

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ
ECONOMIC SURVEY
2009-2010

ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

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HIGHLIGHTS

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2009-10

Highlights

1. Advance Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) or state income is expected to grow by about 5.5 percent in real terms during year 2009-10. The growth in GSDP of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is anticipated to be 0.1%, 7.5% and 6.2% .
2. The quick estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2008-09 shows 4.5% growth during 2008-09.
3. Service sector continue to dominate in the economy, the tertiary sector contributing 54% to GSDP as compared to other sectors. The contribution of secondary sector and primary sector are 29% and 17% respectively.
4. Per capita GSDP or per capita income in real terms is likely to reach Rs.32411 during 2009-10 as against Rs.31041 in 2008-09.
5. The rate of inflation as reflected by the movement in wholesale price index has increased to 7.31% in December 2009 as compared to 6.15%, a year ago.
6. The rate of inflation in consumer price index for industrial workers has increased to 14.97% in December 2009 as compared to 9.7% in the same period during the previous year.
7. Consumer price index for agricultural labourers in Karnataka has recorded increase of 17.5%. There was an increase of 12.7% during the same period of previous year. This increase was 14.9% at all India level as compared to 8.7% during the previous year.
8. Foodgrains production is anticipated to be 106.53 lakh metric tons during 2009-10 against the target of 118.35 lakh metric tons. The production of oilseeds is anticipated to be 11.03 lakh metric tons against target of 16.00 lakh metric tons.

9. The cumulative irrigation potential likely to be created by the end of 2009-10 is 34.84 lakh hectares from all three categories of irrigation (major, medium and minor irrigation) projects.
10. Index of industrial production of Karnataka (base year 1999-2000) shows an increase from 158.98 in 2007-08 to 166.85 in 2008-09.
11. 10,081 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were registered involving an investment of Rs. 705.50 crore and employment to 67,162 persons.
12. The State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSCC) has approved 181 projects with an investment of Rs.4,298.17 crore, generating employment potential of 63,072.
13. The State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) has cleared 38 projects with an investment of Rs.51,914.73 crore generating employment potential of 92,354.
14. In the information technology sector, the software exports has increased to Rs.70,375 crore in 2008-09 from Rs.59,500 crore in 2007-08. The exports from Business Process Outsourcing companies has increased to Rs.15,014 crore in 2008-09 from Rs.7,600 crore in 2007-08.
15. 9.71 crore man days of wage employment have been generated under various state government programmes during the current year upto September 2009.
16. As per the 5th Economic Census data, employment has increased by 21% in 2005 as compared to the previous Economic Census data in agriculture and non-agriculture establishments.
17. Organised sector employment in the state has increased by 0.98% from 22.34 lakh at the end of March 2009 to 22.56 lakh at the end of September 2009.

18. Infant mortality rate in Karnataka is 45 per thousand as compared to 53 for all India.
19. Population per hospital bed is 1319 in Karnataka as compared to 1503 for all India.
20. In rural areas, 400 persons are being treated in government hospitals and 600 in private hospitals in Karnataka, whereas 417 and 583 persons respectively are treated at all India level. In urban areas, 289 persons are being treated in government hospitals and 711 in private hospitals in Karnataka, whereas 382 and 618 persons respectively are treated at all India level.
21. Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) has been launched on 7th December 2009, with the main objective of providing data, voice and video services across the State. A communication highway is established by connecting the State capital with all the districts and the taluks. This has connected 2300 offices all over Karnataka.

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ECONOMIC SITUATION 2009-10**General:**

Karnataka, India's eighth largest State in terms of geographical size with 1,91,791 square km is home to 5.28 crore people (2001 census) accounting for 5.1% of India's population. The State has 30 districts and 176 taluks. Based on physiographic features, the State is divided into four regions viz., coastal region, malnad (hilly) region, northern plateau region and the southern plateau region.

Historically the population growth in Karnataka has been close to the national average. However, there has been a decline in the population growth rate in the last two decades. The decennial population growth rate in the last decade is 17.51%. The State, with its urban population at 34% of total population, is currently ranked as the fifth most urbanized among all States. The urban and rural population decadal growth rates are 29.15% and 12.30% respectively. By 2011, the state's projected population is 6.25 crores.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of the State increased from 0.598 in 1996 to 0.658 in 2006 and is above all India Human Development Index of 0.648 in 2006. In terms of Gender Development Index (GDI), Karnataka at 0.647 and is above all India Gender Development Index of 0.633 in 2006.

According to International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, Karnataka State has hunger index of 23.7, which is on par with India hunger index of 23.7, ranking 11th among the states.

State Income:

Advance Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) or state income of Karnataka at factor cost at constant prices (1999-2000) in the year 2009-10 is likely to attain a level of Rs.1,89,773 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GSDP for the year 2008-09 of Rs.1,79,809 crore. The growth in GSDP during 2009-10 is estimated at 5.5 percent as compared to the previous year. This was 4.5 percent in 2008-09. The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a decline of 0.4 percent in its GSDP during 2009-10. The growth in GSDP of secondary and tertiary sectors is anticipated to be 7.5% and 6.2% respectively during 2009-10.

Advance Estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or Net State Income of Karnataka at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2009-10 was at Rs.1,68,022 crore as against Quick Estimates Rs.1,59,452 crore in 2008-09, registering an increase of 5.4 percent.

Per capita Income

The per capita GSDP or per capita income in real terms during the year 2009-10 at constant prices is likely to attain a level of Rs.32,411 as compared to the Quick Estimates for the year 2008-09 of Rs.31,041. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 4.4 percent during the year 2009-10, as against the previous year's estimate of 3.4 percent.

The Per Capita Net Income (Per Capita NSDP at factor cost) in real terms, at 1999-2000

prices, is estimated at Rs.28,696 for 2009-10 as against Rs.27,526 for 2008-09, an increase of 4.2 percent during the year 2009-10, as against the previous year's estimate of 3.7 percent.

Agriculture and allied sectors:

Agriculture

During the first fortnight of April, pre-monsoon showers occurred in isolated parts of the State. In south interior parts, the pre-monsoon showers commenced from 20th April. Actual average rainfall was 30 mm as against the normal of 37 mm. Widespread rainfall occurred in major parts of the State during second fortnight of May that helped to take up early kharif sowings. Actual average rainfall was 104 mm as against the normal 91 mm.

During the current year Southwest monsoon advanced into some parts of Coastal Karnataka on 25th May. After being subdued for about 13 days, Southwest Monsoon further advanced into some more parts of North Interior Karnataka on 21st June and on 26th June it covered remaining parts of Karnataka. During first fortnight of July, Southwest monsoon was vigorous/ active in many parts of Coastal and Malnad districts with heavy to very heavy rainfall in many places leading to flash floods and submergence of sown kharif crops. But, dry spell prevailed in major parts of northern and southern districts leading to suspension of rainfed sowings due to moisture stress for about 4-6 weeks and it was deficit/scanty/no rainfall in the rest of 80 taluks. During September, monsoon was active in major parts. The Low-pressure weather system that developed in Bay of Bengal moved into Karnataka from 28th September to 3rd October 2009. The system got intensified and remained in North Interior Karnataka region

from 29th September 2009 to 3rd October 2009. The 11 districts of North Interior Karnataka and some parts of Coastal regions experienced very heavy rainfall of highest intensity causing unprecedented floods in the region.

The area coverage under Kharif and Rabi crops was 70.42 lakh hectares and 35.19 lakh hectares respectively. Food grain and oilseeds production is anticipated to be about 106.53 lakh tonnes and 11.03 lakh tonnes respectively. During 2009-10, 11.53 lakh quintals of certified and quality seeds have been distributed to the farmers. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) an amount of Rs. 172.26 crore has been earmarked for Agriculture Department for the implementation of 1) Revitalizing Agriculture Extension System and accelerating Agricultural Growth in Karnataka and Karnataka Farmers' Participatory Extension Programme, 2) Karnataka Seed Mission, 3) Karnataka Farm Mechanization Mission and 4) Bhoo-chetana. Under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) since inception 34.97 lakh farmers have been benefited. The weather based crops insurance scheme was launched from 2007, covering 17 rain fed crops in 19 districts during kharif 2009 and 9 crops in 16 districts during Rabi 2009. 745 Raitha samparka kendras-(farm clinics) are established in each hobli to provide extension services to the farmers and to encourage them to adopt modern technologies. The Micro Irrigation scheme provide 75% subsidy to the farmers for adoption of drip, sprinkler system to achieve economy and judicious use of water. Farm Mechanization scheme is implemented in order to reduce drudgery in farm operations, labour use, to save time and to cover more area in short span of time. Government has given a big push to propagate organic farming by bringing 71,000 hectares under the scheme. 50% subsidized seeds

are distributed to 27.25 lakh small and marginal farmers and by providing agricultural credit at 3% interest. Karnataka Agriculture Mission has been set up for the comprehensive development of agriculture and allied activities.

Soil Conservation

The area covered under soil conservation measures is anticipated to be 49.96 lakh hectares by the end of 2009-10. Centrally sponsored Macro Management Mode scheme for Watershed Development consists of 3 main programmes viz., i) National Watershed Development Programme for rain fed area ii) River Valley Project and iii) Reclamation of Saline and Water Logged Area. Up to end of November 2009 Rs. 797.37 lakh has been spent and 12414 hectares of area have been developed. The Sujala Watershed Development Programme with assistance of World Bank, is being implemented on a participatory approach. Construction of rainwater harvesting scheme was introduced to improve underground water table. Development of Watershed Training Centre and Rejuvenation of dried up open wells scheme commenced during 2009-10. It is proposed to rejuvenate 25402 dried up open wells at the cost of Rs. 2000 lakh during 2009-10 under Special Development Plan.

Forestry

Forest covers 19.96 percent of the total State's geographical area. During 2009-10 up to November 2009, 82,502 hectares were taken up for afforestation and 1.81 crore seedlings distributed. The State has 5 National Parks and 21 Wild Life Sanctuaries covering an area of 6446 sq kms. which constitute 16% of the total forest area. During 2009-10, up to end of November 2009 Rs. 164.80 lakh has been spent for maintenance of wild life sanctuaries and national parks.

Horticulture

Horticulture covers an area of 17.64 lakh hectares in the State with a production of 136.64 lakh tonnes. The focus of horticultural policy is on area expansion, dissemination of new technology, production and supply of planting materials, credit, effective plant protection, post harvest management and hi-tech horticulture.

The Horticulture Department has distributed 26.91 lakh fruit seedlings, 4.95 lakh flower seedlings and 2.44 lakh oil palm seedlings during 2009-10 up to the end of November 2009. Various horticulture programmes are being implemented under the National Horticulture Mission and Rs. 65.71 crore has been spent during the current year up to the end of November 2009. New cold storages in private/co-operative sector has been started. Electricity subsidy of Rs.1/- per unit provided during the year 2009-10. Up to end of November 2009 Rs.28.70 lakh has been released to 14 cold storages. Mechanization in Horticulture scheme implemented since 2007-08 to encourage utilization of machineries/equipments in all stages of production and post harvest management of horticulture crops. Advanced research on Bacterial Blight Diseases in pomegranate has been taken up by University of Agriculture Science, Dharwad. National Horticulture Mission has been lunched by Government of India and Government of Karnataka since 2005-06. Under this mission, i) Area expansion of Spices, Cashew & Cocoa and ii) Integrated pest management are being implemented. Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation, Integrated development of Coconut industry in the State is implemented through Coconut Development Board. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) 1) Establishment of Mango development center

2) Establishment of Flower Auction Center
 3) Mechanization in Horticulture are being implemented. Oil palm development programme is jointly sponsored by Government of India and Government of Karnataka. The farmers are assisted with subsidy to establish plantation crop in the form of inputs for initial 4 years or pre-bearing period at the rate of Rs.15,500/- per hectare and planting material subsidy at Rs.7500/- per hectare.

Livestock and Poultry

The Livestock and Poultry population of the State is 7.52 crore as per the 18th Livestock Census 2007 (Provisional). During 2009-10 up to November 2009, 20.93 lakh artificial inseminations have been carried out. In 2009-10 up to November 2009, 262.01 lakh vaccinations were given for various diseases as precautionary measures. Under the Special Development Plan Rs. 13.69 crore has been allotted to implement various programmes in the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairy.

The Karnataka Milk Federation has 22 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 32.25 lakh liters a day 42 chilling centers having 15.15 lakh liters of chilling capacity and 5 product dairies equipped to produce 92 metric tonnes of milk powder per day. During the current year, 10087 Dairy Co-operative Societies are functioning and 20.38 lakh farmers were enrolled. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the budget speech for the year 2008-09 a scheme to make dairy farming more remunerative for rural families specially rural women by providing a cash incentive of Rs. 2.00 per litre of milk sold by farmers to milk co-operative societies.

Pisciculture

The total fisher folk population of the State is 7.67 lakh comprising of 2.76 lakh marine and 4.91 lakh inland fishermen. The anticipated revenue from the disposal of fisheries rights of water bodies, sale of fish seeds, fish and other receipt is Rs. 10.08 crore. During the current year, it is expected to achieve 2.20 lakh tonnes under marine and 1.50 lakh tonnes under inland fisheries. Export of marine products for the last 3 years is 85,878 metric tonnes with a foreign exchange with a earning of Rs. 576.10 crore. Other programmes taken up during 2009-10 for the socio-economic upliftment of fishermen include group insurance, housing, support to fishermen co-operatives, assistance for mechanization of traditional fishing boats, assistance for fish processing and marketing etc.,

Industry

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is one of the important macro economic indicators, the magnitude of which represents the status of production in the industrial sector for a given period of time as compared to a reference period of a time. The general IIP (provisional) for the sectors of mining, manufacturing and electricity with base year 1999-2000 for the quarter ending June 2009, September 2009 and December 2009 stands at 133.90, 141.53 and 148.13 respectively.

The index for Karnataka, which stood at 158.98 in 2007-08 moved up to 166.85 in 2008-09, registering an increase of 4.72 percent. The Mining sector showed highest index 241.22 followed by manufacturing sector 167.45 and Electricity sector registered index of 146.33. The average annual growth rate from 1999-2000

to 2008-09 is 11.27 percent for Mining sector, 10.95 percent for Manufacturing sector and 5.45 percent in Electricity sector.

The provisional index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector registered an index of 167.45 with a growth rate of 5.51 percent in 2008-09 as against 7.76 percent in 2007-08. In 2008-09, manufacture of Publishing & Printing Materials recorded the highest index 286.29 followed by Rubber & Plastic Products 234.32, Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery 232.42, Basic Metals 213.63 and Paper & Paper Products 207.28.

In the information technology sector, the software exports has increased to Rs.70,375 crore in 2008-09 from Rs.59,500 crore in 2007-08. The exports from Business Process Outsourcing companies has increased to Rs. 15,014 crore in 2008-09 from Rs.7,600 crore in 2007-08.

Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) has been launched on 7th December 2009, with the main objective of providing data, voice and video services across the State. Under this project, communication highway is established by connecting the State capital with all the districts and the taluks. This has connected 2300 offices all over Karnataka.

For the current year, up to October 2009, the State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSCC) has approved 181 projects with an investment of Rs. 4,298.17 crore, generating employment potential of 63,072. In addition, the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) has cleared 38 projects with an investment of Rs. 51,914.73 crore generating employment potential of 92,354.

In 2009-10, up to November 2009, 10,081 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were registered involving an investment of Rs. 705.50 crore and employment to 67,162 persons. This represented an increase of 5% over the registrations affected during the corresponding period of 2008-09.

There was only one strike during April to November 2009 in which 850 workers were involved and which resulted in loss of 26350 mandays. There were 3 lockouts wherein 1030 workers involved and which resulted in loss of 42100 mandays. There were three layoffs involving 169 workers which resulted in loss of 3682 mandays during the same period.

Economic Infrastructure

Major and Medium Irrigation

An additional irrigation potential of 0.75 lakh hectares is anticipated during the current year through major, medium and minor irrigation projects consisting of 0.65 lakh hectares from major and medium categories and 0.10 lakh hectares from minor irrigation. The cumulative irrigation potential likely to be created by the end of 2009-10 is 34.84 lakh hectares from all three categories of irrigation projects.

The area likely to be brought under field irrigation channels in 2009-10 is 0.69 lakh hectares. Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme central assistance proposed for 2009-10 is Rs. 660.97 crore. Under the Command Area Development Programme, the anticipated expenditure during 2009-10, for construction of field channels, adoption of warabandi and construction of field drains, is Rs. 99.24 crore against Rs. 55.04 crore spent in 2008-09.

Power

The installed capacity in the public sector is likely to be 6013.83 MW by the end of 2009-10, contributed by 3652.35 MW of hydel power, 2220 MW of thermal power, 127.92 MW of diesel power, 4.56 MW of wind power and 9.00 MWs of Solar PV Plant. The State has still a long way to go before it completely exploits the hydel potential of 7750 MW.

Power generation in 2009-10 by KPCL is anticipated to be 26161 MUs. This is an increase of 4.3 per cent from the 2008-09 level of 25080 MUs. Hydel generation in 2009-10 at 11962 MUs is less by 7.3 per cent of the 2008-09 level of 12898 MUs. Thermal generation in 2009-10 at 13980 MU is an increase by 19.3 per cent over the level of 11717 MUs in 2008-09. The generation from the private sector is expected to be 3000 MUs in 2009-10 and the total generation is estimated at 39656 MU, including imports from Central generating stations at 10495 MUs.

Transport

The number of motor vehicles in the State went up to 88.29 lakh i.e., by more than 5.39 lakh in 2009-10. The largest number are motorcycles (62.42 lakh). Revenue realisation by the Motor Vehicles Department which was Rs.1646 crore in 2008-09 is expected to be Rs.1737 crore in 2009-10. Up to the end of November 2009, collection was Rs.1152.28 crore.

Civil Aviation

The country's first green field international airport has been developed at Devanahalli, Bangalore at a cost of Rs.2470 crore as a passenger and cargo hub under Public Private Partnership (PPP). It was opened to the public on 24.05.2008. The airport is being expanded to accommodate a second runway.

Airports at Shimoga, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Hassan are being developed on PPP basis through private promoters. In principle approval of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has been obtained. The existing airport at Hubli is being upgraded to International Standards and the land required for the expansion is being acquired. The additional lands required for development of Mangalore and Belgaum airport are being acquired.

Prices

All India Wholesale Price Index (base: 1993-94=100) for the month of December 2009 stood at 246.5 (provisional), whereas it was 229.7 for the corresponding month of previous year. The annual rate of inflation based on monthly wholesale price index was 7.31 percent in December 2009 (over December 2008) according to an official release of Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India. The rate of inflation in the corresponding period of the previous year was 6.15 percent.

All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers on base 2001=100 moved to 169 points in December 2009 from 147 points during December 2008, according to Labour Bureau, Shimla. The point to point rate of inflation based on consumer price index for industrial workers for the month of December, 2009 is 14.97%, whereas it was 9.7% percent in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities (base 1981-82=100) in Karnataka moved to 789 points in November 2009 from 693 points in March 2009 registering an increase of 13.86 percent, whereas it was 21.36 percent in the corresponding period of previous year. During the current year, the wholesale price indices of

all the groups have shown an increasing trend. Pulses recorded a maximum rise of 78.09 percent during 2009 as against an increase of 10.16 percent during the corresponding period of the previous year. The index of Cereals increased by 9.86 percent during 2009 between March and November, while the increase was 20.92 percent during the same period of 2008. The index of Oil seeds rose by 10.23 in November 2009, while the increase was 13.27 percent during the same period of the previous year. The price index of Condiments and Spices raised by 11.31 percent in November 2009, while the same had increased by 43.61 percent during the year 2008.

The State Budget

The state budget for 2009-10 envisages an expenditure of Rs. 60017.23 crore, an increase of 12.51 percent over Rs. 53343.90 crore during 2008-09. Receipts are likely to be Rs. 59931.35 crore in 2009-10, an increase of 12.45 percent over the previous year. Development expenditure which comprises 68.32 percent of the total expenditure increased by about 14.84 percent in the current year as compared to 2008-09, whereas the non developmental expenditure has increased by 7.79 percent. Non plan expenditure is expected to increase by 6.67 percent from Rs. 33281.30 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 35501.29 crore in 2009-10. Revenue from sales tax/VAT is expected to go up from Rs. 15488.82 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 17727.32 crore in 2009-10, a growth of 14.45 percent. State excise is expected to increase by 16.61 percent and revenue from taxes on vehicles is expected to increase by 9.97 percent in 2009-10.

The budgeted outlay for 2009-10 under state plan is Rs. 29500 crore and constitutes

about 29.02 per cent of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The total outlay of the District Sector plan programmes for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 2879.90 crore, which constitutes around 10% of the total state plan.

In 2009-10 under externally aided projects, 14 projects are under implementation with the assistance from the world bank and other external agencies. Expenditure incurred on these projects since inception up to November, 2009 is Rs. 6878.08 crore.

Institutional Finance

As at the end of June 2009, the total number of bank branches in the State was 5571, of which 3390 bank branches were located in the rural and semi urban areas. The aggregate outstanding deposits of commercial Banks (including RRBs) stood at Rs.256709 crore as at the end of March 2009 as against Rs. 210349 crore recorded a year ago with a growth of 22.04%. As at March 2009, the total outstanding advances of commercial Banks including RRBs in the state stood at Rs.196719 crore as against the level of advances of Rs.164110 crore recorded a year ago with a growth of 19.87%. The priority sector advances of all bank groups in the State amounted to Rs. 71,810 crore in March 2009 contributing to 45.80% of total advances made by them. Advances given to the weaker sections worked out to 10.27% of the total advances.

The State got an allocation of Rs. 728 crore for implementing works under RIDF –XV. As on 31st March 2009, an aggregate amount of Rs. 4910.41 crore has been sanctioned by NABARD under various tranches of RIDF to the State since 1995.

Karnataka is the leader in using micro finance initiative as an effective strategy to address the credit needs of the poor. By the end of March 2009, about 94795 SHGs were credit linked involving bank loans of Rs. 746.38 crore during the year. In the current year (up to end of June 2009), a total of 3,71,885 Kissan Credit Cards have been issued involving a credit of Rs. 2148.32 crore. The state term lending institution, Karnataka State Financial Corporation, is anticipated to disburse Rs. 430 crore by March 2010. By the end of November 2009, the cooperative credit system disbursed credit to the extent of Rs. 2353 crore.

