Labs puts it, the challenge before the city remains that "many of these efforts are being implemented in small scales and by different groups of stakeholders without an overarching strategy". The report lists at least 17 stakeholders whose actions have long term as well as short term impact on Bengaluru lakes and groundwater table.

'RAIN & LAKES ARE ENOUGH'

A meticulous analysis of Bengaluru's rainfall for the last 100-years by the scientific community has revealed that about 73% of Bengaluru's total water requirement can be met through its surface runoff or annual rainfall and the remaining can be adjusted with the recycling and treatment of sewage water. "Had we stored all our rainwater and treated water in these lakes, Bengaluru would be left with surplus water every year," argues Ramachandra.

Veena Sreenivasan, who heads the WELL Labs in Bengaluru, says that "these lakes were inter-linked in such a way that their annual storage, with regular maintenance, was supposed to cater to the demand for the next 200 years" — an edge the city no longer enjoys. The WELL Labs report, in fact, calls out a very important data gap — essential data regarding the lakes' physical attributes such as depth, volume, and connecting drains are currently unavailable.

Source: The Times of India, p.2, Dec.11, 2023

'Bengaluru has potential to show the world the transformative power and the impact of design'

'The design community here understood that design is a human-centered process that has the power to drive impact in the community and to transform the quality of life within the city,' says Derome

INTERVIEW

Bertrand Derome & Jacob Mathew

Shilpa Elizabeth
BENGALURU

Earlier this year in July, Montreal-headquartered World Design Organisation (WDO) launched the World Design Protropolis (WDP), an initiative where the organisation would work with selected cities to come up with prototypes that would offer design-based solutions for developmental problems plaguing them. Bengaluru became the first city to be selected for the project.

Under the initiative, the WDO will work with various stakeholders including Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), Sri Sri School of Design and the Association of Designers of India among others over a period of five years from 2023 to 2028.

The first World Design Protropolis Conclave was held in the city last week as part of the Unboxing Bengaluru Habba. Bertrand Derome, Managing Director at WDO and Jacob Mathew of Sri Sri Manipal Institute of Art, Design and Technology spoke to The Hindu on the sidelines of the event about the expected outcomes of the project and what the city stands to benefit from it.

What are your observations on the design community of Bengaluru?
Bertrand Derome: It is a very inspiring community and this is part of the reason why Bengaluru got the designation of the first World Design Protropolis (WDP). The design community here understood



'Once a city develops a design culture, their implemented projects have more impact,' says Derome. -AFP

that design is a human-centered process that has the power to drive impact in the community and to transform the quality of life within the city of Bengaluru. They want to address some of the pressing issues such as water management, waste management, mobility and so on within the city. They also had the support of the government. The BBMP and the Government of Karnataka have been backing the World Design Protropolis initiative in Bengaluru. They understand that the programme doesn't demand more budget. It just asks to see some of the infrastructure investments are going to happen anyway through a design lens.

That way the Design Protropolis Project will help to build a business case that shows how, with the same resources, if you use design process, you can have more impact and improve the quality of the resources.

Can you give an example

of the difference between approaching infrastructure projects through a design lens and otherwise?

Bertrand Derome: We see a lot of engineering-led solutions that technically do the work, but citizens don't adopt them. But if you adopt a design process things improve.

In Cape Town for example, they have adopted a design-led user-centered project for implementation of new public transit lines. When they do that, they get much less resistance from the businesses on the line. Earlier they would complain that there would be less place for cars to come and shop in their shops. But now they are involved in the process and they can suggest ideal locations for shops that would cause less negative impact on their business. The users are going to see what lines they need. This was the lines see better adoption, better retention of the community, and there

fore more impact for the same investment.

All departments of the city - whether it's the infrastructure, the housing department or the culture department - can use design process. They all benefit using this approach. Once a city develops a design culture, their implemented projects have more impact, drive more users around what they do, and have infrastructure that lasts for a longer time.

Which are the areas where Bengaluru could use a bit of design?

Bertrand Derome: Currently the WDP wants to target existing wards as well as explore what would be the blueprint and the guidelines for developing new districts. Many people living in the city are facing challenges. Empowering them and improving that is as important as providing better orientation for future districts. For the existing districts, it will be a collaborative

work. If it's just a top-down approach, it will not change behaviour of citizens. But if the citizens are involved in cleaning up neighbourhoods and identifying where the right infrastructures should be, then they become the guardians and the enablers of change.

And for the new regions, the learning from WDO's network of cities will be valuable. There's a lot of learning to do from the Chinese. They have built some new cities from scratch with a greater master plan. So is the case with some cities in Latin America and Africa.

One of the biggest challenges in Bengaluru is traffic and mobility. How would you be addressing that?

Bertrand Derome: Mobility, especially last mile mobility, is a very key part of WDP. Last year's design week enabled multiple stakeholders to identify over 300 potential projects that



Bertrand Derome and Jacob Mathew

could have value in different communities. From that in consultation with the local government, some of them have been prioritised, and mobility is one of them.

Jacob Mathew: The BBMP and BBTC have arranged now a set of buses that do a certain route around. The idea is to cover every Metro station, so that the coverage of one Metro touches the coverage of the next. Right now, they are looking at a star shape. We are going to assess that and see if that's the best method. That's one of the projects that has come up.

We are in discussions with multiple stakeholders such as DULT, BMRL, BBTC, and private players such as Uber, Ola and Namma Yatri to try and bring them together to create transition transport hubs using the Metro as a staging point.

We have also been in talks with BBMP and they like to utilise the shadow

spaces under the flyovers in the city. One of the ideas that have come up is to use those spaces for recharge stations.

Will WDP project also ensure the execution of these ideas?
Jacob Mathew: Execution is going to be done by government entities, private sector, civil society organizations, design professionals and professional bodies.

A lot of these projects can be also taken into education institutions as part of their pedagogy. Sri Sri is one of the partners of WDP and our job is to build the prototypes, evaluate them and handover 'how to' manuals to the government so that they can replicate or implement it.

I believe BBMP spend somewhere between ₹4500 to 8000 Crore a year in infrastructure building in Bengaluru. We are trying to see how we could help shape that spending.

Under WDP are there specific projects or prototypes that you have started identifying in Bengaluru?

Bertrand Derome: Out of the list of more than 300 potential projects that were identified in the Bengaluru Design Week last year, a short list of close to 30 projects have been selected for the first year of the initiative.

The whole WDP is a five-year program, but we want to be able to measure the impact after each year. So a set of initial projects have been identified for year-1 across different project categories. These include crafts making, heritage, technology, startups, circular economy, safety and health, infrastructure, last mile mobility, environment, climate, water, waste, energy, youth pedagogy and so on.

Part of the objective here is to build a business case through those prototypes and projects so that they inspire implementation of larger scale within the city.

But our objective as the WDO is to inspire the world. So, by giving Bengaluru the designation of world design protropolis, we believe that the city has the potential to show the rest of the world the transformative power and the impact of design.

We're here to collect all those case studies and show the rest of the world how we can transform each of those fields which makes up a city. A city is not just concrete houses and asphalt roads. We want to see how we can influence all those different elements to dream of a better city.

The community with the support of the government has the potential to do those transformations and become a sustainable city economically, environmentally, socially and culturally.

Source: The Hindu, p.5, Dec. 11, 2023

ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ

ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಆದ್ಯತೆ | 'ನಮ್ಮ ರಸ್ತೆ' ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ತುಷಾರ್ ಗಿರಿನಾಥ್ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯ 75 ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುವಿನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ

■ ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಮಹಾನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರದಟ್ಟಣೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ 75 ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಜನನೀರಿಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತ ತುಷಾರ್ ಗಿರಿನಾಥ್ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಡಾ. ರಾಜಕುಮಾರ್ ಗೌಡನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವ 2 ದಿನಗಳ 'ನಮ್ಮ ರಸ್ತೆ' ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಮ್ಮ ರಸ್ತೆ 75 ಮಿಷನ್' ಅಡಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ 75 ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನವು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾದಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು, ಪಾದಚಾರಿ-ಸ್ಕೇಟಿಂಗ್, ಸೈಕ್ಲಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ಮಿನಿಸಲಾದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಉಳಿಗುಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿರಿಯರಮುಖವಾದ ಗ್ರೇಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತುಷಾರ್ ಗಿರಿನಾಥ್ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.