Employment

In 2009-10 an estimated 3.74 lakh of additional employment is expected to be generated in the state. The number of job seekers measured by live register figures of employment exchanges has decreased by 10.64 per cent between April 2009 and November 2009. The organized sector employment has increased by 0.98 per cent.

Provisional figures under various State government programmes show that 9.71 crore mandays of wage employment have been generated between April 2009 and September 2009.

Sectoral composition of employment between 2005 and 2006 reveals that rise in the proportion of primary sector employment from 58.4 per cent to 62.2 per cent and employment in secondary sector marginally increased from 16.1 percent to 16.8 percent whereas in tertiary sector employment decreased during this period.

The Fifth Economic Census data reveals that the total number of persons usually working in establishments comprising of agricultural and non agricultural activities registered an increase of 20.79% from 52.53 lakh persons in 1998 to 63.46 lakh persons in 2005. With regard to female employment, there has been an increase by 30.96% during this period. There has been a decline in child labour by 65.54% during the same period.

Organised sector employment in the state has increased by 0.98% from 22.34 lakh at the end of March, 2009 to 22.56 lakh at the end of September, 2009. Public sector employment accounts for 10.54 lakh (46.69%) and private sector, 12.03 lakh (53.31%).

A sum of Rs.1105.50 crore is spent out of Rs.1251.76 crore available for 2009-10 under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme upto November 2009 and 870.70 lakh mandays generated by providing employment to 17.73 lakh labourers.

During the year 2009-10 upto end of December 2009, Seven job fairs were organized in which 98,155 job seekers and 690 employers participated. 27,485 employment was created through these job fairs.

Social Infrastructure

Education

Karnataka's literacy rate is 66.64 percent in 2001 as compared to 56.04 percent in 1991. The State recorded marginally higher rates in literacy than the All India average except in case of rural males where it is marginally lower than the All India average.

Primary Education

There are 58,000 primary schools where 2.85 lakh teachers are working and 73.21 lakh students of class I-VII are studying in the State. The net enrolment rate at the primary and upper primary school level is 96.01 percent and for girls it is 94.86 percent. Due to the State's efforts, the number of out of school children in the state has reduced since 2001. The children census conducted during 2009 was to find the educational status of the children in the age group 7-14. It reveals that 35637 were out of school. The number of out of school children has decreased from 72365 during 2008-09 to 35637 during 2009-10.

The State is implementing Vidya Vikasa Programme of providing free uniforms and text books to school going children in the government schools with an emphasis on girl and SC/ST students. Free textbooks are also provided to all children of private aided schools in I to VIII standards from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan grants.

The access ratio in respect of primary schools has improved from 99.13 during 2007-08 to 100 during 2009-10 and in respect of upper primary schools it is 100 during 2009-10. This improvement is because of opening of 317 new primary schools of previous years and 130 upper primary schools were upgraded during 2008-09.

At the end of September 2009, as many as 5544 upper primary schools were added with 8th standard to provide access to children within a radius of 3 kms. Upgraded schools were provided with an additional trained teacher and an additional classroom. Addition of 8th standard to upper primary school was to arrest the drop out rate at the terminating class of upper primary

schooling there by improving the retention of children in the schools. During 2008-09, 101 higher primary schools have been added with 8th standard.

Secondary Education

There are 11763 Secondary schools and 99,106 teachers in the State. About 25.22 lakh children are studying in Government secondary schools (Classes VIII to X) of whom 11.38 lakh are in the government schools during 2009-10. There is an increase in enrolment by 1.78 percent when compared to 2007-08.

Schemes of providing free uniforms & text books, to the girl students & SC/ST students studying in government schools in classes VIII to X are extended to all the students of VIII to X. During the year 2009-10 10.88 lakh students have been provided with free uniforms and 11.72 lakh students have been provided with free text books.

The Government is reimbursing the non-Government fees of girls as well as SC/ST students studying in Government high schools. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.486.59 lakh is earmarked for reimbursement and 1.53 lakh SCs and 0.26 lakh STs likely to be benefited.

The Scheme of reimbursing the examination fee of girls studying in X class has been extended to SC/ST students also. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.650.77 lakh is reimbursed and 2.19 lakh SCs and 0.71 lakh STs are benefited.

Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyaan is a new mission for Secondary Education. The guiding principles of RMSA are universal access, equality and social justice,

relevance and development and curricular structural aspects. Universalisation of secondary Education gives opportunity to move towards equity.

Pre-University Education

Pre-University education is an extension of high school education through independent and composite pre-university colleges. As at the end of 2008-09, there are 1200 Government PU colleges, 801 aided and 1370 unaided colleges in the State. 3398 classrooms under NABARD assistance have been taken up to the end of November 2009, out of this 1231 class rooms have been completed. 142 new buildings and 42 laboratories have been taken up during 2009-10. Under NABARD (RIDF XIII) 1042 classrooms have been taken up.

Higher Education

Higher education comprises undergraduate education; post graduate education and research institutes. In Karnataka, higher education is primarily organized under 16 universities. The first to be set up was the University of Mysore in 1916. Law University was established in 2008. Establishment of Music University and Sanskrit University is in process.

There are 356 government colleges 296 private aided colleges and 532 un-aided colleges in the State. There are 5435 teaching staff and 2538 non-teaching staff in the Government colleges and 6671 teaching staff and 3821 non-teaching staff in the private aided institutions. Computer education has also been started in selected government colleges. Postgraduate courses have also been started in addition to job-oriented courses.

There are 174 engineering colleges, 273 polytechnics, Six Junior Technical Schools and three fine arts colleges in the State. Among the 174 engineering colleges, four are university colleges eleven are private aided colleges, 149 private colleges. Out of 273 polytechnics, 81 are government, 44 are private aided and 148 are private unaided. Permission is granted for opening 22 new Government and 25 private polytechnics during 2009-10. Under plan Rs.46.90 lakh has been provided to Government polytechnics for building toilets/electrical repairs.

Karnataka Knowledge Commission

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission) is a high powered Commission constituted to transform Karnataka into a vibrant Knowledge Society. The Commission is headed by eminent space scientist, who is presently a Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, Dr. K. Kasturirangan. It has twenty six members belonging to diverse field like education, industry, agriculture, science & technology and health.

In August 2009, the Commission submitted 26 recommendations as First Set of Recommendations to the Government as per the Terms of Reference. Subsequently the Commission held series of meetings with concerned Departments for their feedback. This has resulted in implementation of Twelve Recommendations in collaboration with the concerned Departments.

Health and Family Welfare

Karnataka has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. There are 17 district hospitals, 10 other hospitals, 29 Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals, 325 Community Health

centres, 2193 Primary Health Centres, and 8143 sub-centres, Under Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy) 103 hospitals with a bed strength of 1595 and 659 dispensaries are functioning.

As at the end of November 2009, out of 6224 sanctioned posts of doctors, 4929 doctors are in position leaving 1295 posts vacant. Out of 407 sanctioned posts of Dental doctors, 320 doctors are in position leaving 87 posts vacant. Similarly out of 34523 sanctioned posts of para-medicals, 25823 posts are in position leaving 8700 number of posts vacant. In Autonomous Medical Colleges out of 2474 sanctioned posts of doctors, 2043 doctors are in position leaving 431 posts vacant. Under Ayush, out of 1010 sanctioned posts of doctors, 877 doctors are in position leaving 133 posts vacant and out of 400 sanctioned posts of paramedical, 235 posts are in position leaving 165 posts vacant.

To provide round the clock access to essential obstetric care and new born care 974 PHCs are converted into 24 hours service providers by appointing 2404 contractual staff nurses at the rate of 3 per PHC, 815 dai at the rate of one per PHC as an assistant to the staff nurse 25 contractual MBBS doctors were recruited and posted to PHCs for 6 'C' category districts viz., Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur and Bagalkot.

Overall in the state, there has been a sharper decline in HIV prevalence among the younger women under age of 25, indicating a possible decline in the incidence of HIV in general population. Districts in Northern Karnataka (Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Bellary) tended to have a relatively higher HIV prevalence among

ANC attendees. However, there is a decline in HIV prevalence in this region when compared to the prevalence rates in districts of Southern Karnataka.

Important state interventions during 2009-10:

- a) **Aarogya Kavacha :** To provide Emergency Management Response Services like Aarogya Kavaacha is implemented under the public private partnership. Ambulance service is provided for emergency such as delivery, accident etc. at free of cost within 30 minutes when call received from dedicated toll free telephone number 108. During the year 258 ambulances have been added into services in all 408 ambulances have been inducted. During the year 2009-10 (upto November 2009) 73.80 lakh calls are received & cases have been shifted to near by hospitals. Total number of life saved is 5493.
- b) **Arogya Sanjeevini Scheme:** This scheme provides free health facilities to SC & ST population who are coming under BPL families. This scheme is implemented in existing 'Yeshaswini' Health Insurance Scheme, which is being implemented through Co-operation department.
- c) **Special Development Plan :** 53 Community Health Centre buildings were taken up during 2008-09 and are nearing completion. 52 Taluk Headquarters hospital buildings (100 bed), 42 Community Health Centre buildings and 3 District Hospital buildings are under various stages of construction.
- d) **Aarogya Bandhu:** Under public-private partnership (PPP), Private institutions like medical colleges, Trusts and charitable institutions have been handed over Primary

Health Centers for maintenance and to provide free medical facilities under contract for a period of 5 years. The entire cost will be borne by the State Government. During the current year 9 PHCs are included and total 51 PHCs have been handed over to medical colleges and NGOs.

- e) During the year 2009-10, 21,000 **ASHA health workers** are trained and their services are being utilized.
- f) **Citizen Help Desk** : In order to make Hospital User friendly and address the patients problems, Citizen Help Desks have been established in 20 District Hospitals.

Housing

Under the Rural Housing scheme a sum of Rs. 650.46 crore have been provided for the Housing Department in 2009-10, out of which Government has released Rs. 268.43 crore during the year 2009-10 up to the end of November 2009 and the amount released has been spent fully. During 2009-10 up to November 2009, 91,701 houses under the Ashraya scheme and 9,352 houses under Ambedkar Housing Scheme have been constructed. A total of 18,36,216 houses have been constructed in the State by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation limited since its inception. 3,28,368 houses under Indira Awas Yojana and 7,529 houses under Pradana Manthri Grameena Awas Yojana were constructed during the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10 upto November 2009.

Water Supply and Sanitation

The State has prioritized the providing of safe and adequate water supply to all the habitations. Under Bharath Nirman programme 5,618 CAP-99 habitations and 6,036 slipped

back habitations have been covered from 2005-06 to 2009-10 (Upto end of November 2009). 12,929 water quality effected habitations out of 21,008 habitations are covered during the same period.

Special attention is being given towards sustainability of the water supply and sanitation schemes and for Operation & Maintenance and also for Rain Water Harvesting programme by the Grama Panchayats. Priority is being given for Ground Water Recharge System in the context of sustainability of the schemes instead of drilling new bore wells. All the 5628-Gram Panchayats have been supplied with Water Quality Testing Kits for conducting drinking water quality tests. They have been trained in their use. This has helped to know the drinking water quality level.

World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project is a demand responsive project being implemented in 11 districts of northern Karnataka with an estimated project cost of Rs.997 crore. Water supply schemes are taken up in 744 GPs having 3063 villages / habitations and Roads & Drain schemes are taken up in 1523 villages / habitations and about 51 lakh rural people have been benefited by this project.

As at the end of November-2009, 2840 water supply schemes and 1427 roads & drain schemes have been implemented. 203 water supply schemes and 106 roads and drain schemes are under progress.

Under Swajaldhara Project, 78 schemes have been completed as at the end of November-2009 during 2009-10 and out of 5,464 schemes (including Sector Reforms Programme), 5,334 schemes have been completed since inception.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been launched to encourage sanitation in totality among rural masses. In the year 2006-07, 121 Grama Panchayats awarded with Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). During the year 2007-08 third party evaluation was conducted to verify quality of implementation. Accordingly 592 Gram Panchayats and 15 block Panchayat applications were forwarded to Government of India. Of these 479 Grama Panchayats and 3 Block Panchayat were awarded. Karnataka State had least rejection of application at National level, thus attributing for quality of implementation. In the year 2008-09, 245 GPs and 1 Block are awarded with Nirmala Grama Puraskar.

The State sanitation reward scheme is called Nairmalya. The Nairmalya awards consists of financial awards with citations at different levels i.e., at Taluka, District, Division and State levels. Community Led Total Sanitation Campaign (CLTS) approach has been taken up on pilot basis in Gulbarga, Davangere, Belgaum and Chamarajanagar districts. In the year 2009, under assistance of the Unicef 13 more districts have been taken to CLTS of which 8 districts namely Bellary, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Gadag and Koppal CLTS training have been completed.

Human Development

Karnataka state with a state hunger index of 23.7 is on par with all India Hunger Index (23.7) ranking 11th among the states. Punjab with a Hunger Index of 13.6 ranks first and Madhya Pradesh with a Hunger Index of

30.87 ranks 17th, least among the major states. The Hunger Indices for all the southern states of Kerala (17.6), Andhra Pradesh (19.5), Tamil Nadu (20.8) are below Karnataka.

The comparison shows that Human Development Index and Gender Development Index as computed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI has increased by about 11% each for all India between 1996 and 2006. Karnataka with a Human Development Index of 0.658 and Gender Development Index of 0.647 is above all India Human Development Index of 0.648 and Gender Development Index of 0.633 in 2006. All the southern states except Andhra Pradesh have been above all India in terms of Human Development and Gender Development Indices for the periods 1996 and 2006. However, percentage changes in Human Development Index and Gender Development Index have been less than all India both in 2006 and 1996.

The Infant Mortality Rate, an important demographic indicator, has been steadily declining over the years in all the southern states and all India. The Infant Mortality Rate for Karnataka was 77 for thousand live births in 1990-91, which has declined to 45 in 2008

Several programmes have been formulated by the State to improve the status of women like the Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojana, Bhagyalakshmi Scheme, Girl Child Tracking System under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services, Bal Vikas Academy, Bicycles to Students, Aarogya Kavacha, Taayi Bhagya and Sakshara Bharatha.

2

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS**Agriculture****1. Seasonal conditions and crop prospects in 2009-10****a. Kharif**

Anticipating favourable/well distributed pre-monsoon and southwest monsoon, it was targetted to cover 72 lakh hectares under various agriculture crops during Kharif 2009 (Cereals 34.80 lakh hectares, Pulses 13.70 lakh hectares, Oilseeds 16.50 lakh hectares, Cotton 2.70 lakh hectares, Sugarcane 3.30 lakh hectares and Tobacco in 1.00 lakh hectare).

Pre-monsoon rainfall

During the first fortnight of April, pre-monsoon showers occurred in isolated parts of the State. In south interior parts, the pre-monsoon showers commenced from 20th April. Actual average rainfall was 30 mm as against the normal of 37 mm. Widespread rainfall occurred in major parts of the State during second fortnight of May that helped to take up early kharif sowings. Actual average rainfall was 104 mm as against the normal of 91 mm.

Southwest monsoon rainfall

Normally, southwest monsoon advances in the State during first week of June. But during current year, it advanced into some parts of Coastal Karnataka on 25th May. Thereafter, monsoon activity remained subdued up to May end. On 1st June, it further advanced in some more parts of Coastal and South Interior districts and remained weak up to 5th June. Again, it covered some parts of North Interior districts by

7th June. After being subdued for about 13 days, Southwest Monsoon further advanced into some more parts of North Interior Karnataka on 21st June and on 26th June it covered remaining parts of Karnataka. Actual average rainfall during June was 156 mm as against the normal of 189 mm and it was deficit/scanty in 67 taluks.

During first fortnight of July, Southwest monsoon was vigorous/ active in many parts of Coastal and Malnad districts with heavy to very heavy rainfall in many places leading to flash floods and submergence of sown kharif crops. But, dry spell prevailed in major parts of northern and southern districts leading to suspension of rainfed sowings due to moisture stress for about 4-6 weeks. Actual average rainfall during July was 352 mm as against the normal of 272 mm and it was deficit/scanty/no rainfall in the rest of 80 taluks.

Monsoon continued to be weak in major parts of the State during first fortnight of August also. However, it turned vigorous / active from 16th August onwards with widespread rainfall over major parts of the State. Actual average rainfall during August was 178 mm as against the normal of 199 mm & it was deficit/scanty in 55 taluks.

During September, monsoon was active in major parts and actual rainfall was 270 mm as against a normal of 160 mm. The Low-pressure weather system that developed in Bay of Bengal passed through Andhra Pradesh and moved into Karnataka by 28th September 2009.

The system got intensified and remained in North Interior Karnataka region from 29th September 2009 to 3rd October 2009. The 11 districts of North interior Karnataka and some parts of Coastal regions experienced very heavy rainfall of highest intensity causing unprecedented floods in the region. Cumulative rainfall from 1st June to 30th September was 956 mm as against the normal of 820 mm with percentage departure being 11% and only 6 taluks under deficit rainfall category.

Impact of Dry spell

Rainfed kharif crops like Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Tur, Greengram, Blackgram, Groundnut, Soyabean, and Sesamum, Sunflower etc. in about 20.39 lakh hectares in major parts of northern and southern districts were affected by severe moisture stress due to consecutive dry spell of about 4-6 weeks during July and first fortnight of August. Widespread rainfall during 2nd fortnight of August and September had helped in recovery of rainfed crops to some extent. But, significant decline is observed in the yield of Jowar and short duration crops like Blackgram, Greengram, Soyabean and Sesamum.

Contingent Cropping Plan

Contingent Cropping Plan was drawn for different agro-climatic regions suggesting suitable short/medium duration varieties of crops like Ragi, Maize, Bajra, Sunflower and minor millets. Farmers were advised to adopt dry land farming practices. Inter cropping and mixed cropping pattern was suggested for rainfed areas and the required seeds and other necessary inputs were supplied through Raitha Samparka Kendra. Around 2.75 lakh hectares was brought under contingent crops like short duration Redgram, Ragi, Bajra, Horsegram, Cowpea, Sesamum and Minor millets.

Impact of Excess rainfall /Flash floods

On the contrary to dry spell, the State also experienced heavy rainfall in first fortnight of July in coastal and malnad districts. Again, the low-pressure weather system that developed in the Bay of Bengal passed through Andhra Pradesh and moved into Karnataka by 28th September 2009. The system got intensified and remained in North Interior Karnataka region from 29th September 2009 to 3rd October 2009. Major parts of North interior Karnataka and some parts of Coastal regions experienced heavy rainfall of highest intensity causing unprecedented floods in the region. Ironically, the worst hit districts i.e. Raichur, Koppal, Bellary and Gulbarga etc. were facing drought like situation during July-August.

Preliminary estimates indicated loss of kharif crops in about 18.95 lakh hectares by lodging, submergence, deposition of silt, deterioration of grain quality etc. and Rabi crops which were sown in 2nd fortnight of September were washed off in Bijapur district in about 2.96 lakh hectares.

Districtwise and monthwise rainfall received during the year 2009 is given in Apendix-2.9.

Total area coverage under Kharif crops was 70.42 lakh hectares as against the set target of 72 lakh hectares accounting for 98% coverage. Corresponding coverage of previous year was 65.58 lakh hectares. Cropwise targeted area and area sown during Kharif 2009 is given in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1
Crop-wise target and achievement of area sown during Kharif

(lakh hectares)

Crop/Crop group	Targeted Area	Area sown (Kharif 2009)	Normal Area	Previous year coverage
Cereals	34.80	35.45	34.54	33.58
Pulses	13.70	13.74	13.85	11.18
Total Food grains	48.50	49.19	48.39	44.76
Oilseeds	16.50	13.60	15.99	13.94
Cotton	2.70	2.92	2.36	2.85
Sugarcane	3.30	3.62	3.61	2.97
Tobacco	1.00	1.09	0.98	1.05
Grand Total	72.00	70.42	71.34	65.58

Source: Agriculture Department.

b. Rabi

In order to compensate the loss of crops due to drought and flood during kharif, Rabi crop production plan was revised suitably. Rabi crop area target was revised to 37 lakh hectares from 34 lakh hectares by programming an additional area of about 3 lakh hectares. Excess rainfall/floods during last week of September and first week of October delayed the normal progress of Rabi sowings due to excess soil moisture in some parts. Government had provided seeds of major Rabi crops at a subsidy of 75% in the

flood-affected taluks. Reports of December 2009 indicate sowing of Rabi crops in an area of 35.19 lakh hectares accounting for 95% progress against the target. The corresponding coverage of previous year was 35.11 lakh hectares and the normal coverage by end of December stands at 33.92 lakh hectares. Area coverage under Bengalgram has crossed 11 lakh hectares against the targeted area of 7.75 lakh hectares on account of diversion of area from Jowar and Sunflower. Cropwise targeted area and area sown during Rabi 2009 is given in the Table 2.2.

Table 2.2
Crop-wise target and achievement of area sown during Rabi

Unit: Area in lakh hectares.

Crop/Crop group	Targeted Area	Area sown Rabi 2009	Normal Area	Previous year coverage
Cereals	17.60	15.88	16.14	16.69
Pulses	9.85	12.87	8.95	10.28
Total Food grains	27.45	28.75	25.09	26.97
Oilseeds	7.00	4.70	6.66	6.34
Cotton	2.20	1.35	1.67	1.37
Sugarcane	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.40
Tobacco	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.03
Grand Total	37.00	35.19	33.92	35.11

Source: Agriculture Department.

c. Summer

During summer, it is programmed to cover an area of about 6.56 lakh hectares under Paddy, Groundnut, Sunflower, Maize, etc in irrigated areas of major/minor reservoirs. Sowing of summer crops is in progress in irrigated parts. Cropwise targeted area and area sown during Summer 2009 is given in the Table 2.3.

2. Production

In view of the above stated seasonal conditions and area coverage under various

crops, it is anticipated that the total food grain production would be about 106.53 lakh tonnes as against the set target of 118.35 lakh tonnes. The details are given in Table 2.4.

Changes in cropping pattern

As seen in the previous year, this year too area diversion was observed from Jowar and Oilseed crops to Maize and Soyabean during Kharif and from Jowar/Sunflower to Bengalgram during Rabi season.