'ನಮ್ಮ ರಸ್ತೆ' ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತ ತುಷಾರ್ ಗಿರಿನಾಥ್ ಜಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಅಭಿಯಂತರ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಾದ್, ಜಾನಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ಲೂಮ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್ ಫಿಲಾಂತ್ರಿಕೋ ಇನಿಷಿಯೇಟಿವ್‌ನ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸ್ನಾಟಿಕೋನ್ (ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ) ಹಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಲೀವಾಂಟಾ ಮಿಲ್ಟರ್, ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಆರ್‌ಎ ರಾಣಿ ಸೆಂಟೋನ್ ಕ್ಲೌಡಿಯಾ ಅಡ್ರಿಯಾಜೋಲಾ-ಸ್ಕೀಲ್ ಸೇರಿ ಇನ್ನಿತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಅಭಿಯಂತರ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಾದ್, ಜಾನಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಗಾಗಿ ಬ್ಲೂಮ್‌ಬರ್ಗ್ ಫಿಲಾಂತ್ರಿಕೋ ಇನಿಷಿಯೇಟಿವ್‌ನ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸ್ನಾಟಿಕೋನ್ (ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ) ಹಿರಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಲೀವಾಂಟಾ ಮಿಲ್ಟರ್, ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯುಆರ್‌ಎ ರಾಣಿ ಸೆಂಟೋನ್ ಕ್ಲೌಡಿಯಾ ಅಡ್ರಿಯಾಜೋಲಾ-ಸ್ಕೀಲ್ ಸೇರಿ ಇನ್ನಿತರರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಟ್ರೋ ಜಾಲ, ಉಪನಗರ ರೈಲು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬಸ್‌ಗಳ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ತ್ವರಿತ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾದಚಾರಿ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆ, ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸುಯೋಜಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜನರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಾಗರಿಕರು ನೀಡುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಲಹೆ-ಸೂಚನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ
ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ರಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ವಿಸ್ತೃತಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ ನಿಲುಗಡೆಯ ತಂರವಾಣಿ, ರಸ್ತೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ, ಫುಟ್‌ಪಾತ್ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕುರಿತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವಂತಹ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಪಾದಚಾರಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುವುದು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 'ನಮ್ಮ ರಸ್ತೆ' ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ವೇಳೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ತುಷಾರ್ ಗಿರಿನಾಥ್
ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಯುಕ್ತ

Bengaluru Edition
Dec 9, 2023 Page No. 7
Powered by: eReleGo.com

Source: Vijayavani, p.7, Dec.11, 2023

Over 76,000 commuters rely on BMTC metro feeder buses every day

The Transport Minister was addressing a query during the Winter Session of the Legislative Assembly in Belagavi

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Following inauguration of the complete Purple Line from Whitefield to Challagatta, the Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) has extended its metro feeder bus services. Now, more than 76,000 commuters in Bengaluru rely on these buses as the metro network continues to expand.

Addressing a query during the winter session of the Assembly in Belagavi regarding the functioning of metro feeder buses in Bengaluru, Karnataka Transport Minister Ramalinga Reddy revealed that 76,468 passengers utilise the 134 feeder bus services every day.

According to Mr. Reddy,



BMTC runs 2,012 daily trips of feeder buses connecting metro stations to areas in Bengaluru. FILE PHOTO

the data indicates 2,012 daily trips of feeder buses connecting different metro stations and areas in the city. Among these routes, the MF-5 route stands out with the highest ridership, registering 13,949 passen-

gers traveling daily between Central Silk Board and Swami Vivekananda Metro station.

The recently introduced feeder bus services aim to enhance connectivity between major tech corridors,

including the Outer Ring Road (ORR), and metro stations, addressing last-mile connectivity issues. According to a senior BMTC official, the routes were launched to connect Hoodi Metro Station to K.R. Pu-

ram, J.P. Nagar station to J.P. Nagar 7th Phase, Jayanagar 9th Block round trip, Banashankari to BTM Layout (Kuvempunagar), Chikkabanavara to Nagsandra, and K.R. Pura Metro Station to Central Silk Board, serving commuters in the tech corridor of the ORR and Kadugodi.

Mr. Reddy told *The Hindu*, "The BMTC is expanding its fleet of feeder bus services, with specific emphasis on linking metro stations. Presently, there are 38 buses, comprising AC and non-AC, operating on four recently-established feeder routes. The primary goal of these routes is to enhance metro accessibility, particularly for employees working in firms along ORR and in the eastern and south-eastern regions of the city."