Table 2.3
Crop-wise targeted area and anticipated achievement during summer 2009-10
(lakh hectares)

Crop/Crop group	Target	Anticipated Achvt.	Coverage Previous year
Cereals	3.04	3.04	3.33
Pulses	0.22	0.22	0.23
Total Food grains	3.26	3.26	3.56
Oilseeds	2.96	2.96	2.76
Cotton	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sugarcane	0.32	0.32	0.35
Grand Total	6.56	6.56	6.69

Source: Agriculture Department

Table 2.4
Production of important agricultural crops in Karnataka

Unit: lakh Tonnes

Crop/ Crop Group	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt. (P)
Cereals	108.20	101.82	112.71	103.03	108.35	96.72
Pulses	11.50	12.33	12.54	9.72	10.00	9.81
Total Food grains	119.70	114.15	125.25	112.75	118.35	106.53
Oilseeds	18.86	15.30	20.83	12.12	16.00	11.03
Cotton (lakh bales)	6.76	7.05	7.75	8.66	8.79	6.68
Sugarcane	200.00	259.51	211.75	233.28	220.00	216.46
Tobacco	0.68	0.48	0.76	0.52	0.85	0.72

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics .(P-Provisional)

3. Agricultural inputs

a. Production and distribution of seeds:

As per the Seed Replacement Norms, Seed Replacement fixed for different Agricultural Crops for 2009-10 are as follows:

1. Cereals : 21 to 31 percent
2. Pulses : 21 to 24 percent
3. Oilseeds : 14 to 30 percent
4. Cotton : 16 percent
5. All Hybrids : 100 percent

The State Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institute are doing production and supply of Breeder Seeds of different crops. These organizations produce and supply Breeder Seeds required based on advance indents placed by the Department of Agriculture. The Seed Association of India is the Nodal agency for supply of breeder seeds to the private seed producing agencies. Certified Seed production and distribution in the State is being done by Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Co-operative Oilseed Growers Federation and number of private seed supplying agencies.

Seed producing and supplying agencies fix the procurement and selling rates of various

seeds taking into account, production costs, procurement rates and other overhead charges.

Production and distribution of Certified/ Quality seeds in the State from 2007-08 to 2009-10 given in Table 2.5.

Distribution of seeds at subsidized rates to Farmers during 2009-10:

During Kharif 2009, it was programmed to distribute seeds of 14 crops viz., Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Cowpea, Greengram, Blackgram, Redgram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soybean, Castor and Cotton crops at 50% subsidized rates to farmers under Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme, Rashtreeya Krishi Vikasa Yojane and Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package programme. Totally 6,80,342 quintals of seeds have been distributed and Rs.15454.09 lakh subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose. Totally 27.25 lakh farmers have been benefitted by this programme.

During Rabi and Summer 2009-10, it is programmed to distribute 4,72,520 quintals of seeds of 12 crops under subsidy programme. So far, 2,78,009 quintals seeds have been distributed and Rs. 6551.00 lakh subsidy amount is utilized for this purpose and 6,91,120 farmers have been benefitted.

Table 2.5
Production and distribution of Certified/ Quality seeds

Particulars	(quintals)		
	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10(T)
Production	580950	707769	842580
Distribution	919860	919976	1152862

P: Provisional; T: Target

b. Consumption of chemical fertilizers

During 2009-10, it was programmed to achieve a consumption level of 21.48 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The trend in fertilizer consumption for the last decade is furnished in Appendix 2.5. Consumption of chemical fertilizers during the last three years is given in the table 2.6.

c. Plant protection measures

Progress achieved in plant protection measures is furnished in Table 2.7.

4. Programme for increased production of food grains, pulses and oilseeds

a) High yielding varieties programme (HYVP)

Progress achieved in HYVP is given in table 2.8.

b) Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM):

i) Maize

Maize crop development Programme was earlier implemented as Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) since 1990-91 in about 15 districts in the State. Later in the Tenth Five-Year Plan, Maize crop was included under the purview of ISOPOM Scheme since 2004-05. The scheme was implemented in all the districts of the State. Karnataka State stands first in Area and Production of Maize in the Country.

Table 2.6
Consumption of Fertilizers

(lakh tonne)

Year	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)
2007-08	7.92	3.93	3.43	15.28
2008-09	8.64	5.59	4.09	18.32
2009-10*	9.98	7.17	4.33	21.48

*Anticipated achievement

Table 2.7
Plant protection

Year	Area Covered (lakh Hectares)		Technical grade material (tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	60.00	58.50	1975	1588
2008-09	75.00	70.00	1900	1675
2009-10*	75.00	73.00	1700	1700

*Anticipated achievement

Table 2.8
Area under HYV (Lakh hectares)

Year	Target	Achievement
2007-08	53.44	47.99
2008-09	54.80	46.79
2009-10*	53.50	46.63

*Anticipated achievement.

Area under Maize and corresponding production from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in Table 2.9.

ii) Pulses:

To augment Pulses production, an action plan for the Year 2009-10 to cover 21.40 lakh hectares and a production target of 10 lakh tonnes was formulated by Technology Mission with the assistance of University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore and Dharwad, seed producing agencies like the KSSC Ltd. and NSC.

Area under pulses and corresponding production from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Table 2.10.

iii) Oilseeds:

Oilseeds Production Programme has been implemented in all the districts except Kodagu since 1990-91 with Central assistance, the cost share being 75:25 between Center and State Governments.

The targeted area & production of Oilseeds and the achievement from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.9
Area and Production of Maize

Year	Area (Lakh Ha.)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
2007-08	8.95	11.13	28.97	33.21
2008-09	9.10	10.68	29.93	30.29
2009-10*	10.45	12.00	32.83	31.76

*Anticipated achievement.

Table 2.10
Area and production of Pulses

Year	Area (Lakh Ha.)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
2007-08	20.45	23.86	11.50	12.33
2008-09	20.95	20.87	12.54	9.72
2009-10*	21.40	23.14	10.00	9.81

* Anticipated achievement.

Table 2.11
Area and production of Oilseeds

Year	Area (Lakh Ha.)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
2007-08	27.82	22.76	18.86	15.30
2008-09	28.62	21.78	20.83	12.12
2009-10*	25.35	20.74	16.00	11.03

* Anticipated achievement.

Use of certified seeds, application of gypsum and Phosphorus Solubilising Bacteria (PSB) accounts for 30-40% increase in the yield of oil seeds. Availability of certified / quality seeds is a big constraint; hence, the seed supplied was below 50% of the total requirements.

c) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Food Security Mission' was launched from 2007-08. It has three components (i) National Food Security Mission - Rice (NFSM-Rice); (ii) National Food Security Mission - Wheat (NFSM-Wheat); and (iii) National Food Security Mission - Pulses (NFSM- Pulses). Under this scheme, 7 districts for Rice and 13 districts for Pulses have been selected in Karnataka.

The objectives of the mission are as follows:

- ❖ Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country;
- ❖ Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level;

- ❖ Creation of employment opportunities; and
- ❖ Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

NFSM programme and progress during 2009-10

The state has a vision to achieve an average Productivity target of 45 quintals paddy per hectare and 7 quintals of Pulses per hectare in the NFSM implementing districts during 2009-10 with the Budget support of Rs 65.70 crore under NFSM programme.

Budget Allocation and Expenditure for 2009-10 is given in Table 2.12

d) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

The Government of India has launched a Special Additional Central Assistance Scheme called "Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana" from 2007-08 in order to reorient the agriculture development strategies for rejuvenation of agriculture to meet the needs/demands of farmers. It incentivizes the states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors. It aims at achieving the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops and thus maximizes returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.

Table 2.12
BUDGET ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2009-10
(UP TO Dec. 2009)

(Rs. lakh)						
Sl. No.	Item	Budget provision	Grants released	Unspent Balance (2008-09)	Total grants available for 2009-10	Expenditure as on Dec.2009
1	NFSM-Rice	2339.52	133.70	1231.51	1365.21	1410.32
2	NFSM-pulses	3681.03	2885.00	474.00	3359.00	3505.18
3	Publicity	149.00	-	-	-	24.54
4	Local Initiative	400.00	-	-	-	-
	Total	6569.55	3018.70	1705.51	4724.21	4940.04

During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.314.14 crore was allocated and funds were fully utilized for implementation of the schemes related to Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Agricultural marketing departments.

During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 410 crore has been provided for implementation of the schemes related to Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agriculture Marketing, University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore, Dharwad & Raichur), Karnataka State Seeds Corporation and Karnataka Ware-housing Corporation. Upto November 2009, Government of India has approved for Rs. 321.10 crore and released grants of Rs.153.75 crore as first instalment. Implementation of the schemes is under progress.

An amount of Rs.172.26 crore has been earmarked for agriculture department for implementation of the following schemes.

e) Bhoo- chetana

Under RKVY, Karnataka State launched an innovative programme to help the dry land farmers with an object of increasing the productivity of dry land crops by taking scientific

development to their fields. The highlights of the scheme are as follows:

1. To enhance 20% of crop yield in 24 dry land districts through adoption of best technologies.
2. To undertake stratified soil sampling in selected districts by GIS based soil mapping and issue of soil health cards to farmers.
3. Capacity building of dry land farmers through coordinated efforts from Universities, ICRISAT and the concerned line departments.
4. This project will be implemented based on technology support of ICRISAT, Hyderabad.
5. The project will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of 4 years in 24 major dry land districts like Chitradurga, Chikkaballapur, Dharwad, Davanagere, Haveri, Kolar, Tumkur, Bagalkote, Bidar, Bijapur, Bellary, Belgaum, Chamarajnar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Ramanagar, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Raichur.
6. Selected crops like Bajra, Ragi, Sorghum, Maize, Tur, Bengalgram, Groundnut, Sunflower, Soyabean, etc.

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount
1	Revitalizing Agriculture Extension System and accelerating Agricultural Growth in Karnataka and Karnataka Farmers' Participatory Extension Programme	1.35
2	Karnataka Seed Mission	100.00
3	Karnataka Farm Mechanization Mission	60.00
4	Bhoo- Chetana	10.91
	Total	172.26

Under this scheme, farmers were provided with Seeds, Micro-nutrients, and Bio-fertilizers at subsidized rates under the existing ongoing schemes. In addition to subsidizing inputs, farmers were encouraged to use micro-nutrients and adoption of improved technologies.

Initially, the scheme was implemented in six districts, namely Dharwad, Haveri, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Chikkaballapur and Kolar districts during the kharif season of 2009-10 to cover major rainfed crops like Maize, Groundnut, Ragi and Soyabean in an area of about 2.25 lakh hectares. In rabi season, it was implemented in 3 districts namely Chitradurga, Haveri & Dharwad in an area of about 0.59 lakh hectares in three major Rabi crops i.e. Chickpea, Rabi Jowar and Sunflower.

The average yield of groundnut, soyabean and maize in Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Haveri and Dharwad showed an increase in yield of 32 to 44% with improved dry farming management practices as compared to the farmers practices.

f) Centrally sponsored Macro Management Mode scheme for Agriculture:

Centrally sponsored Macro Management Mode scheme for agriculture is being implemented in the State since 2000-01. This novel approach has been formulated amalgamating 17 Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under this, the State has the flexibility to choose region/crop specific interventions based on the state's needs and problems. The government of India's assistance to the programme is 90% and the remaining 10% by the State

The outlay for the 2009-10 is Rs. 3276.45 lakh (including revalidated amount of 2008-09).

Of which, Rs.1363.94 lakh has been spent up to the end of October 2009 and targetted areas are Integrated Cereals Development Programme, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management Programme, Sugarcane Development Scheme and Farm Mechanization Programme.

5. a) Watershed Development Programme

Watershed Development Department was established during 2000-01 to give a new impetus to watershed management in the arid zones of the State, which has the second largest area in the country after Rajasthan. All the watershed development programmes have been brought under one umbrella.

The area covered by soil conservation measures from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Anticipated) is depicted in the following table.

Table 2.13

Area covered under soil conservation

(Lakh hectare)

Year	Area Covered	Cumulative
2004-05	3.20	35.42
2005-06	3.78	39.20
2006-07	3.45	42.65
2007-08	2.22	44.87
2008-09	2.35	47.22
2009-10(A)	2.74	49.96

Source: Watershed Development Dept.

A: Anticipated

5. b) Centrally Sponsored Macro Management Mode Scheme for Watershed Development:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Macro Management Mode Scheme, there are three

different programmes i.e. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas, River Valley Project and Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline water logged areas have been taken up. Government of India's share in the programmes is 90% and the State has to contribute remaining 10% of the outlay. For the year 2009-10 the financial target is Rs. 4941.40 lakh to develop 53404 hectares. Up to end of November 2009, Rs.797.37 lakh has been spent and 12414 hectares of area have been developed.

From 2005-06 onwards the district sector schemes viz. Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Waste Land Development Programme and Desert Area Development Area programmes have been transferred to Watershed Development Department from Rural Development & Panchayat Raj. For the year 2009-10, financial target is Rs.17867.87 lakh to develop 2.98 lakh hectares of land. Rs.9750.86 lakh has been spent including the unspent balance of 2008-09 up to end of November 2009 and 1.67 lakh hectares of land have been developed.

Prime Minister's special package programme is being implemented in 6 districts viz., Chikamagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga, Belgaum and Chitradurga districts with an Annual allocation of Rs. 1600.00 lakh and a sum of Rs.1240.77 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2009 as against the opening balance of Rs. 2268.83 lakh and 8535 hectares of area have been developed.

Fish culture activities in farm ponds have been developed by the Department and a sum of Rs.15.90 lakh has been spent in 3254 fish ponds up to the end of November 2009 as against the target of Rs.50.00 lakh and in 3254 fish ponds, fish seedlings has been taken.

6. Externally aided projects

The Sujala Watershed Development Programme with the assistance of World Bank has been sanctioned at a revised total cost of Rs.557.01 crore covering 5 districts in the State namely, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Haveri and Dharwad. The scheme is being implemented on a participatory approach. Under this scheme, 742 sub watersheds have been selected. Rs. 793.99 lakh has been spent as against the target of Rs. 800.02 lakh for the year 2009-10 and the scheme has been closed at the end of June 2009.

Watershed programme with the assistance of NABARD-WDF is also being implemented in Karnataka with a project cost of Rs. 50.00 crore. For the year 2009-10 Rs. 275.00 lakh has been allocated to develop 4250 hectares of land. Up to the end of November 2009, Rs. 90.00 lakh has been spent and 1400 hectares of area have been developed.

Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Structure

This is a new scheme introduced to improve underground water table, during 2009-10 with a budget provision of Rs. 957 lakh. The ground water recharge structures like check dams, vented dams, nala bunds and percolation tanks will be constructed in the drainage line for recharge of ground water. It is proposed to construct 383 structures during 2009-10 up to the end of November 2009 Rs. 47.00 lakh has been spent and 43 structures have been constructed.

Development of Watershed Training Center

To strengthen the department, infrastructure facilities such as building and equipments will be provided during this year to watershed training centers located at Bijapur and Mysore. An amount of Rs. 399.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2009-10.

Rejuvenation of dried up open wells

This is a new scheme under Special Development Plan (SDP) during 2009-10. Under this scheme 60 Non SDP taluks of 25 districts and 114 backward taluks of 24 districts in SDP will be covered. Under Non SDP it is planned to rejuvenate 7625 dried up open wells with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh. Up to end of November 2009, Rs. 12.46 lakh have been spent and 203 water harvesting structure have been constructed. Under SDP it is planned to develop 25402 dried up open wells at the cost of Rs. 2000 lakh during 2009-10.

7. Minimum Floor Price Scheme

Government of Karnataka has implemented Minimum Floor Price scheme for perishable Agricultural Commodities like Onion, Potato, Tomato and Green Chillies and also crops like Maize, Jowar and Copra etc.,

8. Agriculture Prices

Minimum support price for different Kharif crops for the year 2009-10 are fixed as follows

Minimum Support Price (As on 31-08-2009)

Sl. No.	Crop	Variety	Price (Rs./quintal)
1	Paddy	Common	950
		Hybrid	980
2	Jowar	Hybrid	840
		Maldandi	860
3	Bajra	-	840
4	Maize	-	840
5	Ragi	-	915
6	Tur	-	2300
7	Moong	-	2760
8	Urad	-	2520
9	Cotton	F414/H-777/J-34	2500
		H-4	3000
10	Groundnut in shell	-	2100
11	Sunflower seed	-	2215
12	Soybean	Black	1350
		Yellow	1390
13	Sesamum	-	2850
14	Niger seed	-	2405
15	Copra	Milling	4450
		Ball	4700
16	Coconut (peeled)		1200
17	Sugarcane		107.76

9. Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

a. Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY):

Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) is being implemented in the State since Kharif 2000. Under this, all farmers irrespective of the size of their holdings, both loanee and non-loanee will be insured against any loss of yield due to natural calamities. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-loanee farmers. The Premium paid by small and marginal farmers is subsidized to the extent of 10%. Claims will be paid based on indemnity level, Sum assured and shortfall in the assessed yield against the threshold yield.

During 2009-10, 27, 19 and 5 crops were notified at hobli level for Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons respectively.

To compensate the crop losses on individual basis to the farmers in the event of crop failure due to localized calamities like flood, hailstorm, cyclone and landslide. All the districts are covered under notified crops during Kharif, Rabi and Summer 2009-10.

The financial allocation for the year 2009-10 is Rs.5000.00 lakh. Crops notified during Kharif, Rabi and Summer 2009-10 are as follows:

Kharif 2009

Paddy (Irrigated), Paddy (Rainfed), Maize (Irrigated), Maize (Rainfed), Jowar (Irrigated), Jowar (Rainfed), Ragi (Irrigated), Ragi (Rainfed), Bajra (Irrigated), Bajra (Rainfed), Tur (Irrigated), Tur (Rainfed), Soyabean (Irrigated), Soyabean (Rainfed) Sunflower (Irrigated), Sunflower (Rainfed), Sesamum (Rainfed), Groundnut (Irrigated), Groundnut (Rainfed), Cotton (Irrigated), Onion (Irrigated), Castor (Rainfed), Horsegram (Rainfed), Greengram (Rainfed), Blackgram (Rainfed), Sava (Rainfed) and Navane (Rainfed).

Rabi 2009

Paddy (Irrigated), Maize (Irrigated), Maize (Rainfed), Jowar (Irrigated), Jowar (Rainfed), Ragi (Irrigated), Ragi (Rainfed), Wheat (Irrigated), Wheat (Rainfed), Bengalgram (Irrigated), Bengalgram (Rainfed), Sunflower (Irrigated), Sunflower (Rainfed), Blackgram (Rainfed), Horsegram (Rainfed), Greengram (Rainfed), Safflower (Rainfed), Linseed (Rainfed) and Groundnut (Rainfed)

Summer 2009-10

Paddy (Irrigated), Groundnut (Irrigated), Groundnut (Rainfed), Ragi (Irrigated) and Sunflower (Irrigated).

Progress made under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana scheme since inception of the scheme till 2008-09 is given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14
Physical and Financial progress under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana

Season / Year	No. of farmers Enrolled (Lakh)	Premium collected (Rs. lakh)	Area covered (Lakh Hectares)	Sum insured (Rs. lakh)	No. of farmers Benefited (lakh)	Claims settled (Rs. lakh)
Kharif 2000	3.27	953.67	6.13	34861.32	0.22	213.03
Rabi 2000-01	0.24	94.73	0.73	4598.44	0.01	34.71
Summer 2000-01	0.16	70.36	0.30	3348.68	0.01	79.21
TOTAL 2000-01	3.67	1118.76	7.16	42808.44	0.24	326.95
Kharif 2001	6.11	1417.89	9.83	51907.35	3.12	11990.08
Rabi 2001-02	0.53	96.60	0.78	3230.53	0.36	1411.35
Summer 2001-02	0.12	61.23	0.24	3014.24	0.04	211.35
TOTAL 2001-02	6.76	1575.72	10.85	58152.12	3.52	13612.78
Kharif 2002	8.89	3891.79	12.88	116343.40	5.07	28096.53
Rabi 2002-03	1.35	270.90	1.97	8848.01	0.89	2168.63
Summer 2002-03	0.06	29.10	0.13	1426.82	0.03	125.65
TOTAL 2002-03	10.30	4191.79	14.98	126618.23	5.99	30390.81
Kharif 2003	7.04	3042.31	10.09	94566.66	3.81	28742.00
Rabi 2003-04	11.52	1320.12	19.50	58962.63	8.59	22063.57
Summer 2003-04	0.08	43.13	0.14	1885.86	0.02	102.72
TOTAL 2003-04	18.64	4405.56	29.73	155415.15	12.42	50908.29
Kharif 2004	7.89	3687.97	11.40	97197.00	1.25	2648.18
Rabi 2004-05	1.65	243.71	2.45	11204.32	0.26	369.22
Summer 2004-05	0.09	57.76	0.21	2887.84	0.01	33.02
TOTAL 2004-05	9.63	3989.44	14.06	111289.16	1.52	3050.42
Kharif 2005	8.54	4646.67	14.72	117866.05	1.16	4387.70
Rabi 2005-06	1.09	151.51	1.90	7647.93	0.15	125.89
Summer 2005-06	0.08	54.63	0.17	2731.26	0.01	23.00
TOTAL 2005-06	9.71	4852.81	16.79	128245.24	1.32	4536.59
Kharif 2006	7.92	3987.82	16.37	115736.71	3.13	15028.10
Rabi 2006-07	5.39	686.24	10.30	34512.85	2.96	5196.95
Summer 2006-07	0.08	62.94	0.55	3118.38	0.06	442.65
TOTAL 2006-07	13.39	4735.67	27.12	153367.94	6.15	20667.70
Kharif 2007	5.72	3545.06	15.06	102209.63	0.65	2801.04
Rabi 2007-08	0.57	100.21	0.82	5059.80	0.01	42.18
Summer 2007-08	0.08	53.15	0.17	2657.47	0.01	28.77
TOTAL 2007-08	6.37	3698.42	16.05	109926.90	0.67	2871.99
Kharif 2008	10.56	3926.77	15.58	122398.86	3.15	14145.52
Rabi 2008-09	2.75	549.52	5.12	27725.45	-	-
Summer 2008-09	0.11	92.86	0.26	4643.13	-	-
TOTAL 2008-09	13.42	4569.15	20.96	154767.44	3.15	14145.52
GRAND TOTAL	91.92	33137.32	141.65	1040590.62	34.97	140511.05

Source: Agriculture Department.

Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited will settle claims of Rabi /summer 2008-09 to the farmers shortly.

b. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):

This is an alternative scheme for Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana framed by Government of India and was launched in the country during Kharif 2007. The scheme compensates the insured farmers against the likelihood of financial loss on account of anticipated loss in crop yield resulting from incidence of adverse weather conditions and will cover the risk of rainfall, temperature, relative humidity, wind velocity etc.,. The scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. All the payable claims shall be the responsibility of the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited.

The scheme is continued during Kharif 2009 covering 17 crops viz., Jowar (RF), Maize (RF), Ragi (RF), Greengram(RF), Blackgram (RF), Tur(RF), Groundnut (RF), Soyabean (RF), Sunflower (RF), Cotton (RF), Onion (RF), Chillies (I), Chillies (RF), Potatoes (I), Potatoes (RF), Grapes and Mango in 185 reference unit areas (hoblis) of 19 Districts viz., Bangalore (Rural), Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Chikkaballapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Raichur, Ramanagar, Shimoga and Tumkur implemented by Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited. 4 crops viz., Maize (Rainfed), Tur, Sunflower (Rainfed) and Groundnut (Rainfed) were the crops covered by ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company

Limited in 5 hoblis of 2 Districts viz., Tumkur and Hassan.

The actual premium rates are charged under the scheme. Anyhow, farmers have to pay concessional rates of premium i.e., 2.5% to 3.5% for Food and Oil seed crops and maximum 6% for Horticulture crops, and the remaining portion of the premium are shared equally by State and Central Governments.

During Rabi 2009-10, 9 crops viz., Jowar (Irrigated), Jowar (Rainfed), Wheat (Irrigated), Wheat(Rainfed), Bengalgram (Irrigated), Bengalgram (Rainfed), Potato (Irrigated), Grapes and Mango were notified in 97 reference unit areas (hoblis) of 16 Districts viz., Bangalore (Rural), Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Chikkaballapur, Davangere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Raichur and Tumkur were implemented by Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited. 6 crops viz., Jowar (Irrigated), Jowar (Rainfed), Bengalgram (Irrigated), Bengalgram (Rainfed), Grapes and Mango were notified in 55 reference unit areas (hoblis) of 6 Districts viz., Bangalore (Rural), Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikkaballapur, Gulbarga, Kolar were implemented by ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited.

The financial allocation provided under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana for the year 2009-10 is Rs.5000.00 lakh will be used to pay State Government share towards premium subsidy.

The progress made under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in the State since 2007-08 to Rabi 2008-09 is as follows:

Season/year	No. of farmers participated	Premium paid by farmers (Rs. lakh)	Premium subsidy (Rs. lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Claims (Rs. lakh)
2007-08	43790	159.26	630.69	35275	524.10
2008-Kharif	25006	90.24	262.67	20087	275.72
2008-09 Rabi	3621	47.71	72.06	1632	113.40
Grand Total	72417	297.21	965.42	56994	913.22

10. Raitha Samparaka Kendra – Farm Clinics

To provide extension service to farmers and encourage them to adopt modern technologies, 745 Raitha Samparka Kendra are established in each hobli of the Karnataka State.

Providing updated crop production related know-how, critical agricultural inputs, primary seed and soil testing facilities and arranging interface with public and private sector technologies are the responsibilities of these centers.

The farmers can visit them and avail required farm information, inputs and other supporting services and benefits. Arrangement has also been made to seek information over phone. The technical staff of RSKs visits all the villages of the hobli as per the fixed visit schedule and arrange farmers meet and provide necessary suggestions. Field visits are also arranged to facilitate adoption of new technologies. During

2009-10, an allocation of Rs. 228.57 lakh is provided and upto the end of December 2009, an expenditure of Rs.100.00 lakh has been incurred.

The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years under this programme are as follows:

11. ATMA - Reformed Agricultural Extension System – CSS

The main objective is to bring co-ordination among all stakeholders of agricultural extension viz, agriculture and allied departments working under Panchayath Raj System, State Agricultural Universities, Private entrepreneurs, input dealers and farmers.

The extension activities are implemented through Taluka level ATMA Implementation Committees monitored by District Level ATMA Steering Committee.

(Rs. Lakh)

Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (As on 31-12-2009)
Raitha Samparka Kendra (Farm Clinics)	173.83	151.14	164.10	100.09

Initially, the scheme was implemented in nine districts viz, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bijapur, Haveri, Shimoga, Hassan, Chamarajanagar and Kolar. During 2006-07 this scheme was extended to four other districts viz, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur and Kodagu, under Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package Programme. During 2007-08, the scheme was extended to all the remaining 15 districts of the state.

At the State level, Inter Departmental Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner and State Level Project Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner for Agriculture are constituted to monitor and guide the implementation of ATMA Model of Agricultural extension System. Extensive training programmes are imparted to the Extension staff by the Southern and Northern Regional Centers of State Agriculture Management Extension Training Institute at UAS, Bangalore and Dharwad respectively. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being funded on 90:10 pattern between GOI and GOK.

Year wise details of amount released and expenditure incurred under this scheme are as under.

12. Micro Irrigation

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation is implemented to provide 75 per cent subsidy to the farmers for adoption of Micro Irrigation systems. The main objective is to achieve economy and judicious use of water. Under this scheme, drip and sprinkler units are provided to the farmers at 75 percent subsidy so as to facilitate more farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation Systems. As per the announcement in the State budget for 2006-07, the rate of subsidy was increased to 75 per cent with the State Share of 25 per cent in addition to the Central guidelines of 50 per cent. During 2008-09, to an allocation of Rs. 7192.13 lakh, the State Government has provided Rs. 3340.00 lakh under State sector and Rs.594.77 lakh under District sector. Government of India has provided Rs. 2520.78 lakh and Rs. 1770.83 lakh for General and Special Package Districts respectively.

Year	Administrative Sanction	Amount released	Expenditure
2005-06	246.04	-	-
2006-07	517.33	335.00	144.84
2007-08	1217.55	413.88	141.21
2008-09	1865.55	502.22	410.18
2009-10 (As on 31.12.2009)	1857.18	-	468.26
Total	5703.65	1251.1	1191.1

The details of expenditure during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under this programme are as follows:

(Rs. Lakh)			
Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to end of December 2009)
CSS Micro Irrigation	4601.88	8426.10	5042.06

13. Farm Mechanization

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farm Mechanization Programme is being implemented under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (Work Plan) since 2001-02. Under this scheme, 25 per cent subsidy is provided as per assistance norms indicated by Government of India. From 2003-04 as per the State Government announcement the rate of subsidy was increased to 50 per cent with the State Share of 25 per cent in addition to the Central share of 25 per cent. From 2008-09 Central fund under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (Work Plan) is used as a matching grant to State fund. After exhausting the Central fund, the entire 50% subsidy for farm machineries is borne by the State fund.

The main objective of the scheme is to popularize mechanized farming in order to reduce drudgery in farm operations, labour use, to save time and to cover more area in short span of time. Mechanized farming helps to increase efficiency in farming operations and ultimately results in higher production and productivity.

The details of expenditure incurred during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under Farm Mechanization programme are as follows:

(Rs.Lakh)			
Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to end of December 2009)
Farm Mechani- zation (Under all Schemes)	7993.80	15382.34	5653.02

14. Organic Fertilizers:

The main objective of the scheme is to encourage farmers in use of organic manure instead of chemical fertilizers. The scheme mainly emphasizes to produce organic manures. Out of total budget allocation of Rs.10,000 lakh during 2009-10 an amount of Rs.860.33 lakh has been spent up to the end of December 2009. For Organic Farming Mission Programmes, Government sanction is awaited.

15. Organic Farming

State Government has been giving lot of importance to promote organic farming in a big way. Hence, during the year 2008-09 a State Level Organic Farming Mission Empowered Committee has been constituted with 14 Organic farmers (including the chairman) as its members and 9 other official members heading various related state departments & Agriculture universities.

To implement the Organic Farming Mission activities, 174 savayava krishikara sanghas have been selected in 172 talukas of the

state to carry out the programmes. Around 300 beneficiaries have been selected through each of these sanghas totalling to 52,200 in the state and in the first phase around 71,000 ha has been brought under organic farming. In the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 4853 lakh was released out of which Rs.4214 lakh at the rate of 24.5 lakh per taluka was released for the implementation of the mission programme and the rest of Rs. 639 lakh was utilized for the other on-going department organic promotional programmes.

State government has earmarked a sum of Rs.100 crore for the promotion of Organic Farming promotional programmes under the plan scheme for the year 2009-10. The organic Mission has approved the action plan and the guidelines for the year 2009-10 is under consideration of the government.

The mission programmes proposed for the year 2009-10:

- Programmes to convert these 52200 beneficiaries' area into organic farming through the selected savayava krishikara sanghas.
- Assistance for the opening of organic market outlets.
- Programmes for Training & skill development.
- Research in organic farming.
- Publicity programmes on organic farming through All India Radio.
- Consumer awareness programmes.
- Conservation of Local /traditional varieties & its development.
- Study tours/ exposure visits.

Of the Rs.100 crore provided for the promotion of organic promotional programmes

in the state for the 2009-10, Rs 11.50 crore has been earmarked to carry out the Department On-going organic promotional programmes like Organic village/site programme, Organic exhibitions, distribution of green leaf manure seeds, establishment of vermin compost units and biodigesters etc. so far, Rs 6.65 crore has been spent for the above said programmes.

16. Scheme to provide relief to the families of the farmers who have committed suicide

This scheme was launched during 2003-04 to provide Rupees One lakh as a relief to families of farmers committing suicide on account of the heavy burden of loans borrowed from the institutional agencies. A budget provision of Rs.202.00 lakh has been provided during 2009-10 and Rs. 86.00 lakh has been distributed up to end of December 2009.

17. Prime Minister rehabilitation programme

The PM Rehabilitation package was launched during October 2006 initially for three-year up to 2008-09, further the package was extended up to 30th September 2011. The package is for six distressed districts (Belgaum, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Shimoga, Hassan and Kodagu) where high incidence of farmers' suicides were reported. The departments involved in implementation of the package are Agriculture Department, Major and medium irrigation, Water Resource Department (Minor irrigation), Department of Watershed Development, Horticulture Department and Animal husbandry and Fisheries Department. A Budget provision of Rs.2689.64 crore has been allotted for the whole programme till September 2011. Government of India has released Rs. 1546.45 crore up to the end of October 2009

and Rs. 2722.79 crore has been spent up to the end of October 2009.

18. Relief to small and marginal farmers

i) Subsidized Seeds Distribution:

During Kharif and Rabi/Summer 2009-10, it was programmed to distribute 14 crop seeds and 12 crop seeds respectively at 50% subsidized rates to farmers under Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane and Prime Minister's Rehabilitation Package programme. Totally 11,52,862 quintal of seeds have been distributed and 34.16 lakh farmers have been benefited and a subsidy amount of Rs.22005.09 lakh is utilized for this purpose.

ii) Agriculture Credit @3% interest:

Government had extended agricultural credit at 7% rate of interest through Co-operative institutions up to March 2009. From 2009-10, State Government has decided to provide agricultural credit at 3% rate of interest and bear the remaining 4% as subsidy that would be reimbursed by the Government directly to the concerned Commercial Banks and Co-operative Institutions as per the scheme provisions. An allocation of Rs.25000 lakh has been provided for this scheme.

iii) Agriculture Mission:

For the comprehensive development of agriculture and allied activities, "Karnataka Agriculture Mission " is set up under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. The main objectives of the Mission are as follows:

1. To induct new ideas, sensitize and develop new plans, projects and programmes for Agriculture and agriculture related universities and line departments related to agriculture.

2. Streamlining and coordinating the functions of line departments viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services, Sericulture, and Fisheries etc. including Agriculture and Agriculture related Universities in the State to provide technical information and services from a single window.
3. Bring new policies and guidelines that can improve the farm productivity to the level 4.5% per annum and also increase the income level of farmers by convergence of line departments.
4. Drafting new programmes for sustainable agriculture, conservation of natural resources like land, water and improving the fertility of soil and water use efficiency.
5. Promotion of Organic farming.
6. Intensify training to the farmers in modern agriculture including marketing.
7. To provide infrastructure for seed storage, water harvesting and water use efficiency, processing and value addition to the farmers through commodity groups.
8. To provide intervention for better prices to the farmers through the commodity groups and future trading etc.

Horticulture

Horticulture covers an area of 17.64 lakh hectares in the State with a production of about 136.64 lakh tonnes. The focus of horticulture policy is on area expansion, dissemination of new technology, production and supply of planting materials, credit, effective plant protection, post-harvest management and hi-tech horticulture. Area under horticultural crops from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in Table 2.15.

Table-2.15
Area under horticultural crops in Karnataka

Crops	(lakh hectares)		
	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10(A)
1 Fruits	2.99	3.15	3.32
2 Coconut	4.60	4.69	4.79
3 Spices	2.46	2.54	2.63
4 Vegetables	4.27	4.48	4.70
5 Cashew	0.70	0.73	0.76
6 Flowers	0.25	0.26	0.27
7. Others	2.37	2.41	2.44

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

P: Provisional A: Anticipated

a. Production and supply of planting material

A lot of impetus is provided for mass multiplication of all kinds of planting materials in all the 410 horticultural farms and nurseries of the department and to supply the same to farmers at affordable rates. As for vegetables, efforts are limited only to the production of foundation and certified seeds. For the development of farms/nurseries Karnataka State Horticulture Development Agency was formed in 2008-09 for effective maintenance and development of Horticultural farms in the State. Distribution of important horticultural grafts/seedlings to the farmers in 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Table 2.16.

b. Introduction of new variety of vegetables

During the year 2009-10 under the scheme “ Introduction of New variety of vegetables” it is proposed to distribute Hybrids / open pollinated variety seeds of major vegetable crops viz. Onion, Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, Carrot, Beans, etc., to small / marginal and SC / ST farmers with a project outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh . Under this scheme major programmes viz, distribution of vegetable seeds subsidy with an outlay of Rs. 145.00 Lakh , subsidy of 75% per unit or maximum of Rs.2000/- per unit which ever is less will be considered. Seed sampling programme is being implemented with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh to check the sale of spurious seeds.

Table - 2.16
Distribution of seedlings

Crops	Unit	2008-09	2009-10(A) (up to end of Nov. 09)
1. Fruits	Lakh	18.20	26.91
2. Coconut	Lakh	-	2.14
3. Spice crops	Lakh	7.70	1.62
4. Veg.Seeds	Hectares	5.40	15.35
5. Cashew	Lakh	2.64	0.40
6. Flowers	Hectares	4.08	4.95
7. Oil palm	Lakh	2.72	2.44

Source: Directorate of Horticulture A: Anticipated.

c. Plant protection

The Department of Horticulture through its Plant protection programmes provides bio-pesticides, botanicals, and pheromone traps and lures to control the pests and diseases of horticulture crops. In addition, pest surveillance will be undertaken in different districts to predict the outbreak of pest and disease and create awareness in the management of pests and diseases like Eriophyid mite, Black headed caterpillar, Stem Bleeding, Tomato leaf curl virus, Bacterial blight and Koleroga of areca nut.

The Department is thereby encouraging 'Integrated pest management programme'. During 2009-10 Rs.65.98 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2009 against Rs.95.24 lakh earmarked.

d. Biotechnology

The Biotechnology Centre of the Department of Horticulture is taking up activities like germplasm conservation, tissue culture, mushroom development, production of Bio-fertilizer and Bio-pesticides, soil, water & leaf analysis, DNA finger printing and so on. During 2008-09, 7.00 lakh tissue culture plants and 1.00 lakh Medicinal and aromatic plants were produced by utilizing Rs.79.53 lakh and Rs.5.77 lakh respectively. During 2009-10, 4.5 lakh of tissue culture plants were produced and 1023 samples of Horticulture crops were documented in the DNA fingerprinting laboratory upto the end of November 2009. Large scale propagation of horticulture crops including medicinal and aromatic plants by adopting tissue culture and green house technology is an important commercial activity of the centre.

During 2008-09, 67 tonnes & 8 tonnes of biofertilizers and biocontrol agents were

produced respectively. In the year 2009-10, 40 tonnes of biofertilizers and biocontrol agents were produced by using revolving fund from National Horticulture Mission Agency and under Departmental lab scheme 23 tonnes of biofertilisers were produced up to the end of November 2009.

Training programmes and demonstrations were arranged at this centre to promote cultivation and consumption of mushroom, to create awareness of Organic farming, use of medicinal plants, Kitchen garden day etc. During 2008-09, 8000 Spawn bottles were produced under National Horticulture Mission, under Extension and training scheme, 19 and 6 training programmes and interactions were organized during 2008-09 respectively. During 2009-10, about 1000 members were trained and 6,600 spawn bottles were produced up to the end of November 2009.

Quality control laboratory is set up for testing and analysis of bio inputs at this centre. During 2008-09, 2830 water, soil and leaf samples, 4 samples of active ingredients of medicinal and aromatic plants, 290 samples of quality testing of organic manure, 80 samples of residue analysis, 17 samples for heavy metal contents and 190 Phytosanitary samples were analyzed. In the year 2009-10, 1670 samples of soil, water & leaf, 65 samples of heavy metals, 13 Samples of medicinal and aromatic plants (Active Ingradient), 385 samples of organic manure, 103 phytosanitary analysis, 15 samples for residue analysis were analyzed up to the end of November 2009.

In order to promote cultivation of medicinal plants, during 2008-09 the Government of India launched Centrally

Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants. In this scheme, the assistance will be given for area expansion, nursery development, for Post harvest management, Processing and Value addition. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.381.25 lakh was released for the implementation of this programme. The achievement under this scheme is Rs.249.97 lakh upto the end of November-2009

e. Parks and Gardens

Suvarna Karnataka Udhyanavanagala Prathishtana

The Government parks, gardens and hill stations have been developed to attract tourism with the involvement of private participation through public private partnership mode and have been brought under the preview of the "Suvarna Karnataka Udhyanavanagala Prathishtana". The salient feature of this policy includes development and maintenance of well known parks, gardens and hill stations.

Lalbagh botanical garden was nucleus for all the horticultural activities in the state.

Under the scheme for development of Parks, Gardens & Floriculture, during 2009-10 Rs. 215.80 lakh have been spent up to end of November 2009 as against the released amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh.

f. Post harvest linkages

Horticulture produce like fruits, vegetables and flowers are perishable it is important for post harvest management of these produce.

PostHarvestManagementofHorticulture produce and processing programmes like Grape dehydration / Vanilla processing / Red chilli powdering / Construction of Copra Storage godown has been introduced during the year 2006-07. During the year 2009-10 up to the end of November 2009 Rs.73.32 lakh has been provided as assistance.

Table 2.17
Financial progress of different schemes for the year
2008-09 & 2009-10 (up to November 2009)

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		2008-09	2009-10 (up to 30.11.2009)
1	Development of Departmental laboratories	261.10	127.42
2	National Mission on Medicinal plants	-	249.97
3	RKVY (Hulimavu Horticulture Farm)	-	9.09
	Total	261.10	386.48

g. Training

Farmers, both women and men, are given training in the preservation of fruits, vegetables, mushroom cultivation and other aspects of horticulture. The progress under the Farmers' Training Scheme for the last three years are given below in Table 2.18.

h. Assistance to Farmers

Assistance to farmers, under the District sector scheme components such as Area Expansion of Horticulture Crops, Social Horticulture, Development of Ornamental Plants and Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals have been implemented. During 2008-09, Rs. 171.50 lakh have been spent as against the allocation of Rs.177.74 lakh and during 2009-10, Rs.82.36 lakh have been spent upto the end of November 2009 as against the annual allocation of Rs. 173.33 lakh.

i. Cold storages

In Karnataka there are about 68 cold storages out of which 60 are in private, 4 are in co-operative and 4 are in public sector. To make the existing storages economical and to encourage establishment of new cold storages in Private/co-operative sector, Electricity subsidy

of Rs. 1/- is provided for every unit of electricity consumed by cold storages. During the year 2009-10 up to the end of November 2009 an amount of Rs.28.70 lakh has been released to 14 cold storages.

j. Wine Policy and Establishment of Karnataka Grape Wine Board

To promote wine varieties of grapes in the state and to encourage wine industries, Wine Policy has been enforced in the state since 2007-08. The Karnataka Grape Wine Board has been set up for implementing the programmes under the Wine Policy. The Department of Horticulture is encouraging the development of wine varieties of grape crop and for implementation of programmes under the Wine Policy by providing the share capital to the Wine Board. An allocation of Rs.300.00 lakh has been made for providing share capital to the Wine Board during the year 2008-09. The share capital was not released during 2008-09 since, the government has not accorded the permission. An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made for providing share capital during the year 2009-10. As the Government has not accorded permission even during the year 2009-10 there is no progress under the scheme.

Table 2.18

Progress under Farmers Training Programme

Year	Physical (No. of persons trained)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)
	Total	Women	
2007-08	9223	4779	19.70
2008-09	7505	6161	19.38
2009-10 (Up to Nov.09)	3000	2000	3.55

k. Mechanization in Horticulture

The State Sector Scheme on Mechanization in Horticulture is under implementation in the state since 2007-08. The major objectives of this scheme are to encourage the utilization of machineries / equipments in all stages of production and post harvest management of horticultural crops and to reduce the man power drudgery and cost of cultivation. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, Rs.405.16 lakh and Rs. 64.26 lakh have been spent under this scheme, respectively. The financial progress upto the end of November 2009 is Rs.119.81 lakh as against the annual allocation of Rs.200.00 lakh during 2009-10. This programme is found to be beneficial and there is a very good response as well as demand from the farmers.

l. Advanced Research on Bacterial Blight Disease in Pomegranate

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad is conducting Advanced Research on Bacterial Blight Disease in Pomegranate with the financial assistance from the Department of Horticulture since 2007-08. The total budgetary allocation for the project is Rs.100.00 lakh, for a period of 3 years. Action has been taken for controlling the major disease of pomegranate by providing the financial assistance for research on management of Bacterial Blight Disease and the results of this research will be beneficial to the farmers. During 2008-09, Rs. 26.25 lakh have been given to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, under this scheme. During the current year, Rs.10.00 lakh have been spent up to the end of November 2009 as against the allocation of Rs.20.00 lakh.

II. National Programme:

A. National Horticulture Mission

Government of India has launched the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during the 10th plan, with effect from 2005-06. The thrust of the Mission will be on area-based, regionally differentiated cluster approach for development of Horticulture Crops, having comparative advantage. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which Government of India provided 100% assistance to the State Missions during Tenth Plan. During the XI Plan, the assistance will be 85% with 15% contribution by the State Government.

For the year 2009-10, Government of India has approved the action plan for Rs.139.19 crore, which included the programme under Prime Minister's Special package for suicide prone districts. Rs.40.52 crore out of which an amount of Rs.23.51 crore has been spent up to the end of November 2009 and out of Rs.139.19 crore annual target, an amount of Rs.65.71 crore have been spent during this year up to the end of November 2009. During the current year 5 additional districts namely Bangalore (U), Gadag, Haveri, Mandya and Davangere have been added besides the additional crop papaya.

i Area expansion programme.