Source: The Hindu, p.3, Dec. 12, 2023

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವರದಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ | ಫ್ಲೈ ಓವರ್ ಕೆಳ ಭಾಗದ ಬಳಕೆ, ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ, ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಉಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಕ್ರಮ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಹೊಸ ಸ್ವರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧ

ನಿ ಅಪರ್ಣಾ ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸೌಂದರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ವರದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಫ್ಲೈ ಓವರ್‌ಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜಾಗದ ಬಳಕೆ, ಪಾದಚಾರಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಪಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಡಿ.ಕೆ. ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಅನಾವರಣ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉದ್ಯಾನ ನಗರಿ, ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಗರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇದೀಗ ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್ ಕಾಡಾಗಿರುವ ಆರೋಪಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಳೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ವೈಭವವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕೊಂಚ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಪುನರ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹಲವು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಲೇಔಟ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಲೇಔಟ್‌ಗಳ ಅನುಮತಿಗೂ ಮೊದಲು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಪಾದಚಾರಿ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಸೈಕಲ್ ಸವಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಲೇನ್, ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸಲು ನೂತನ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ



ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿಷ್ಟು

- ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಾಡಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ
- ಈ ಒತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ
- ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಒತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರವಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ
- ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶುದ್ಧ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ
- ಸುಮಾರು 120ರಿಂದ 130 ಪುಟಗಳ ಈ ವರದಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಬಳಿಕ, ಸಾಧಕ-ಬಾಧಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುವುದು

ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸು

ಫ್ಲೈ ಓವರ್‌ಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೇಲ್ಮಹಾವೀಳ ಕೆಳ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಾಗ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದ ಪೈಕಿ ಶೇ.37ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಮೇಲ್ಮಹಾವೀಳ ಕೆಳ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂತರ ಅರಿಯಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, 27ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಫ್ಲೈ ಓವರ್ ಕೆಳ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಾಹನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಫ್ಲೈ ಓವರ್‌ಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜಾಗ ವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೇಳಿಬಂದಿದೆ.

ರೀಡಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ಲೇಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ

ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ.68ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೀಡಿಂಗ್ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಅವಶ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಾರ್ಡ್‌ವಾರು ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವಂತೆಯೂ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಕೇಳಿಬಂದಿವೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಅನೇಕರು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿಂದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಮೂಲಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಿವೆ.

Source: Vishwawani, p.3, Dec.13,2023

Japanese adaptive traffic signals to finally get electricity connection

The proposal to install them was initially put forth in 2014, but the actual work began only in July 2021; despite the initial aim of completion by October 2022, various delays were encountered



A file photo of traffic congestion on the Hebbal flyover. The new traffic signals are expected to alleviate congestion on major roads by incorporating pedestrian crossings.

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

Months after the adaptive traffic signal control system that uses Japan's MODERATO (Management of Origin-Destination-Related Adaptation for Traffic Optimisation) technology was installed at several signals in the city, the Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT) has finally floated a short-term tender for providing electricity connectivity.

The new traffic signals installed in the central business district (CBD) area are expected to alleviate congestion on major roads

Japan International Cooperation Agency-funded project is being implemented by DULT

by incorporating pedestrian crossings.

The proposal to implement these signals was initially put forth in 2014, but actual work commenced only in July 2021. Despite the initial aim of completing the project by October 2022, various delays were encountered, resulting in the project missing several deadlines.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-funded project is im-

plemented by the DULT. "Soon, these signals will be provided with electrical connectivity. We are taking up the final work; the Area Traffic Control System will then be handed over to the Bengaluru Traffic Police for operations and maintenance," the official said.

According to officials, the Adaptive Signal Control Technology (ASCT) is designed to address congestion issues and enhance efficiency in waiting time at intersections.

Originally slated for implementation at 29 junctions, the project now covers 28. The exclusion of one junction is attributed to the ongoing Namma Me-

tro construction in the area.

"Key components of the ASCT include signal arms and aspects catering to both motorists and pedestrians. Additionally, the system incorporates an automatic traffic counter and classifier to measure vehicle movement, along with a queue-length measurement system at critical junctions to monitor the buildup of queues. An integral part of the project is the utilisation of a central control software named MODERATO, which enables real-time optimisation of signal phasing and timings across all junctions," an official explained.

Source: The Hindu, p.3, Dec. 14, 2023

11 cities in State qualify to introduce electric buses under PM-eBus Sewa Scheme

The Hindu Bureau

BELAGAVI

The State government told the Legislative Council on Wednesday that 11 cities in the State have qualified to introduce electric buses under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme.