Area Expansion programme of spices, cashew and cocoa is being implemented through National Horticulture Mission scheme. The progress achieved under this component from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19
Progress achieved under Area Expansion Programme

Year	Spices*		Cashew		Cocoa	
	Area Covered (in hectares)	Expenditure	Area Covered (in hectares)	Expenditure	Area Covered (in hectares)	Expenditure
2007-08	290	32.67	1374	56.70	1926	95.74
2008-09	4944	532.74	642	42.49	1126	55.01
2009-10 (Upto Nov. 2009)	2299	259.46	709	51.00	505	28.00

* Ginger & Black Pepper

ii. Integrated Pest Management

Under the Integrated Pest Management component of National Horticulture Mission, Bio-pesticides, at 50% of the cost up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per hectare is being distributed. The details of the progress achieved from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in 2.20.

B. Centrally Sponsored scheme on Micro Irrigation

The Department of Horticulture has recognized the advantages in using the Drip Irrigation and has been promoting its use among the farmers since 1991-92. Since inception of the scheme, an area of 1.80 lakh hectares been brought under Drip Irrigation utilizing an amount of Rs. 316.00 crore for providing subsidy.

During 2009-10 the Scheme is approved for Rs.10869.57 lakh out of which Government of India share is Rs. 5533.81 lakh and State Share is Rs.5334.76 lakh. A total area of 35522 hectares is to be covered during this year. Up to end of November 2009 a total amount of Rs.4805.01 lakh have been spent covering an area of 16017 hectares.

C. Coconut Development Board Assisted Schemes

Coconut Development Board is providing 100% financial assistance for the Integrated Development of Coconut Industry in the state. The programmes which are being implemented in state are;

Table. 2.20
Progress achieved under Integrated Pest Management

Sl No	Year	Physical (in hectare)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2007-08	14690	13931	146.90	139.31
2	2008-09	60000	48686	599.99	543.10
3	2009-10 (up to Nov. 2009)	111000	70177	1110.00	701.97

1. Laying of Demonstration plots and their maintenance.
2. Establishment of organic manure units.
3. Distribution of plant protection chemicals, organic manures, chemical and Bio fertilizers for improvement in production and productivity of Coconut.
4. Production of TXD hybrids Coconut seedlings.

During the year 2009-10, total financial allocation of Rs. 632.20 lakh has been provided and an amount of 295.91 lakh has been released, out of which Rs. 144.61 lakh is spent upto the end of November 2009.

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs.6.25 lakh had been allocated for production and distribution of 25,000 TXD Coconut hybrid seedlings at K.R.S. Farm, Mandya. Among the seed nuts sown during the year 2008-09, so far 17800 number of TXD hybrid Coconut seedlings have been certified and around 7800 have been sold.

D. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:

1. Establishment of Mango Development Centre

With a view to give impetus to the comprehensive development of Mango in the state, approval has been accorded for the implementation of the project on "**Establishment of Mango Development Centres**" in Kolar and Chickaballapur districts at a total cost of Rs. 19.00 crore. The period of implementation of this project will be from 2008-09 to 2011-12. During 2008-09 and 2009-10 major budgetary provision has been made

for the creation of civil infrastructures and the tender process has already been commenced. Further, Market Promotion activities and Mango Mela's have been organized at Bangalore and Dharwad. The programme on Survey of status of mango orchards in the state has been undertaken. Training programmes on Scientific Production and Post-harvest Management of Mango for the Departmental officers have been organized at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakh.

2. Mechanization in Horticulture in Karnataka state

Under Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana, this programme is being implemented with a financial target of Rs. 25.00 crore for a period of 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12. During 2009-10, approval has been accorded to implement the programme with a financial allocation of Rs. 500.00 lakh. This amount is earmarked to be implemented in 114 SDP taluks and 61 Non SDP taluks.

3. Establishment of Flower Auction Centres

With a view to strengthen the marketing/forward linkages for flower crops, approval has been accorded for the implementation of the project on "**Establishment of Flower Auction Centres**" in Tumkur, Davanagere, Udupi, Uttara Kananda, Kodagu and Belgaum districts, at a total cost of Rs.15.00 crore for a period of 3 years from 2008-09 to 2011-12. The tender process for Establishment of Flower Auction Centres at Tumkur and Davanagere during 2008-09 and Udupi during 2009-10 has already been commenced.

E. Oil Palm Development Programme

Oil Palm Development Program is jointly sponsored by Govt. of India and Govt.

of Karnataka, in which the fund sharing pattern is 75:25 respectively. During 2009-2010 the program is being implemented with a total outlay of Rs.621.35 lakh.

Under this programme, the farmers are assisted with subsidy to establish the plantation in the form of inputs for the initial 4 years or pre-bearing period at the rate of Rs. 1500.00 per ha. and planting material subsidy @ Rs.7500.00 per ha. The oil palm farmers are also encouraged by extending subsidy for the purchase of Diesel Pump-set, Leaf Chopping Machine, Weed cutter, Harvesting tools, Aluminum ladder (for harvesting of bunches), for installing Drip irrigation and for drilling of new bore-wells in their oil palm plantation. The farmers are also capacitated through exposure visits and training regarding advanced practices on oil palm cultivation.

Since inception, (1990) till the end of March 2009, 23430 ha. has been brought under oil palm. During the current year 2009-10, as against the annual target of 3500 ha. an area of 1706 ha. of new area has been covered up to the end of November 2009 for which 2,43,958 certified seedlings have been distributed to the farmers.

III. Other Interventions of Horticulture in Karnataka

Hon'ble Chief Minister in his 2009-10 budget speech had announced opening of a new horticultural college at Kolar district and had provided a sum of Rs.5.00 crore. Accordingly a horticultural college has been started at Kolar for which an amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been spent up to the end of November 2009.

IV. Other Co-ordinated activities in the Department

A. Credit

In Karnataka to encourage area expansion of Horticultural crops, NABARD is providing credit facilities through various commercial and land development banks. During the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 340.95 crore and 440.00 crore has been released respectively. For the year 2007-08 a sum of Rs 565.44 crore has been released and for the year 2008-09 a sum of Rs. 537.09 crore has been released .

B. Marketing

For organized marketing of fruits and vegetables, Horticultural Producers Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society Limited (HOPCOMS) was established at Lalbagh, Bangalore during the year 1959 and this has become a model co-operative society to the entire nation.

The area of operation of HOPCOMS is restricted to Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural and Kolar Districts. There are about 326 retail outlets working in these districts and handling about 80-100 tonnes of Horticultural produce every day. On the similar lines of HOPCOMS, 19 districts level Horticultural Produce Marketing and Co-operative Societies have been established. At present these district HOPCOMS are unable to work under profit due to lack of infrastructure and basic amenities. In this regard, a project for strengthening of 19 districts HOPCOMS through Karnataka Horticulture Federation has been approved under R.K.V.Y. with an outlay of Rs. 8.50 crore on pilot basis for the year 2008-09. The project being implemented in the year 2009-10.

C. Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Limited (KAPPEC)

To promote, develop and to increase exports of Agriculture and Horticulture produce from the state, an organization namely **Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Limited (KAPPEC)** was established on 22-4-1996. The said organization since inception has handled 347851 MTs of various Agriculture and Horticultural produce worth Rs. 57,500.00 lakh earning a net profit of Rs. 874.38 lakh upto the end of 2009. The department of Horticulture has provided a sum of Rs.10.00 crore during 2006-07 under the state sector scheme "Support to KAPPEC".

KAPPEC is utilizing the funds released by the Department of Horticulture as seed money and also getting the funds from various sources viz., Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) and Agricultural Produce Export Development Authority (APEDA) for creating infrastructure for export of horticultural produce at various parts of the State.

Forestry

In the total geographical area of the State of 1,91,791 sq. kms., of which the actual recorded forest area is 38,284 sq. km, (19.96%). Reserve forest constitutes 74.94%, protected forests 10.27% and unclassified forest is 14.79%. As per the Forest Cover, 1.21% is classified as very dense forest, 56.51% is moderately dense, 34.36% is open forest and 8.23% as scrub forests as per State of Forests Report 2005. During 2008-09, an extent of 74,599 hectares of area has been covered and 6.09 crore seedlings were planted. Under farm forestry programme, 1.81 crore seedlings were distributed to farmers and

general Public for planting in private lands. In the year 2009-10, 82502 hectares of area has been covered and 5.73 crore seedlings were planted up to the end of November 2009.

1. Externally Aided Project

a) JICA – Assisted Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio diversity Conservation Project (KSFMBBC) (JBIC Phase-II):

The Karnataka Forest Department is implementing KSFMBBC project, from the year 2005-06 with an outlay of Rs.745.00 crore for a period of 8 years upto 2012-13. The project covers 176 taluks in 29 districts of the State. During 2005-06 & 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 465.87 crore has been spent for raising 104615 hectares of plantations and for other developmental works. For the year 2009-10 Rs. 137.00 crore has been earmarked for carrying out the approved works, out of which Rs.47.15 crore have been spent up to end of November 2009 for raising 46323 hectares of plantations and for other developmental works.

2. District Sector Scheme:

a) Vanasamvardhana Yojane

In the year 2008-09 as against the target of Rs. 168.62 lakh, Rs. 161.66 lakh was spent for distributing 34.57 lakh seedlings to farmers and public through Vanasamvardhana Trust free of cost, besides raising 34.11 lakh seedlings for distribution during 2009 rains.

In the year 2009-10, a target of Rs. 178.13 lakh is earmarked. Out of this Rs. 73.62 lakh has been spent for maintaining 34.11 lakh seedlings, 31.97 lakh seedlings have been distributed. Besides action has been taken for raising fresh seedlings for distribution during 2010 rains.

b) Special Development Plan

Karnataka Forest Department started implementing this scheme from 2008-09. It is being implemented in 114 taluks as per Dr. D.M.Nanjundappa's Committee Report. The main objective of the scheme is to eradicate regional imbalance between forward and backward taluks by providing employment opportunities. In the year 2008-09 Rs. 2000.00 lakh was provided under forestry sector, Rs. 1940.30 lakh was spent raising 1451 hectares of plantations, advance work of 8999 hectares and raising of 86 lakh seedlings.

In the year 2009-10 Rs. 2000.00 lakh is provided under forestry sector, Rs. 1167.49 lakh has been spent on raising 9,607 hectares monsoon plantations and 1451 hectares of plantation maintenance up to the end of November 2009

3. State sector plan schemes

a) Cultivation of Sandalwood Plantations:

Under this scheme protection and maintenance of sandalwood trees has been taken up viz., fixing of chain link mesh, watch and ward and protective measures. In the year 2008-09 Rs. 200.00 lakh was earmarked, out of which Rs. 180.00 lakh has been spent towards protection of 100 hectares of sandal wood plantations. In the year 2009-10 Rs. 215.00 lakh is earmarked, out of which Rs. 66.92 lakh is spent for maintenance of 100 hectare and protection of 80 hectare of sandal wood plantations.

b) Development of Bio-fuel plantations:

This scheme is being implemented from the current year. In order to meet the increasing demand for fuel, to reduce effects of global warming due to fossil fuel and also to increase

the usage of bio-fuel as alternative source, state government has constituted "Bio-Fuel Task Force". In the year 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided for raising 202 hectare of bio-fuel plantations. So far Rs. 36.46 lakh has been spent up to the end of November 2009. An incentive programme called HASIRUHONNU has been successfully conducted.

c) Development of Degraded Forests:

During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 327.50 lakh was earmarked, of which Rs. 297.37 lakh has been released and Rs. 296.12 lakh has been spent for raising 607 hectares of plantations, 913 hectares of advance work and for other developmental works. During the year 2009-10, Rs. 332.00 lakh is earmarked and up to end of November 2009 an amount of Rs. 134.75 lakh have been spent for raising 916 hectare of plantations including maintenance.

d) Greening of Urban areas:

During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 265.12 lakh was earmarked, of which Rs. 233.64 lakh was released and a sum of Rs.232.64 lakh has been spent for raising 426 hectares of plantations including maintenance of older plantations. During 2009-10, Rs. 300.00 lakh has been earmarked and a sum of Rs.127.15 lakh has been spent up to November 2009 for raising 429 hectares of monsoon plantations, maintenance of 1.33 lakh seedlings and 1977 hectare of plantations.

e) Raising of seedlings for Public Distribution Scheme:

During the year 2008-09, as against the target of Rs. 166.50 lakh, a sum of Rs.123.99 lakh has been spent for raising of 47.54 lakh seedlings. Besides this, 43.45 lakh seedlings

have also been maintained for selling the same to the farmers and public. During the current year Rs. 128.43 lakh has been earmarked and up to end of November 2009 a sum of Rs. 43.38 lakh have been spent for maintaining 47.54 lakh seedlings. Of which 30.23 lakh seedlings have been sold to the farmers and public. Action has also been initiated for raising 1.35 lakh seedlings for distribution during 2010 rains.

New Schemes

Western Ghat Task Force (Sahyadri):

Western Ghat Task Force has been constituted by involving experts for giving valuable suggestions to the Government for over all conservation and development of valuable resources available in the Western Ghat region for social and economic development. In the same manner Bio-fuel Task Force has also been constituted for increasing the usage of Bio-fuel.

Conservation and Development of Medicinal Plants:

The main objective of the scheme is to conserve and to develop 13 Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas. In the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided, out of which Rs.4.11 lakh has been spent upto the end of November 2009.

Development and Conservation of Devara Kadus:

Under this scheme action has been taken for identifying 10 Devara Kadus in different districts of the state for protection and maintenance. During 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

Samruddha Hasiru Grama Yojane:

Under this scheme one Village Forest Committee in each district is selected and action

is being taken for raising plantations of fuel wood, fodder, small timber etc., for the villagers and also action is being taken for supplying bamboo and raw materials to artisans besides Soil Moisture Conservation Activities. In the current year Rs. 115.25 lakh is earmarked for the purpose.

Kudremukh National Park:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide rehabilitation to the people who are dwelling in the Kudremukh National Park area. Rs. 100.00 lakh has been earmarked for the purpose and the rehabilitation work is in progress.

Elephant Park:

In order to avoid wild elephants entering into villages this scheme has been launched. For this purpose a place has been selected for establishing elephant park in Chamarajanagar, Kollegal and Bannerghatta National Park, Bangalore.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:

In the current year out of the allocation provided to the state, state government has earmarked Rs. 300.00 crore under this scheme. Up to end of November 2009 Rs. 65.88 crore has been spent for raising 10.26 hectare plantations and other forestry activities.

Vriksharopana Abhiyana:

In order to bring awareness on protection of environment among public, in the current year during June-July this programme has been conducted by involving various departments, local institutions, nature lovers, people representatives, school and colleges with the participation of Village Forest Committees.

Eco-restoration and Zoo-Logical Park:

In the current year it is proposed to establish an Eco-restoration and Zoo-logical park at Budnal of Hubli range, Dharwad division.

3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Central Plan schemes:**National Afforestation Programme through Forest Development Agency (NAP-FDA):**

In the year, 2008-09 as against the target of Rs. 22.77 crore, Rs. 23.91 crore were spent for clearing the pending payment, raising 7800 hectare of plantations and for other developmental works. During the current year Rs.8.80 crore has been earmarked and Rs. 2.11 crore has been spent up to end of November 2009 for raising of 1845 hectare of plantations and for other developmental works.

Conservation and management of Mangroves:

During 2008-09 as against the target of Rs. 150.00 lakh, Rs. 53.43 lakh has been spent raising 41 hectares of mangrove plantations

and for other developmental works. During the current year Rs.150.00 lakh has been earmarked. Action Plan has been submitted to Government of India, sanction is awaited.

4a) CSS- Integrated Forest Protection Scheme:

Under Integrated Forest Protection scheme, 6840 Kms of new fire lines have been created and 10232 Kms of old fire lines have been maintained and 1067 Km of survey and demarcation work has been done by spending Rs. 358.31 lakh. During the current year, out of Rs.340.00 lakh, Rs.300.00 lakh has been earmarked as central share and Rs. 40.00 lakh as state share.

b) Revenue & Expenditure:

The following table (2.21) presents the details of revenue realized by sale of forest produce like timber, minor forest produce and fees charged for wildlife sanctuaries etc. The expenditure component includes the establishment cost.

Table-2.21
Revenue realised and expenditure on forestry

(Rs.crore)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2001-2002	100.00	330.68
2002-2003	100.88	231.01
2003-2004	182.27	231.70
2004-2005	168.70	289.80
2005-2006	114.79	253.28
2006-2007	127.07	326.71
2007-2008	130.51	377.14
2008-2009	126.23	451.12
2009-2010(A)	118.81	475.00

A: Anticipated Source: Forest department.

Wildlife Sanctuaries and National parks:

Karnataka has a net work of well connected and well protected Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks. The State has 5 National Parks and 21 Wildlife sanctuaries covering an area of 6446 sq.kms, which constitute 16% of the total forest area. These are spread across several forest types ranging from the evergreen to scrub type of forests, thus forming a network of areas representing different eco-systems containing rare and endangered species of plants as well as animals and birds. With around 5500 wild Elephants and nearly 290 tigers, the State is home for about 20% of wild elephants and 20% of the tigers in the country. During 2008-09, Rs.850.00 lakh have been allocated and Rs. 833.16 lakh has been spent for maintenance of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks.

During 2009-10, Rs. 940.00 lakh has been earmarked and a sum of Rs. 164.80 lakh has been spent up to end of November 2009.

Ecology and Environment

National Lake Conservation Programmes:

Government of India is financing the conservation of lakes under National Lake Conservation programmes. The conservation of lakes is proposed to be undertaken through de-silting, de-weeding, strengthening of bunds, interception and diversion of sewage entering the tanks, fencing and such other works. The detailed project reports will be approved by Government of India which provides a grant of 70% of the project cost for these works and the remaining 30% has to be borne by the State Government. Under this programme, development of 16 lakes have been sanctioned from the year 2002-03. Up to the end of November 2009 conservation of 4 lakes have been completed.

Under this scheme, during the current year an amount of Rs.1183.00 lakh is provided in the Budget, of which Rs.355.00 lakh as State Share and the remaining Rs.828.00 lakh as Central Share.

National River Conservation Programme:

National River Conservation Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme, which has been in operation since 1992-93, Government of India provides 70% of the project cost, whereas the State Government has to provide 30%. The land cost is borne by the State Government. Provision under this scheme was also made for the environment action plan for Bangalore City which is being implemented by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB). The improvement under this scheme in other towns with regard to core works is being implemented by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board and non-core works are through Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

Under this scheme, for interception, diversion of sewage and establishment of Sewerage Treatment Plant, 8 towns were approved by Government of India and 6 towns have been completed, 2 towns are in final stages of completion.

Since the State Government has already released its full share of 30% grant for the sanction programmes during previous years, no allocation has been made under this scheme during the year. The ongoing works are in final stage of completion by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board with the available unspent budget with them.

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes:
National Mangrove Conservation and
Management Scheme:**

Karnataka State covers a geographical area of 1,91,791 Sq.Kms. The Coastline of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttar Kannada District is 329 Kms long. Mangrove in Karnataka are fringed type, found in the inter tidal regions along the estuaries, backwaters, islands and other protected areas. About 14 species of mangroves belonging to 9 genera under 7 families are found along the estuaries of Karnataka coast. In coastal Karnataka, mangroves are found growing along the rivers. Considering the ecological and economic significance of the coastal systems, Government of India launched a programme on conservation and management of mangroves and coral reefs.

In the year 2004-05, Government of Karnataka submitted management action plan on Conservation and mangroves to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Government

of India assisting these project with 100% grant. These projects have a span for 3-5 years. The following 4 projects have been sanctioned;

The file has been transferred to the Forest Secretariat on 07.11.2008 for further monitoring of the project.

**National Wetland Conservation
Programme**

Karnataka State is having 682 wetlands covering an area of about 27.18 lakh hectares. Wetlands in Karnataka State includes Man made and Natural water bodies, inland natural water, natural wetland includes lakes. Considering ecological and economic significance of the Wetlands, Government of India launched a programme on conservation and development of Wetland under National Wetland Conservation Programme. These projects are phased for 3 to 5 years. The Government of India is assisting these projects with 100% grant. Various ongoing wetland projects taken up from 2005-06 up to November 2009 are given in the Table 2.23.

Table-2.22
**Projects sanctioned under National Mangrove Conservation
and Management Scheme**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Places	Project Cost	Amount Released
1.	Karwar	38.00	38.00
2.	Honnavar	62.08	37.43
3.	Mangalore	92.75	64.93
4.	Kundapur	53.00	30.00

Table-2.23
Projects under National Wetland Conservation Programme

(Rs. lakh)			
Sl. No	Places	Project Cost	Amount Released
1.	Bonal Wetland, Gulbarga	36.55	36.22
2.	Guduvi Wetland, Shimoga	85.10	60.80
3.	Magadi Wetland, Gadag	66.35	57.40
4.	Ghataprabha Wetland, Ranebennur	08.77	7.02
5.	Hidkal Wetland, Belgaum	12.91	10.32
6.	Ranganathittu Wetland, Mysore	08.85	08.85
	Grand Total	218.53	180.61

Fisheries

Karnataka has rich fisheries resources with a continental shelf of 27,000 sq.kms. with about 300 kms of coastline and 5.20 lakh hectares of inland water spread area. It helps in generating foreign exchange and employment opportunity. This offers immense scope for fisheries development. In addition, 8,000 hectares of brackish water area provides good scope for shrimp farming. The total fisherfolk population of the State is 7.67 lakh comprising 2.76 lakh marine and 4.91 lakh inland area. Anticipated annual revenue from the disposal of fishery rights of water bodies, sale of fish seed, fish and other receipts is Rs.10.00 crore.

The objective of the department is to utilize the available resources to augment fish production, to improve the nutritional standard of the people, alleviate poverty and provide employment opportunities to the rural poor.

Fish seed production and rearing centers are being set up in private sector to meet the fish seed requirement of the State. Reservoir fisheries development and fish culture in water logged and saline areas are also given thrust.

It is anticipated that in 2009-10 fish production will reach 3.70 lakh metric tonnes, 2.20 lakh metric tonnes from the marine and 1.50 lakh metric tonnes from the inland fish production. For the year 2008-09 total fish production was 3.62, of which 2.18 lakh metric tonnes from the marine and 1.44 lakh metric tonnes from the inland fish production.

The programmes under marine fisheries include construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centres in selected places of the coastal districts. In order to provide safe landing and berthing facilities for mechanized fishing boats, construction and improvement of fishery link roads, remission of central excise duty on HSD used by mechanized fishing boats, etc. Besides, State Government has sanctioned 75,000 kilo litres of sales tax exempted diesel during the year to mechanized fishing boats so as to reduce the fishing costs.

There are six minor fishing harbours in the State. They are located at Karwar, Honnavar, Tadri, Malpe, Gangolli and Mangalore, besides 25 fish landing centres at intervening centres. Besides harbour development, upgradation of

the existing harbours with central assistance also has been initiated. Export of marine products for the last three years is 85,878 metric tonnes with a foreign exchange earning of Rs.576.10 crore.

Under the National Fisheries Development Board assistance for renovation of Karwar Fishing Harbour has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 103.75 lakh is under progress. Fish landing center at Alevekodi at an estimated cost of Rs. 229.00 lakh is nearing completion. Construction of fishing harbour at Gangolli in Udupi district is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 832.00 lakh and Rs. 902.36 lakh has been spent. The proposal for expansion of Mangalore, Malpe and Honnavar fishing harbour is under consideration.

Financial assistance is being given to fishermen and fisherwomen to market fish under hygienic conditions through subsidies for the purchase of insulated boxes, cycles, mopeds and tempo. Under Mathsya Mahila Swavalambana Yojane Rs 1000.00 lakh has been sanctioned to 2000 Fisher women group for fish marketing during 2009-10. Other programs taken up during 2009-10 for the socio-economic upliftment of fishermen include group insurance, housing, support to fishermen co-operatives, assistance for mechanization of traditional fishing boats, assistance for fish processing and marketing, etc. The total budget for implementation of various fisheries development and management schemes for the year 2009-10 is Rs.12274.97 lakh, of which Rs.10658.48 lakh under plan and 1616.49 lakh under non-plan.

Under Fish Farmers Development Agencies, during 2008-09 Rs. 193.80 lakh was spent and 3900 hectares of inland water spread area has been brought under fish culture. 465 beneficiaries availed subsidy and 525 farmers were trained in various fisheries activities. Under Mathsyashraya-I and II schemes, 5000 houses each have been completed. Under Mathsyashraya Phase-III scheme, 5000 houses have been sanctioned from 2005-06, of which 3836 have been completed and the remaining construction work is under progress.

Assistance is being provided for purchase of modern fishing and navigational aids such as fish finders, radio-telephone equipment etc. for off-shore fishing vessels for easy navigation and identification of fish in deeper waters. Application of remote sensing technology is also being used to identify potential fishing zones along the coast.

Government of India is funding various schemes such as constructing of fishing harbours, landing centers, development of inland fisheries etc., under centrally sponsored schemes. The total expenditure of Rs.20.60 lakh was incurred as against the total allocation for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 2581.50 lakh including the Central Share of Rs.1290.25 lakh .

Under RIDF-XIV, Administrative approval for a sum of Rs 1041.90 lakh for construction of two jetties, a bridge and five roads in costal Karnataka.

Table 2.24
Development of Fisheries

(Numbers)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(A)
1.Mechanised boats			
i. Purse Seines	291	259	350
ii Gill Netters	5819	1076	1500
iii. Shrimp Trawlers	2734	2865	3000
iv. Others	55	162	175
2.Purse Seine nets	636	653	675
3.Capacity of Ice Plants per day (MTs.)	2721	3053.95	3200
4. Storage Capacity (MTs.)	2365.5	3000.50	3350

A: Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Fisheries.

New Schemes

1. Subsidy on purchase of seeds

Allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for 2009-10 for providing subsidy to individual fisherman and also to Fishermen Co-operative societies for purchase of fish seed.

2. Supply of fishery requisities Kit

Allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for 2009-10 to supply each inland fisherman with fishing net and supplementary fishery requisite worth Rs. 5000.00 as a kit is given in the form of cent percent subsidy.

3. Aqua park

Allocation of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for 2009-10 to encourage entrepreneurs to take up ornamental fish breeding at a large scale and exploit the existing market of this trade.

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services:

The livestock and poultry population of the State is 7.52 crore as per the results of the 18th Livestock Census, 2007 (provisional). Free health care facilities are provided for the animals. Government of India have declared the State as a disease free zone from rinderpest. The same type of eradication programme has been taken up for Foot and Mouth disease. During the Current Financial Year an amount of Rs. 456.24 crore has been allocated and Rs.240.91 crore has been spent including Central share till the end of November 2009.

a. Animal health and veterinary services

The health of livestock and poultry are rendered through a network of 4110 Veterinary Institutions, comprising of 369 Veterinary Hospitals, 1941 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1181 Primary Veterinary Centres, 230 artificial

insemination centres and 174 mobile veterinary clinics and 215 other Veterinary Institutions. In 2007-08 and 2008-09, 103.06 lakh & 107.85 lakh cases were treated for various diseases respectively. During 2009-10, 82.43 lakh cases were treated for various diseases up to end of November 2009. During 2007-08 & 2008-09, 369.47 lakh and 373.83 lakh vaccinations were given for various diseases respectively. In 2009-10, 262.01 lakh vaccinations were given for various diseases as precautionary measure up to end of November 2009.

b. Cattle Development:

Cattle breeding programme for milch animal production and conservation of indigenous breeds i.e. Hallikar, Amrutmahal, Khilar and Deoni for drought purposes is carried out through artificial insemination and embryo transfer technology. Indigenous breeds are developed by selective breeding in the livestock farms located at Kunikenahalli in Tumkur district, Ajjampura in Chikmagalur and Bankapura in Haveri districts.

Frozen semen from the centers at Hesaraghatta and Dharwad is supplied for breeding purposes. In 2007-08 and 2008-09, 25.92 lakh and 28.53 lakh artificial inseminations were done, from this 6.32 lakh, 6.57 lakh calves were born and 6.00 lakh, 6.70 lakh castrations were performed respectively. During 2009-10, 20.93 lakh artificial inseminations were done, from this 5.02 lakh calves were born and 5.36 lakh castrations were performed up to end of November 2009

c. Karnataka Sheep and wool development corporation:

This corporation is registered in December 2001. Six Sheep breeding farms are

functioning under this corporation. Mini wool scouring plant (MWSP) sponsored by Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur is being installed at Ranebennur and is under process to install machineries sponsored by Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur for better returns to the producers of Decanni Wool. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, 278 & 185 cross bred rams have been distributed to the farmers at subsidized rates respectively. In the current year up to end of November 2009, 74 cross-bred rams have been distributed to the farmers at subsidized rates.

Government had allocated Rs. 35.00 lakh during the year 2003-04 to sponsor 777 beneficiaries to (10+1) sheep units under 75% loan component at 4% interest. An amount of Rs.16.96 lakh has been released to 325 beneficiaries who are below poverty line up to end of December 2007 and later on this scheme was discontinued as a result of poor response from the beneficiaries and an unspent of Rs. 18.04 lakh was surrendered to Government. Under Karnataka Janashree Vima Yojane, 5.42 lakh sheeps have been insured till the end of December 2008 at a cost of Rs.2.93 crore. The scheme was discontinued as the amount spent on insuring the animals were higher as compared to compensation provided by the insurance companies.

During 2007-08, under Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS) sponsored by Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, 500 each cross breed rams were distributed to the farmers free of cost in the project areas-Belgaum Taluk and Chitradurga Taluks by procuring the rams from Central Sheep Breeding farm, Hissar. About 400 sheep farmers have also been trained under the scheme in scientific sheep husbandry.

As part of breed improvement programme, Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation has been implementing a scheme for supply of cross breed rams at subsidized rates under which 209 and 596 cross breed rams have been distributed during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 as on November 2009 respectively.

285 automatic drenches have been distributed to the officers and staff of Animal Husbandry Department and Veterinary Services and Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation for steady and accurate dosing of deworming medicine to sheep and goat during 2008-09.

A total of 45,88,127 sheep, goat have been deformed in the state by organizing 1766 mass Deforming camps at an expenditure of Rs. 246.51 lakh during the year 2009-10 till the end of November 2009.

8966 sheep farmers have been trained in scientific sheep husbandry during the year 2008-09 and 2066 sheep farmers are trained during the year 2009-10 till the end of November 2009. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, 101 and 91 sheep farmers were trained at central sheep breeding farm, Hissar with Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur respectively.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Conservation of Bandur Breed Sheep” at sheep breeding farm, Dhanagur has been taken up at the cost of Rs.63.80 lakh for preservation of world famous Bandur Breed Sheep and the Department has spent Rs.49.76 lakh and Rs.11.41 lakh during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively under the scheme. During the Current year, Rs.2.63 lakh has been spent up to end of November 2009.

During 2008-09, totally 8852 shepherds have been insured under Kendria Bhed Palak Bhima Yojane”. Life Insurance Corporation of India has released Rs.0.60 lakh towards compensation for the death of one shepherd. In the current year 6503 sheep farmer have been insured under the scheme till the end of November 2009. Steps have been taken for the release of Rs. 4.80 lakh as compensation by the Life Insurance Corporation towards the death claim of 8 sheep farmers. Scholarship amount of Rs.13.61 lakh and Rs. 29.34 lakh has been released to 2042 and 2445 students under SSY scheme during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 up to November 2009 respectively.

Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is implementing Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, under which 10+1 sheep units @ unit cost of Rs. 23600.00 of which Rs. 5900.00 is provided as subsidy for women beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Self Help Groups. Under Special Component Plan 3843 and 434, beneficiaries were benefited and Rs. 226.66 lakh and Rs. 25.59 lakh subsidy was distributed during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 up to November 2009 respectively. Under Tribal Sub Plan 790 and 40, beneficiaries were benefited and Rs. 46.59 lakh and Rs. 2.36 lakh subsidy was distributed during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 up to November 2009 respectively.

Karnataka Co-operative Poultry Federation:

Presently 74 primary poultry co-operative societies are affiliated to the federation for year 2009-10. Rs. 20.00 lakh has been sanctioned under Plan (short term training regarding poultry rearing techniques to the farmers and rearing and sale of Giriraja birds),

Rs. 8.86 lakh expenditure has been incurred as against the release of Rs.10.00 lakh. (under non-Plan head of account for salary and other components of staff of federation)

d. Poultry Development

The Poultry Feed Act has come into force, to maintain the quality of poultry feed. 24 poultry farms are functioning under the technical guidance of the department. The major developmental activities are breeding and rearing of Giriraja parent stock and supplying chicks to the farmers and rearing centers of the department. In 2007-08 and 2008-09, 1480 and 3166 persons were trained in poultry rearing and 1.07 lakh and 1.17 lakh Giriraja chicks were produced respectively. During the current year 0.67 lakh chicks were reared and 1107 persons were trained up to end of November 2009.

e. Piggery Development

There are 5 pig-breeding centers at Bangalore (Hesaraghatta), Kodagu (Kudige), Dakshina Kannada (Koila), Chikmagalur (Kalasa) and Kolar (Bangarpet). In these farms piglets are produced and distributed to farmers

and beneficiaries of various socio economic programmes. Assistance and extension service is given to the farmers.

f. Rabbit rearing

There are 5 rabbit rearing farms functioning in the State. These centers are maintaining and breeding New Zealand white, California white and Gry-Jaint breeds of rabbit and the bunnies are being sold to interested farmers. 239 bunnies have been produced up to the end of November 2009.

g. Feed and fodder development

Fodder production is gaining importance in the state due to drought in the last couple of years. Fodder development is being taken up in a large extent in the livestock farms and also in agricultural land of private farmers. There is shortage of green fodder production in the State. To mitigate this deficiency Central minikit testing programme, fodder production in farms, fodder seeds production in farms and training to farmers regarding fodder development programmes are implemented with the assistance of Government of India and calamity relief programmes. The progress for the three years is given in table 2.26.

Table 2.25
Physical Progress under poultry development

Progress	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10(up to Nov'09)		
	T	A	P	T	A	P	T	A	P
Short term Training to Farmers (No)	1250	1099	88	1250	1366	109	750	706	94
Giriraja chick rearing & sale (no.)	8000	12548	157	10000	18715	187	6000	5101	85

T: Target A: Achievement P: Percentage

Table 2.26
Progress under Feed and fodder development

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Nov'09)
1	Central minikit testing programme	No.	26316	25167	68042
2	Fodder Production in farms	In Tonnes	14155	6612	2150
3	Fodder seeds production in farms	Qtls.	680.80	10.00	-
4	Rootslips distributed in farms	Lakh	28.23	12.32	3.40
5	Training to farmers regarding fodder development	No.	4267	5705	2500

During the year 2009-10 new scheme viz., Special Development Programme is being implemented under state sector. Under this scheme for fodder development Rs. 114.00 lakh has been released to 114 taluk at Rs. 1.00 lakh to each taluk of 26 districts which are identified as backward, more backward and most backward taluks as per Dr. Nanjundappa's report for redressal of regional imbalance.

h. Integrated sample survey

The purpose of this survey is to estimate production of major livestock and poultry products in Karnataka. The following table gives the summary of the developmental activities of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services sector in the state.

Table-2.27
Development of animal husbandry and veterinary services

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (A)
1	Veterinary institutions (including AI centres and Mobile Veterinary Clinics)	No.	4110	4110	4110
2	Livestock farms	No.	11	11	11
3	Poultry Farms	No.	24	24	24
4	Artificial inseminations done	Lakh	25.92	28.53	20.93
5	No. of cases treated	Lakh	103.06	107.85	82.43
6	Fodder produced	Tonnes	14155	6612	2150
7	Milk produced	'000 tonnes	4313	4538	4719
8	Eggs produced	Lakh	20385	23746	26121
9	Wool produced	tonnes	5631	7137	8207
10	Meat produced	tonnes	109953	114520	119101

Note: Information pertaining to items 1 to 3 are cumulative. Information pertaining to items 4 to 6 are up to November 2009. A: Anticipated (pertaining to items 7 to 10).

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

During 2009-10, under Special Development Plan (SDP) as recommended by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa's Report, Rs.13.69 crore has been allotted to implement various programmes in Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. The programmes are being implemented during the current year.

i) Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane (RKVY)

During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.33.85 crore has been allocated (11 projects) for providing incentives to the Animal Husbandry Activities to enhance the agricultural production for genetic improvement, Development of Sheep and Piggery Development, Dairy Development and health programmes to livestock under Rastriya Krishi Vikasa Yojane. The programmes are being implemented by the Department.

2009-10 New schemes:

1. Buffalo Breeding and Research Centre KVAFSU:

It is proposed to establish a centre for Buffalo Breeding and research at Doranahally, Sahapur Taluk, Gulbarga district to study the problems in Buffalo breeding and infertility as more number of buffalo breeding is in practice particularly in North Karnataka region. Hence a Project cost of Rs.3.65 crore has been formulated and Rs.115.00 lakh has been provided for 2009-10 and this will be implemented by Karnataka Veterinary Animal and Fisheries Science University, Bidar.

2. Mudhol Dog Breeding and Research Programme:

A Programme has been taken up for research and development of Mudol breed at Thimmapura, Bagalkot district at a cost of Rs. 440.00 lakh for 5 years. Accordingly during 2009-10 Rs.50.00 lakh have been provided.

3. Fodder Development:

It is proposed to take up Fodder development activity in backward taluks as a Special Development Programme where the farmers rearing the animals and having irrigation facilities to encourage the perennial fodder cultivation in 10 guntas per farmer at a cost of Rs. 6200.00. Where the farmer has to contribute Rs. 2200.00 and a subsidy of Rs.4000.00 will be provided to each farmers. 20 farmers are being selected per taluk will be selected.

4. Livestock and Buffalo Breeding Programme – AI Centre:

Rs.200.00 lakh has been provided during 2009-10 for establishment of 100 AI centers in 8 districts of North Karnataka region under Special Development Plan to provide breeding services for improvement of breeds and Dairying.

5. Goshala in taluks with the help of Private Partnership:

Rs. 500.00 lakh has been provided to establish Goshalas with the help of registered voluntary organization/trust as public participation wherein an assistance of maximum of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided to take care of the destitute animals.

6. Amruthamahala Kaval:

Rs.500.00 lakh has been provided to improve the Amruthamahala Kaval in Chikmagalur district through veterinary university.

7. Livestock Insurance:

Rs.300.00 lakh has been earmarked to provide insurance to livestock especially sheep and goat and to provide relief to shepherds (SH group).

Dairy development:

The Karnataka Milk Federation is a state level co-operative organization implementing dairy development activities in the state under 'operation flood'. This organization has the responsibility of providing remunerative price and market to the rural milk producers of the state and of supplying pure milk and milk products to the consumers. The progress for the three years is given in the Table 2.28.

The Federation has 22 dairy processing plants with a capacity of 32.25 lakh litres a day and 42 chilling centers having 15.15 lakh litres of chilling capacity and 5 product dairies equipped to produce 92 MTs of milk powder per day, ISO 9001/2000 Certification in respect of 4 cattle feed plants is renewed and the quality is being maintained with production and supply of goods. During the current year 10,087 dairy co-operative societies are functioning and 20.38 lakh farmers are enrolled as members.

Dairy Programme for Women namely, Amrutha Yojane has been announced in the budget, with an allocation of Rs.5000.00 lakh

during 2007-08 for providing milch animals to the Devadasis, Widows, SC and ST Women in order to improve their Economic and Social Status, with a cost limit of Rs. 20,000.00 of which the subsidy component is Rs.10,000.00 for Devadasis and Widows, Rs.12,000.00 for SC women and Rs.15,000.00 for ST women and the Department has spent Rs.2000.00 lakh for the implementation of the programme.

In the budget for the year 2009-10, a sum of Rs.1085.00 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 271.25 lakh has been released as on December 2009. The programme is under implementation.

For Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Government has taken a decision to strengthen the Dairy activities in the backward taluks of Bellary and Gulbarga Milk Unions. An amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been earmarked and the Department has utilised the entire amount to strengthen forward and backward linkage to the milk producers of Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar Dairies during 2007-08.

Table 2.28
Progress under dairy development

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (A)
1	DCS registered	No.	482	494	446
2	DCS made functional	No.	542	637	607
3	Members enrolled	No.	62533	66419	66333
4	Milk procured	Lakh Tonnes	11.07	11.88	13.24
5	Animals treated	Lakh	1.22	0.54	0.46
6	Animals inseminated	Lakh	16.41	18.95	20.39
7	Animals examined for pregnancy	Lakh	8.79	11.91	13.53

A : Anticipated figure. Source: Karnataka Milk Federation

In order to take up the developmental activities in backward taluks of Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Uttar Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bagalkote Districts, an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh was provided during 2008-09 and the entire amount has been utilized for infrastructure developmental activities in the region.

Under the dairy development activities in the backward taluks of Gulbarga and Bidar districts during 2008-09 a sum of Rs.400.00 lakh has been allocated and released and in pursuance of Government Order the released amount is being utilized as share capital.

Under the Dairy development programme during 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been allocated for the Milk Union at Gulbarga and Bidar regions where in Rs. 310.00 lakh earmarked for Social Development Programme, Rs. 65.00 lakh for Special Component Plan and Rs. 25.00 lakh for Tribal Sub Plan.

In order to strengthen the infrastructure in Belgaum and Gulbarga division, provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh was made for establishment of chilling centre in the budget for the year 2009-10. Proposal has been submitted and government has released the amount. The programme is under implementation.

Under financial assistance/relief in the North Karnataka Division for improvement in dairy development activities in the 5 districts viz., Gulbarga, Dharwad, Bijapur, Belgaum and Raichur/Bellary a sum of Rs.400.00 lakh has been allocated in the budget for the year 2009-10 where in Rs.270.00 lakh has been earmarked for Special Development Programme, Rs. 95.00 lakh for Special Component Plan and Rs.35.00 lakh for Tribal Sub Plan. Proposal was submitted

and Government has released Rs.200.00 lakh for first and second quarter. The programme is under implementation.

Ministry of Women and Children Development, Government of India has sanctioned the programme of "Support to Training and Employment Programme" (STEP) with an objective of socio-economic upliftment of women. Exclusive women dairy co-operative societies are organized and women members are trained in Dairy Animal Management and Awareness Programme on Health & Nutrition, Legal Literacy Gender Sensitization at Village level.

In order to meet the increasing demand for cattle feed, it is envisaged to establish new cattle feed plant with a capacity of 300 MT at Hassan and 500 MT capacity plant at Challghatta Village, near Bangalore is under process and the proposal to establish Tetra brick machine at mother dairy to pack milk in tetra pack, with joint venture of M/s Tetra Pack to be constructed by NDDDB is under consideration.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme special package for 6 suicide prone districts, Central Government has released Rs.2547.53 lakh to Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) through State Government. In pursuance of state government order for implementation of the scheme by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Karnataka, with effect from 1.4.2009 a sum of Rs. 111.76 lakh was refunded to KLDA. As on December 2009 a sum of Rs. 2326.63 lakh with KMF has been utilised

In order to improve the keeping quality of the milk, the milk has to be chilled as early as possible. For this, the Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC)

are being established at village dairy cooperative societies. In this programme, training of farmers in clean and hygienic milk production, supply of detergents to dairy cooperative societies, supply of stainless steel equipments etc., are undertaken.

Government of India has approved Clean Milk Production Programme to 5 milk unions with a total approved outlay of Rs.823.85 lakh, out of which Rs. 156.21 lakh is organisation share. Rs.608.07 lakh has been released by Government of India. KMF has spent Rs.514.30 lakh and programme is being implemented as per the approved plan. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.130.00 lakh is provided in the Budget for the implementation of Strengthening

of Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in the Budget speech for the year 2008-09 a scheme to make dairy farming more remunerative for rural families specially for rural women. Government of Karnataka is providing a cash incentive of Rs.2/- per litre of milk sold by farmers to milk co-operative societies. For the implementation of this programme, an amount of Rs.130.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2008-09 and Rs. 200.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2009-10. The Department has spent Rs. 285.41 crore up to the end of November 2009.

3

INDUSTRY

The State has been a pioneer in industry and also had the distinction of building a strong and vibrant industrial base, which combined the strengths of a large public sector, large and medium privately owned industries and a very wide and dispersed small scale sector. Good labour relations have helped the state to achieve pre-eminence on the industrial map. In more recent times, Karnataka has emerged as the knowledge and technical capital of the country. The concentration of I.T. related industries, biotechnology, BPOs and IPOs combined with strong research and development institutions and a large pool of trained manpower have ensured for Karnataka a sustainable competitive edge in the country's Industrial Scenario. The government has been consistently pursuing progressive industrial policies to meet the changing needs of the state's economy and industry.