The cities are Mysuru, Mangaluru, Davangere, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Belagavi, Hubballi, Dharwad, Kalaburagi, Ballari, and Vijayapura.

Total demand

While replying to a starred question by member K.A. Thippeswamy during the Question Hour, Minister for Transport and Muzrai Ramalinga Reddy said that the three State-owned transport corporations under whose jurisdiction the cities exist have together submitted a demand for 795 e-buses under the scheme.

Of them the KSRTC has submitted a demand for 350 buses as 100 buses each for Mysuru and Mangaluru and 50 buses each for Davangere, Shivamogga and Tumakuru.

The NWKRTC has demanded 210 buses as 100 buses for Belagavi and 110



The three State-owned transport corporations have together submitted a demand for 795 electric buses. FILE PHOTO

buses together for Hubballi-Dharwad. The KKRTC wants 235 buses as 100 buses for Kalaburagi, 55 buses for Bellari and 80 buses for Vijayapura, the Minister said adding that the proposals received by the corporations are under review.

Mr. Reddy said that as per the Union government guidelines, BMTC is not eligible to introduce buses under the same scheme.

Mobility infrastructure

As per the Union government, the scheme has been introduced to boost India's electric mobility infrastructure. The scheme provides support for the deployment of 10,000

electric buses in 169 cities in the country through a Central outlay of ₹ 20,000 crores, on public-private partnership model. The scheme would have an estimated cost of ₹ 57,613 crore, out of which support of ₹ 20,000 crore will be provided by the Union government.

The scheme will support bus operations for 10 years. The scheme will cover cities of three lakh and above population as per census 2011 including all the capital cities of Union Territories, North Eastern Region and hill States.

Under this scheme, priority will be given to cities having no organized bus service.

Source: The Hindu, p.6, Dec. 14, 2023

ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ದೊರೆಯದ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0 ಆಪ್

ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು, ದೂರು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದ ಆಪ್

೨ ವಿಶ್ವವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಪುಟ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು



ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು, ದೂರು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0 ಅಂತ್ಯಾಯ್ತ್ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಆಪ್ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಒಳಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಆಪ್‌ನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ನಗರದ ಜನರ ಆಪ್ ಡೇಟಾ

ಅದರ ಅಂತ್ಯಾಯ್ತ್ ಹೊಸ ವರ್ಷನ್ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರು ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0ನ್ನು ಆಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಐಟಿ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಈ ಆಪ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅಂತ್ಯಾಯ್ತ್ ಪ್ಲೇ ಸ್ಟೋರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0 ಆಪ್ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಜತೆಗೆ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಈ ಆಪ್ ಡೌನ್‌ಲೋಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ದೂರು ನೀಡುವ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಈ ಆಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0 ಆಪ್‌ಗೆ ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕ ದೂರುಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 600 ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಸಹಾಯ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಡಿ 2023ರ ಜನವರಿ 1ರಿಂದ ಡಿ.14ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ 1,14,050 ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ದೂರುಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, 1,07,636 ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ನೀಡಲಾದ 2053 ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, 1,362 ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷ

ವಲಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ಬಂದು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0 ಆಪ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೆಲ್ಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸದಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರುಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗಮನ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಂತ್ಯಾಯ್ತ್ ಆಪ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ತಾವು ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ದೂರು ಅಥವಾ ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ದೂರನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಂತದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತನಕ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಈ ಆಪ್ ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ದೂರುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಫೀಡ್ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ನೀಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ಲಾಶ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ದೂರು ನೀಡಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದೊರೆಯದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಆಪ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ತಾನೇ ದೂರು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಂದೇಶ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯ್ ಮೂಲಗಳ ವಾರು ದೂರುಗಳ ವರದಿ		
ಮೂಲಗಳು	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದೂರುಗಳು	ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1533/ ಕಾಲ ಸೆಂಟರ್	64,548	62,017
ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಆಪ್ (ಸಹಾಯ್ 2.0)	37,918	35,315
ವಾಟ್ಸ್ ಆಪ್	10,148	9,120
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣ	708	592
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ	452	381
ದಿನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು	205	157
ಇ-ಜನಪ್ರಂದನ	29	19
ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತಾ-ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಡಿ	19	18
ಇಂದಿರಾ ಕ್ವಾಂಟೀನ್ ಆಪ್	14	9
ಇಮೇಲ್	9	8
ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ	1,14,050	1,07,636

Source: Vishwavani, p.2, Dec.15, 2023

[Back to Contents](#)