Karnataka provides the ideal choice for investment opportunities. Hailed as the "Silicon valley of India" Karnataka stands first in the country for export of software. Bangalore the capital of Karnataka has the credit of being rated as one among the "Top Ten Hi-tech cities of the World". Apart from Bangalore, the Tier II and Tier III cities of Karnataka are being developed for attracting investment and industries by offering incentives and required infrastructural facilities.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is one of the important macro economic indicator, the magnitude of which represents the status of

production in the industrial sector for a given period of time as compared to a reference period of time. As per the recommendation of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and under the guidance of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS), Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, quarterly Index of Industrial Production has started. Earlier Base year for quarterly IIP was 1993-94, now it has been shifted from 1993-94 to 1999-00 for compilation of IIP from the year 2008-09. Accordingly, the general IIP (provisional) for 2008-09 stands at 166.85. The general IIP (Provisional) for quarter ending June 2009, September 2009 and December 2009 stands at 133.90, 141.53 and 148.13 respectively. The average annual growth of industrial production (mining, manufacturing and electricity) was 8.59 percent in 2008-09 as against 9.06 percent in 2007-08. According to the index of industrial production in 2008-09, manufacture of publishing & printing materials recorded the highest index of 286.29 followed by rubber & plastic products 234.32, office accounting & computing machinery 232.42, basic metals 213.63 and paper & paper products 207.28.

According to Annual Survey of Industries 2007-08, the share of Karnataka in Net value added in India works out to 7.18 per cent and the State occupies seventh position in the country. To get an idea of over all performance of industries, certain economic indicators as per Annual Survey of Industries are presented in the following table:

Indicator	Year		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1. Labour productivity (Ratio of net value added to wages of workers)			
Karnataka	7.78	9.27	8.97
India	8.28	8.93	9.39
2. Output per worker (Rs. in lakh)			
Karnataka	26.31	29.52	32.45
India	26.74	30.56	33.86
3. Annual wages per worker (in Rs.)			
Karnataka	53881	61247	67478
India	52779	56203	62246

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (ASI), Kolkata.

Ratio of net value added to wages of workers has decreased, whereas output per worker and annual wages per worker in Karnataka has increased in 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07. During 2007-08, when compared to all India level, in Karnataka there is marginal decrease in net value added to wages per worker and output per worker, but annual wages per worker in Karnataka is more.

1. Trends in industrial production

1.1. Index of industrial production

With the revision in the base year from 1993-94 to 1999-00, revised index from

2000-01 to 2007-08 using “Splicing Methodology” is given in appendix 3.1. The Provisional general index of industrial production of Karnataka for 2008-09 with 1999-00 as base year is 166.85. This index comprises mining, manufacturing and electricity (generation). Sector wise indices for 2006-07 to 2008-09 are presented in Table 3.1. These provisional Indices will be revised after obtaining the Annual Survey of Industries data.

The index for Karnataka, which stood at 158.98 in 2007-08 moved up to 166.85 in 2008-09, registering an increase of 4.72 percent. The Mining sector showed highest index 241.22

Table 3.1
Index of industrial production of Karnataka
2006-07 to 2008-09

Base Year: 1999-00

Division /sector	Weight	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*
Mining	41.3609	190.65 (-0.94)	224.60 (17.81)	241.22 (7.40)
Manufacturing	785.7083	147.27 (7.83)	158.71 (7.76)	167.45 (5.51)
Electricity	172.9308	137.11 (11.36)	146.22 (6.23)	146.33 (0.08)
General Index	1000.0000	147.30 (7.36)	158.98 (7.35)	166.85 (4.72)

Note : 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year
2) * Provisional figures.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

followed by manufacturing sector 167.45 and Electricity sector registered index of 146.33. The average annual growth rate from 1999-00 to 2008-09 is 11.27 percent for Mining sector 10.95 percent, for Manufacturing sector and 5.45 percent in Electricity sector. (Appendix 3.1)

1.2 Manufacturing sector

The indices of 22 major industry groups in the manufacturing sector for 2008-09 in the revised base 1999-00 in comparison with those of the previous years are presented in Table 3.2.

The provisional index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector registered an index of 167.45 with a growth rate of 5.51 percent in 2008-09 as against 7.76 percent in 2007-08. In 2008-09, manufacture of Publishing & Printing Materials recorded the highest index 286.29 followed by Rubber & Plastic Products 234.32, Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery 232.42, Basic Metals 213.63 and Paper & Paper Products 207.28.

Table 3.2
Index of industrial production in the Manufacturing sector by major industry groups
2006-2007 to 2008-2009

Base Year: 1999-00

Sl. No.	NIC Group	Industry Group	Weight	2006- 07*	2007-08*	2008-09*
1	15	Manufacture of Food Products & Beverages	114.2302	155.71	170.09	206.29
2	16	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	88.8659	137.69	148.35	121.79
3	17	Manufacture of Textiles	33.3693	126.41	130.43	152.29
4	18	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	56.9767	140.33	148.81	129.94
5	19	Manufacture of Leather Goods	3.4481	109.58	117.40	168.46
6	20	Manufacture of Wood & Wood Products	6.3571	126.00	130.10	136.53
7	21	Manufacture of Paper & Paper Products	18.2818	154.78	166.50	207.28
8	22	Manufacture of Publishing and Printing Materials	8.1189	139.83	147.59	286.29
9	23	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products & Nuclear fuel	5.1339	146.30	155.61	195.79
10	24	Manufacture of Chemical & Chemical Products	72.7980	166.95	180.51	143.67
11	25	Manufacture of Rubber & Plastic Products	22.4338	156.56	167.97	234.32
12	26	Manufacture of other Non-metallic Mineral Products	54.1271	189.97	217.31	195.68

Sl. No.	NIC Group	Industry Group	Weight	2006- 07*	2007-08*	2008-09*
13	27	Manufacture of Basic Metals	51.1849	186.92	213.10	213.63
14	28	Manufacture of Fabricated metal Products	29.4362	133.35	138.91	163.06
15	29	Manufacture of Machinery Equipments	59.6110	139.63	149.20	148.90
16	30	Manufacture of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	1.3149	156.56	167.97	232.42
17	31	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	55.3691	161.74	174.22	158.63
18	32	Manufacture of Television and Communication equipments	23.6595	178.85	199.53	196.26
19	33	Manufacture of Medical, Optical Instruments & Watches	16.8933	188.45	215.21	167.03
20	34	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	57.5095	131.84	133.88	137.18
21	35	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment	4.3227	143.85	150.45	79.91
22	36	Manufacture of Furniture	2.2665	118.31	125.82	183.60
Total (Manufacturing)			785.7083	147.27 (7.83)	158.71 (7.76)	167.45 (5.51)

Note : * Provisional Figures.

NIC 2004 Group: National Industrial Classification 2004.

Figures in the brackets indicates the percentage growth over previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

1.3 Production of use-based groups of manufacturing industries

Use-based groups are an integral part of the index of industrial production, classified into four major groups - basic goods, capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The average annual growth rate is 5.91 percent for the period 1999-00 to 2008-09. The Basic goods industry registered an average annual growth rate of 8.86 percent followed by Consumer goods industry 5.90 percent, Intermediate

goods industry 4.82 percent and Capital goods industry 4.61 percent over the period 1999-00 to 2008-09. Within the consumer goods industry group, industries producing consumer durable goods have registered an average annual growth rate of 6.53 percent and consumer non-durable goods registered 5.76 percent. (Appendix 3.3)

It is observed from the Table 3.3, that the overall growth in these industrial groups is 5.51

percent during 2008-09, as against 7.76 percent in 2007-08. During the year 2008-09, Basic goods industry group registered the highest index

212.00 followed by Consumer goods industry 167.22, Intermediate goods industry 152.42 and Capital goods industry 148.63.

Table 3.3
Index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector in Karnataka by use-based groups
2006-07 to 2008-09

Base Year: 1999-00

Sl. No.	Industry Group	Weight	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*
1	Basic goods	136.2317	182.31	207.05	212.00
			(19.34)	(13.58)	(2.39)
2	Capital goods	145.1053	148.09	157.86	148.63
			(4.42)	(6.60)	(-5.85)
3	Intermediate goods	95.9852	140.19	146.80	152.42
			(1.16)	(4.72)	(3.83)
4	Consumer goods	408.3859	144.32	155.69	167.22
			(7.87)	(7.88)	(7.40)
	a) Consumer durables	38.0612	135.89	146.28	174.91
			(7.45)	(7.64)	(19.58)
	b) Consumer non-durables	370.3247	148.31	160.11	165.49
			(8.01)	(7.96)	(3.36)
Total		785.7081	147.27	158.71	167.45
			(7.83)	(7.76)	(5.51)

Note : 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the previous year

2) * Provisional figures.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

1.4. Production of selected industries

During 2008-09, eleven out of fourteen selected industries showed an upward trend in production compared to the previous year. Industries which showed significant growth during the first nine months of the current year were Pig Iron (19.43%), Steel Ingots (18.65%),

Paper (5.55%), Cement(6.45%), Sandalwood Oil(42.11%), Cigarettes (5.60%), Silk Fabric (1.99%), Gold(11.42%), Silver(3.01%). Negative growth is observed in Aluminium(13.17%), Saleable Steel(1.92%), Sugar(12.17%), Soap (7.49%), Fertilisers (0.53%), Wrist Watches (34.88), Iron Ore (1.42%).

Table 3.4
Production of selected industries & minerals in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to December 2009)

Products	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	April to December		% variation 2009 over 2008
				2008	2009	
1. Aluminium	‘000 Tonnes	107.80 (60.04)	109.15 (1.25)	96.38	83.69	- 13.17
2. Iron & steel						
a) Pig iron	‘000 Tonnes	217.89 (14.23)	226.28 (3.85)	126.82	151.46	+ 19.43
b) Saleable Steel	‘000 Tonnes	158.51 (21.25)	139.95 (-11.71)	96.88	95.02	-1.92
c) Steel ingots	‘000 Tonnes	132.08 (-16.37)	147.47 (11.65)	90.47	107.34	+ 18.65
3. Paper	‘000 Tonnes	381.98 (0.06)	365.11 (-4.42)	264.08	278.73	+ 5.55
4. Sugar	‘000 Tonnes	2823.49 (-7.77)	3397.40 (20.32)	2296.70	2017.19	- 12.17
5. Soap	‘000 Tonnes	8.32 (22.35)	9.11 (9.49)	6.01	5.56	- 7.49
6. Fertilisers	‘000 Tonnes	628.23 (9.22)	690.09 (9.84)	457.02	454.61	- 0.53
7. Cement	Lakh Tonnes	104.47 (52.36)	120.97 (15.79)	87.87	93.54	+ 6.45
8. Sandalwood oil	Tonnes	1.11 (-63.84)	2.32 (109.00)	0.19	0.27	+ 42.11
9 Cigarettes	Millions	21581 (-10.99)	228.14 (5.71)	17834	18832	+ 5.60
10. Wrist watches	‘000 s	67.50 (8.75)	133.46 (97.72)	124.99	81.39	- 34.88
11. Silk Fabric	‘000 Mtrs	352.27 (-7.35)	366.56 (4.06)	273.39	278.85	+ 1.99
12. Iron Ore	‘000 Tonnes	* 42314 (22.24)	**36393 (-13.99)	29517	29099	- 1.42
13. Gold	Kgs.	*3636 (12.84)	**3871 (6.46)	1944	2166	+ 11.42
14. Silver	Kgs.	*707.03 (-27.08)	**853.79 (20.76)	193.20	199.01	+ 3.01

Note: * Revised ** Provisional

Figures in bracket indicate percentage change over the previous year

Source: Concerned industrial units in the State & Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

2. Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):

The Small Scale Industries (SSI) Sector's nomenclature has been changed to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. This sector contributes significantly to the prime social objective of providing employment opportunities to millions of people across the State. The MSME sector has been contributing significantly to Industrial production, exports and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Government had formulated a comprehensive new Industrial Policy in 2006 and has adopted the new industrial policy for the period 2009-14. Under the new policy in order to make the State more attractive and investor friendly, there was a need to focus more on inclusive industrial development, comprehensive HRD programmes, special attention towards development of sector specific zones, classification of taluks according to Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, attractive package of incentives and concessions, encouragement of existing Industries to take up expansion, modernization and diversification etc. The state also understands the need to provide stimulus measures for industries to combat the prevailing financial crisis. Keeping these points in view, the state intends to formulate a new industrial policy with a determination to provide level playing field to all investors. This policy framed with the broad guiding principles of creation of employment, development of backward regions and value addition to local resources. Under the new policy, it is envisaged to provide preferential treatment for MSME

sector enabling to meet the global challenges and to laid thrust on development of MSME sector through attractive package of incentives and concessions.

MSM Enterprises have been categorized broadly into those engaged in manufacturing and providing/rendering services. Both categories have been further classified into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises based on their investment in plant and machinery in case of manufacturing enterprises and on equipment in case of service enterprises with a focus on harnessing resources of MSM sector to its optimality and to make provision for private sector participation.

In 2008-09, 15705 MSME Units have been registered in the State with an investment of Rs.1,01,617 lakh by providing employment to 105034 persons. In the first eight months of the current year (April to Nov.2009) 10,081 Units have been registered with an investment of Rs.70,550 lakh by providing employment to 67,162 persons. Under this, 9,465 Micro units, 603 Small and 13 Medium industries have been registered with an investment of Rs.22,264.40 lakh, Rs.40,551.30 lakh and Rs.7,734.17 lakh respectively, by providing employment to 47,191, 19,123 and 848 persons respectively. When compared to the same period of previous year 2008-09, there is 8.53 % increase in number of units registered, 13.27.% and 5.0% increase in investment and number of persons employed respectively. Details are given in table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Registration of MSM Enterprises in Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10
(April to November 2009)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	April to Nov		Percentage variation 2009 over 2008
			2008	2009	
1. MSMEs (SSIs) registered	14984 (19.10)	15705 (4.80)	9289	10081	8.53
2. Investment (Rs. lakh)	112659 (142.10)	101617 (-9.80)	62287	70550	13.27
3. Employment	123399 (114.50)	105034 (-14.88)	63961	67162	5.00

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

2.1. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC):

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (KSSIDC) promotes the development of the small-scale sector by providing industrial sheds, channels for procurement and distribution of raw materials and management guidance to SSI entrepreneurs.

The Corporation has a network of 24 depots for raw material distribution in the State. It has also acquired land in and around Bangalore and in other district places for construction of sheds and plots development as per the SSI units demand.

The details of raw materials sold, sheds constructed and plots developed by the Corporation are given in Table 3.6

Table 3.6
Performance of Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation 2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Nov. 09)
1.	Depots for distribution of raw material	Number	25	24	24
2.	Raw material sold	Rs. crore	69.88	63.13	40.04*
3.	Industrial sheds constructed (cumulative)	Number	5750	5756	5757
4.	Industrial Plots developed (cumulative)	Number	5793	5943	6284

* Subject to audit verification. Source: KSSIDC, Bangalore.

Due to global economic slow down, there was unprecedent fluctuations in the Iron and Steel market. The progress during the period from December 2008 to March 2009 was not to the expected levels and therefore, sales target had to be revised to 13,000 mts value Rs.5,877 lakh from 18,500 mts (value Rs.6,700 lakh). The sales has been improved since July 2009, however the prices of steel continue to be fluctuating.

2.2. Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB):

During 2008-09, out of 7,105 acres of land acquired 3,547 acres of land has been allotted to 874 units by KIADB, incurring total expenditure of Rs.1,50,000 lakh for acquisition and infrastructure development.

Table – 3.7
Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Area Development Board
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(April to Nov. 2009)
1.	Area acquired	Acres	13,556.39	7105.25	1071.21
2.	Area allotted				
	(a) SSI, L&M	Acres	1,687.87	2316.00	755.97
	(b) Single unit complex	Acres	3202.32	1231.29	22.96
	Total	Acres	4890.19	3547.29	778.93
3.	Expenditure incurred for acquisition	Rs. Lakh	61534.46	1,27,500.00	70,000.00
4.	Expenditure incurred for development	Rs. Lakh	24566.43	22,500.00	20,000.00
5.	Total Expenditure incurred	Rs. Lakh	86100.89	1,50,000.00	90,000.00
6.	No. of Entrepreneurs				
	(a) SSI units, L&M	No.	865	863	700
	(b) Single unit complex	No.	26	11	3
	Total		891	874	703

Source: KIADB, Bangalore.

From April to November 2009, out of 1071 acres of acquired land 779 acres of land has been allotted to 703 SSI units. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 90,000 lakh. Details are given in Table 3.7.

2.3 Registration of New Industrial Units in Karnataka

In the current year 2009-10 (April to November 2009), 833 new units were registered, against 375 for the corresponding period of 2008 with an increase of 122.13 percent when compared to previous year. Details are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8
Registration of New Industrial Units in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Sl. No	Industrial units	2007-08	2008-09	April to November	
				2008	2009
1.	Food products	115	55	32	91
2.	Paper & paper products	13	21	12	18
3.	Metals and alloys	39	20	18	23
4.	Chemicals	40	32	19	56
5.	Transport & equipment	30	25	19	39
6.	Textiles	22	19	16	09
7.	Wood & wood products	7	6	4	13
8.	Others	510	532	225	584
Total		776	710	375	833

Source: Directorate of Factories and Boilers in Karnataka, Bangalore.

3. Industrial approvals

During the year 2008-09, 12 letters of intent and direct industrial licenses, 203 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs) have been approved for the State. During the year 2009-10 (April–September 2009), 73 IEMs have

been issued as against 118 IEMs for the same period during the previous year. The proposed investment is Rs. 32,786 crore as against Rs. 22,329 crore for the same period during previous year. Details are given in Table. 3.9.

Table 3.9
Industrial approvals in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to September 2009)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	April to Sept.	
			2008	2009
1. a. Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) filed	208	203	118	73
b. Proposed Investment (Rs.crore)	1,67,649	45082	22329	32786
2. a. Letters of Intent & Direct Industrial Licenses	10	12	10	-
b. Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)	168	48	27	-

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), Bangalore.

3.1 Foreign collaboration in Karnataka

The Government of India had approved 52 cases during 2008-09 as against 22 cases in the previous year. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) involved is Rs.9,119 crore during 2008-09. Details are given in Table 3.10.

Committee (SLSCC) has approved 181 projects with an investment of Rs.4,298.17 crore, generating employment potential of 63,072. In addition, the State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) has cleared 38 projects with an investment of Rs.51,914.73 crore generating employment potential of 92,354. Details are given in Table 3.11(a) and 3.11(b).

3.2 Karnataka Udyog Mitra

For the current year, up to October 2009, the State Level Single Window Clearance

Table 3.10
Foreign Collaborations in Karnataka
2007-08 and 2008-09

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09
1. No. of cases (nos.)	22	52
2. FDI involved (Rs. crore)	197	9119

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) Bangalore.

Table 3.11(a)
I. Projects approved by State Level Single Window Clearance
Committee from 2000-01 to October 2009
(Investment in each above Rs.3.0 crore and below Rs.50.00 crore)

Year	Approved Projects	Investment (Rs.crore)	Employment (In Nos.)
2000-01	292	4557.88	138204
2000-02	103	2042.92	46007
2002-03	95	1822.97	32072
2003-04	164	3893.47	111405
2004-05	202	4524.76	109028
2005-06	297	6786.57	292309
2006-07	881	11923.65	731750
2007-08	728	10309.92	349665
2008-09	310	5181.63	135623
2009-10 (Upto Oct. 09)	181	4298.17	63072
Total	3253	55341.94	2009135

Source : Karnataka Udyog Mitra, Bangalore.

Table – 3.11(b)
II. Projects approved by State High Level Clearance Committee
from 2000-01 to October 2009
(Investment above Rs. 50 crore in each case)

Financial Year	No. of Projects	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment (Nos.)
2000-01	88	38345.82	109863
2001-02	20	5871.90	30688
2002-03	8	1229.82	9552
2003-04	26	10263.61	99313
2004-05	29	31718.05	130642
2005-06	55	44411.69	588259
2006-07	65	90255.84	772966
2007-08	108	160522.82	1996504
2008-09	44	105266.20	410842
2009-10 (upto Oct. 2009)	38	51914.73	92354
Total	481	539800.48	4240983

Source: Karnataka Udyog Mitra, Bangalore.

2. Information Technology

During 2008-09, the Software Export in Karnataka has increased from Rs.59,500 crore to Rs.70,375 crore. The other details are as follows.

Table 3.12
Achievements in Information Technology Sector for the year 2008-09 & 2009-10
(up to November 2009)

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2007-08*	2008-09	2009-10 (up to Nov. 09)
1.	Software Exports	Rs.crore	59500	70375	29397.48
2.	No .of STP units Approved	Nos.	116	84	50
3.	Investment from STP units approved	Rs.crore	1103.26	464.16	584.69
4.	Nos. of Foreign Equity companies	Nos.	59	33	23
5.	Investment from FE's	Rs.crore	991.56	287.73	350.16
6.	No. of Electronic Hardware Companies	Nos.	6	-	-
7.	Investment from Hardware units	Rs.crore	125.18	-	-
8.	No. of Major Indian Companies	Nos.	2	2	3
9.	Investment from Major Indian Companies	Rs.crore	261.33	40.65	115.68
10.	No. of SMES Companies	Nos.	55	49	24

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2007-08*	2008-09	2009-10 (up to Nov. 09)
11.	Investment from SMES	Rs.crore	539.19	135.78	118.85
12.	No. of BPO Companies	Nos.	90	25	18
13.	BPO Exports	Rs.crore	7600	15014.30	601.72
14.	Investment from BPO units approved	Rs.crore	1016.13	138.08	193.51
15.	New IT projects approved by the SLSWCC/SHLCC for the current year up to November	Nos.	-	94	45

* Revised as per the Departmental report

Source: Karnataka Biotechnology & Information Technology Services, Bangalore.

4.1 Biotechnology

Karnataka state and Bangalore city in particular have become the largest Bio-clusters in the country. During 2008-09, 3 projects were cleared through State Level Single Window Clearance Committee (SLSWCC) with an investment of Rs.4,550 crore.

Table 3.13

Achievements in Biotechnology Sector for the year 2008-09

1.	Investment in BIOTECH Sector	Rs. 4550 crore
2.	Projects cleared by SLSWCC	3

Source: Karnataka Biotechnology & Information Technology Services, Bangalore.

5. Mining & Minerals

During the year 2009-10 (up to October 2009), the department of Mines & Geology has

granted 10 mining leases for major minerals, 4 prospecting licenses and revenue of Rs. 329.04 crore was collected, so far 40 reconnaissance permits have been granted for Gold, Diamond and other associated minerals and 4 quarry leases for ornamental stone, 400 quarry leases for building stone.

The plan and programmes for the year 2008-09 & 2009-10:

The Department of Mines and Geology being an important scientific and technical department is engaged in performing various activities in survey and exploration of mineral deposits, ground water development management and mineral administration. The Department of Mines and Geology is responsible for finding the mineral occurrence and their utility in various industries. The plan monitoring wing is engaged in carrying out exploration of mineral deposits. The plan monitoring wing is functioning with six on going schemes.

Table 3.14
Progress under Various Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Head of Account	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure (up to Nov.)	Proposed budget
1	Composite Scheme (2853-02-102-0-01)	209.42	162.69	209.12	86.44	230.00
2	Training of officers and staff of the Department (2853-02-102-0-10)	5.00	0.98	5.00	1.44	10.00
3	Establishment of Publication wing (2853-02-102-0-11)	5.00	1.98	5.00	0.29	10.00
4	Creation of mineral conservation cell in the department (2853-02-102-0-14)	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	5.00
5	Environmental Geological wing (2853-02-102-0-15)	10.00	8.22	10.00	0.00	30.00
6	Modernization (2853-02-001-0-01) Sub head 125	200.00	147.46	200.00	19.08	250.9
	TOTAL	430.42	321.33	430.12	107.25	535.9

6. Agro-food processing

Government of Karnataka evolved the following strategy for promoting agro food processing industries.

- Promote Agro food processing industries in the potential location to help farmers realise better value/price for their produce through increased localised processing of agricultural output.
- Enable Agriculture produce processing industries to procure agriculture produce like

cereals, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables directly from farmers without going through the APMC, through suitable amendments to the APMC Act.

Status of Implementation of Food Parks:

Under the 10th Five Year Plan scheme, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India had approved for the establishment of food parks in Malur, Hiriyur, Baglkot and Jewargi Districts. The status of implementation of these food parks are as detailed below:

I. M/s. Innova Agri Bio-park Limited, Malur

1. Physical Progress:

- i) Both State and the Central governments have approved this food park project.
- ii) Under the 10th Five Year Plan Scheme, Government of India provided Rs.4.00 crore grant-in-aid and matching grant by State Government.
- iii) The agency implementing the food park at Malur has taken possession of 87 acres of land from KIADB during February 2006. It has completed the land leveling, metalling of roads, border fencing, sinking of bore wells, construction of water sump, site office, cold storage, warehouse etc., 90% of the gamma radiation plant is complete. The food safety laboratory is 60% complete. The company has acquired, erected and commissioned sorting, grading dal processing, packaging and cold storage machinery. It has acquired a refrigerated van and LCVs for transporting the vegetables and fruits from the growing yards to the site and the processed produce to the market. The Company has to asphalt the roads, draw water supply lines, acquire a DG Set, humidifiers for the cold storage, set up the effluent treatment plant etc.
- iv) It has started processing vegetables, fruits and dals for the local as well as for the export market. Presently, it is supplying the processed fruits and vegetables to

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., IBM, Phillips, Reliance Retail, Saffal market, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Manipal Hospitals, Sairam Hospitals and about twenty retailers in Whitefield area. The monthly turnover is around Rs.40 lakh.

- v) It is negotiating with Century biological, Geo Industry, CONCOR, Mother Dairy and four more companies or setting up food processing industries in the park. It has indicated to allot the plots in the Food Park area as per the 10th Plan Scheme of Government of India within six months of receipt of the entire State and Central grants.
- vi) During April 2008, the Company has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore for setting up of Quality Control Laboratory (QC Lab) within the park area on a three acres plot. This Laboratory apart from guiding the farmers/exporters would also act as an accreditation agency for certifying the export produce.

II. Financial Progress:

- i) The cost of the project envisaged and the amount incurred by the company as on 31.10.2009 is indicated in Table 3.15.
- ii) The means of finance envisaged for the project and the funds mobilized as on 31.10.2009 is indicated in Table 3.16

Table 3.15
Project envisaged and expenditure incurred

(Rs. lakh)		
Particulars	Project cost as per Appraisal	Expenditure incurred as on 31.10.2009 (as per CA Certificate)
Land Cost	259.00	265.74
Land Development	360.00	230.75*
Building & Civil Works	392.00	427.37
Plant & Machinery	649.00	302.89
Prel. & Pre-optv. Expenses	90.00	265.00
Contingency	50.00	-
Cash & Bank balance	-	0.45
Total	1800.00	1492.20

* Inclusive of water supply system.

Table 3.16
Finance envisaged for the Project and funds mobilised

(Rs. lakh)			
Particulars	Revised means of Finance	Mobilised as on 31.10.2009 as per the CA certificate*	%
Grant from Govt. of India	400.00	200.00	50
Grant from Govt. of Karnataka	400.00	300.00	75
Equity contribution from the Implementing Agency	325.00	392.00	120.67
Term loan from State Bank of India	600.00	600.00	100
Unsecured Loans from Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium	75.00	-	-
Total	1800.00	1492.20	82.90

iii) In view of the recession, the company is unable to market the plots as per the scheme drawn. It has however indicated to allot the plots in the Food Park as per the scheme within six months from the date of release of both State and Central grants.

iv) The implementing Agency had scheduled to complete the implementation of the food park project by 31st October 2008. Because of the delay in releasing of the balance Central grant of Rs.2.00 crore and State grant of Rs.1.00 crore, the implementation

of the food park is delayed. If both the State and Central grants are released immediately, the implementing agency can complete the implementation in two months time.

II. Green Food Park Limited, Bagalkot.

1. Physical progress:

- i. The food park proposal is approved by both the Central and State Governments.
- ii. The company has acquired 100 acres of land at Navanagar Industrial Area, Bagalkot from KIADB during May 2007. It has completed land leveling, made internal roads, constructed drains and security rooms. The company has erected the pre-engineered columns for the cold storage building. The column footings for the wear house are complete. The company is in the process of acquiring the cold storage equipments.

- iii. The Company has to asphalt the roads, construct the compound walls, draw water supply lines provide power supply, construct the administrative block with IT center, guest house, dormitory and R&D center. It has to acquire ETP plant, weigh bridge, grading separating and packaging machines. Further, it has to acquire LCVs and refrigerated van for transporting the raw materials and processed produce from the yard to the yard to the Food Park and to the market.
- iv. The company has indicated to put the food park into operation by March 2010 if the State and Central grants are released in time.

II. Financial Progress:

- i) The cost of the Project envisaged and the expenditure incurred by the company as on 18.02.2009 is as indicated below.

Table 3.17
Project envisaged and expenditure incurred

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	Project cost as per KSFCA's appraisal done during January 2009	Expenditure incurred as on 18.02.2009 (As per CA Certificate)
Land cost	119.00	119.76
Land development	10.00	279.40
Building & Civil works	1044.00	* 76.20
Plant & Machinery	503.00	** 117.46
Other assets	-	0.57
Deposits	20.00	0.65
Prel. & Pre-Optv. Expenses	78.00	66.34
Interest during implementation	75.00	-
Working capital requirement	10.00	-
Cash & Bank balance	-	9.60
Total	1859.00	669.98

* Rs.18.54 lakh is in the form of advance

** Rs. 107.10 lakh advance paid to Lloyds for the construction of cold Storage and supply of cold storage equipments.

- ii) The means of finance envisaged for the project and the funds mobilized as on 18.02.2009 is as indicated below.

Table 3.18
Finance envisaged for the Project and funds mobilized

(Rs. lakh)			
Particulars	Means of finance as appraised by KSFC	Mobilised as on 18.02.2009 as per the CA Certificate	%
Grant from Govt. of India	400.00	-	-
Grant from Govt. of Karnataka	400.00	-	-
Equity contribution from the Implementing Agency	421.00	421.00	100
Term loan from KSFC	638.00	118.50	18.57
Unsecured loans from the Group companies	-	130.48	-
Total	1859.00	669.98	36

Note: FKL had received Rs.100 lakh State contribution and Rs.200 lakh Central Grant-in-aid for disbursing the same to the implementing agency. It has disbursed Rs.100 lakh each of State and Central grants during March 2009. The balance Rs.100 lakh Central grant-in-aid has been disbursed to the agency implementing the food park at Jewargi.

III. Akshay Food Park Limited, Hiriyr:

1.Physical Progress:

- i) The food park proposal is approved by both the Central and State Governments.
- ii) The company has acquired 50 acres of land at Huchavanahali Village, Hiriyr Taluk, Chitradurga District, during July 2005. During the month of April 2008, it has acquired another 28 acres and 37 guntas of Government land. KIADB has now notified for acquiring another 28 acres of private land adjoining the food park for the second phase of the project.
- iii) It has completed land leveling, forming internal roads, dug two bore-wells, constructed cold storage, warehouse,

weigh bridge room etc. Cold storage equipments, four lines of grading & separating machines are installed apart from one packaging machine. It has placed the order for acquiring a DG set.

- iv) The company has still not sold plots in the food park for the establishment of food processing industries. During the discussions with the promoters, it was noted that they have made road shows and issued press statements indicating the facilities being created in the food park and requesting the entrepreneurs to establish food processing industries. It was indicated that some of the entrepreneurs have evinced interest to establish food processing industries after the entire facilities are created in the park area.

II. Financial Progress:

i) The means of finance envisaged for the project and the funds mobilized as on 22.10.2009 is as indicated below:

Table 3.19
Project envisaged and expenditure incurred

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	Project cost as per appraisal	Expenditure incurred as on 22.10.2009 (As per CA Certificate)
Land & Land development	364.39	365.60
Water Supply systems	98.24	77.28
Telecommunication	5.81	-
Power supply	132.00	1.38
Building & Civil works	368.60	346.04*
Plant & Machinery	451.95	186.48
Prel. & Pre-op. Exp.	148.00	256.96
Contingency	70.00	-
Cash & bank balance	-	4.65
Loans & Advances	-	112.64
Other current assets	-	1.92
Total	1638.99	1352.95

* inclusive of cost of office & other equipments.

ii) The means of finance envisaged for the project and the funds mobilized as on 22.10.2009 is as indicated below:

Table 3.20
Finance envisaged for the project and funds mobilized

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	Revised means of finance	Mobilised as on 22.10.2009 as per the CA Certificate	%
Grant from Govt. of India	400.00	200.00	50
Grant from Govt. of Karnataka	399.00	300.00	75
Equity contribution from the Implementing Agency	303.00	313.25	103.38
Equity from FKL	1.00	-	-
Term loan from Bank of India	536.00	475.91	88.78
Unsecured loans from the promoters	-	6.98	-
Current liabilities	-	56.81	-
Total	1639.00	1352.95	82.54

- iii) In this case, the State contribution is being released as interest free unsecured loan. Since MFP has not released the Central grant-in-aid in spite of repeated requests and since the cash-flow of the company had affected, the fourth installment of the interest free unsecured loan amounting to Rs.100 lakh has been released to the company pending approval of the Sub-Committee of the Board on 12.11.2009 on approval by Chairman, FKL, in view of the urgency in requirement of funds for completion of the project. The normal procedure for disbursement of grant funds is to place a note before Sub-committee of the Board (comprising of Chairman, FKL and Commissioner for Industrial Development). As of now, the implementing Agency has drawn Rs.400 lakh of interest free unsecured loan from FKL and availed Rs.200 lakh grant-in-aid from MFPI.
- iv) It is pursuing MEPI for release of the third and the fourth installment of the grant-in-aid.
- v) If the balance Central grants is made available, the company would go into commercial operation by end of December 2009.

IV. Jewargi Agro Food Park Limited, Jewargi:

1. Physical progress:

- i) The food park proposal is approved by both the Central and State Governments.
- ii) The Company has acquired 105 acres of land from KIADB during August 2007, has started implementation work such as formation of internal roads, construction of project office, cold storage, sump tank, water harvesting pond etc.
- iii) Promoters of the company have indicated to complete the project implementation by March 2010 if the State and Central grants are released in time.

II. Financial progress:

- i) Expenditure incurred on the project as on 22.08.2009 as per CA Certificate.

Table 3.21
Project envisaged and the amount incurred

Particulars	(Rs. lakh)	
	Project cost as per appraisal	Incurred as on 22.08.2009 (as per CA Certificate)
Land	116.03	111.10
Land development	430.14	214.88
Water supply systems	87.65	22.66
Power supply	81.52	6.51

Particulars	Project cost as per appraisal	Incurred as on 22.08.2009 (as per CA Certificate)
Building & Civil Works	339.21	52.71
Plant & Machinery	457.60	-
Misc. Fixed Assets	12.52	2.36
Prel. & Pre-Optv. Expenses	152.47	127.42
Contingency	115.11	-
Loans and advances	-	48.48
Cash & Bank balance	-	5.64
Total	1792.25	591.76

ii) The means of finance envisaged for the project and the funds mobilised as on 22.08.2009 are as indicated below:

Table 3.22
Finance envisaged for the project and the funds mobilised

Particulars	Revised Means of Finance	(Rs. lakh)	
		Mobilised as on 22.08.2009 (as per the CA Certificate)	%
Grant from Govt. of India	400.00	50.00*	12.50
Grant from Govt. of Karnataka	400.00	100.00	25
Equity contribution from the implementing Agency	332.00	198.99	60
Term loan from UCO Bank	660.00	200.00	30.30
Unsecured loans from the promoters	-	25.23	-
Current liabilities	-	17.54	-
Total	1792.00	591.76	33.02

* FKL has released Rs.100 lakh Central grant-in-aid to the company in two tranches on 06.08.2009 and 15.09.2009.

Food Parks at Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts:

The State Government in its Budget 2008-09, has approved for establishing six food parks i.e., at Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts.

FKL has obtained the Feasibility Reports from M/s. iDeck and M/s. TECSOK for all the six Food Park projects, proposed. FKL started the tendering process for selecting the private bidders for implementing the food park projects in the above said districts through a paper notification during February 2009.

In response to the advertisement, FKL had received 10 offers and the same were opened in the presence of the bidders and the officials from M/s. iDeck on 7th August 2009. M/s. iDeck who are the consultants providing project advisory services and the technical committee constituted by FKL, after evaluating the offers have indicated that five bidders have qualified and their financial bids would be opened shortly.

The State High Level Clearance Committee (SHLCC) has approved certain projects in food processing sector, terminal markets and logistic parks and in the backdrop of the agencies implementing the Food Parks had expressed difficulty in marketing the plots in the food parks, the Government has advised FKL to convert the food park projects at Malur and Shimoga into logistic parks synergizing the facilities created/to be created. The modalities of converting the food parks into logistic parks are being worked out.

Spice Park at Byadagi in Haveri District:

The State Government in its budget 2009-10 had announced for setting up of Spice Park in an area of 120 acres of land at Byadagi in Haveri District through FKL. In this background, FKL had obtained the feasibility report from M/s iDeck and has requested Spice Board, Government of India for providing the Viability Gap Funding. The Spice Board, during October 2009 has indicated that as per the guidelines published by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, projects like Spice Parks are not eligible for financial support under VGF fund scheme. Further, it has said that under the present plan of action approved by the Department of Commerce, setting up of Spice Parks in Karnataka is not included and has said that it is not in a position to associate with FKL in the Spice Park proposed. It has however, indicated to provide financial support to various schemes applicable to the exporters of Spices who are willing to establish food processing units in the proposed parks. In this background, FKL has requested the State Government to consider providing VGF.

FKL has now requested M/s. iDeck to prepare the draft RFP document, SSA and provide Project Advisory Services for the Spice Park project. On obtaining the same with the consent of the Board, FKL can notify in the news papers for selection of the private parties to implement the Spice Park Project .

7. Industrial finance:

There are two institutions financing industries. Details have been furnished in Table no 7.5 and 7.6 of Chapter 7.

8. KEONICS:

Information pertaining to 2008-09:

During the year 2008-09, company has continued to pursue vigorously its promotional programmes in the field of Electronics and Information Technology through direct departmental activities and Joint participation with private sector.

Financial Results:

The Salient features of the Annual Accounts in respect of performance of the Company for the financial year 2008-09, in comparison to the corresponding previous year 2007-08 is as follows.

	(Rs. crore)	
	2007-08	2008-09
Sales and Services Turnover	27.00	69.93
Other Income	24.48	5.87
Total Turnover	51.48	75.80
Profit before Tax	24.72	6.17
Profit after Tax	17.57	4.03

During 2007-08 there was a substantial increase in the profit before Tax i.e., Rs. 24.72 crore. The profit was mainly comprising of income earned out of disinvestment of equity shares held by KEONICS in M/s. Krone Communications Ltd., of Rs. 8.04 crore and reversal of interest liability on Government of Karnataka loan availed by the company is of Rs. 7.82 crore, totaling to Rs. 15.86 crore. The profit earned, out of normal business and interest was Rs. 8.86 crore. During the year 2008-09 the profit earned before tax is Rs. 6.17 crore. The decrease in the profit for the current year is mainly due to

decrease in the rate of interest on fixed deposit, contribution made to Chief Ministers relief fund, provision made for receivables (IT Park Hubli maintenance expenses) and increase in the Managerial, Staff and Administrative expenses.

There is a substantial growth of 159% in the sales and service turnover. The percentage of profit before Tax to total turnover is 8.13% and to Sales and Service turnover is 8.82%.

The segment wise turn over of the Company for the year 2008-09 is as follows.

(Rs.crore)		
Sl. No.	Segment	Turnover
1.	Commercial activities	41.31
2.	Training/ITES activities	26.91
3.	Infrastructure activities	1.79
4.	Other Income	5.79
	Total	75.80

The Reserves and surplus of the Corporation as on 31.03.2009 is Rs. 27.94 crore and Networth is Rs. 35.67 crore. The earning per share for the year is Rs. 51.28. During the year under review Authorised Share Capital of the Company has been increased from Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 20 crore (20 Lakh shares of Rs. 100 each) and also received share deposit amount of Rs. 5.00 crore from Government of Karnataka.

IT Parks :

With a view to encourage growth of Information Technology, at Hubli an Information Technology Park with a total built up area of 2.70 lakh sq.ft. is established in HDMC complex out of the grants received from Government

of Karnataka. The IT Park is registered in the name of Director, Directorate of Information Technology and Bio-Technology, Government of Karnataka. The Corporation is maintaining the IT park, Hubli, out of the maintenance grant received from Government of Karnataka. Software Technology Parks of India have provided high speed connectivity at Information Technology Park, Hubli.

As envisaged in the Budget 2008-09, as per the directions of Government of Karnataka, KEONICS is in the process of setting up of IT Parks at Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Belgaum. A proposal to set up Hardware Technology Park near Devanahalli is also under consideration.

Marketing Activities:

The Marketing of the products and services manufactured by Small Scale and medium Scale Units and other entrepreneurs are undertaken through the Commercial Division. The Products/Services marketed are Software for Drug logistics, Two way communication equipment, Networking, SmartCards, Computers, Computer Peripherals, Data Entry, IT enabled services, Software, E-Tender etc., and electronic equipments to various Government organizations. Apart from this, Company has undertaken projects of telecommunication networks by using Optical Fiber Cables and underground cables to Defence Sectors. Company has also provided e-tendering solution 'Tender Wizard' to more than 35 Government organizations. Company has also taken up the work of issuing Smart cards to BMTC Commuters. Company has entered into an agreement with the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Department of IT & Science & Technology, as an implementing agency for

all the e-Governance initiatives of the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Company has already implemented the project for setting up of IT Excellence Centre in Arunachal Pradesh with its Head quarters at Itanagar. Company has also signed Memorandum of Understanding with various organizations to market their products and services. Company has also entered in to the field of providing skilled Manpower Services to various Government Departments.

Company has developed in house competence in offering consultancy on project implementation to various Government Departments in the areas of Networking, Web creation, Software Development and Computerization plans. It has acquired these skills through reorientation training programmes as system integrators, certified engineers and software developers.

Training Activities :

The Corporation has taken up training service activities in Computer Software, Hardware, Medical Transcription etc. in a big way in its own training centers and also through its 256 franchise centers in various districts of the state.

The computer training and Information Technology enabled service activities, has been awarded with ISO 9001:2000 certification. These centers will also act as a point of presence for various other activities of the Company. Training programmes are also being conducted to staff of various Government Departments and organizations in addition to other candidates. Company has also taken up sponsored training programmes of Social Welfare Department, Zilla Panchayaths (Suvarna Gramodyoga

Yojana Programme) and other departments of Government of Karnataka. Company has been awarded contract by DSERT, Department of Education, Government of Karnataka, to maintain computer education in 1009 schools for a period of 3 years. The contract value is Rs. 37.46 crore.

Company has also taken up training of Women and SC/ST in Information Technology using ICT Tools with grant-in-aid from Department of ICT, MIT, Government of India, in the state of GOA. Company is also implementing ICT project for computer education in all the North eastern States of India.

The Company also wishes to enter into the field of Training in Main Frame Technology and basic activities related to that have been

undertaken during the year. It is expected that this activity will be commenced in the year 2009-10, which would enlarge the scope of training facilities being offered by the Company and also boost the image of the Company.

Information Pertaining to 2009-10:

During the year 2009-10 also, Corporation has continued its departmental activities joint participants with the private sector.

Financial Results :

The Salient features of the Annual Accounts in respect of performance of the Company for the financial year 2009-10 (up to Nov.2009) in comparison to the corresponding pervious year is as follows.

	(Rs.crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Nov 09)
Sales and Service Turnover	27.00	69.93	31.21
Other Income	24.48	5.87	2.85
Total Turnover	51.48	75.80	34.06
Profit before Tax	24.72	6.17	2.02
Profit after Tax	7.57	4.03	2.02

9. e-Governance :

A separate e-Governance Secretariat was carved, out of the Department of Information Technology in the year 2003 in order to accelerate the process of IT enabling of Government Processes for the benefit of the citizens and for increasing the transparency and efficiency of the Government. Now this secretariat is part of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

Bhoomi:

Necessary changes have been made in the Bhoomi software with enhanced features and also strengthened technical base. Earlier crop codes adopted for Bhoomi data base was not helpful for generating crop reports at the state level since the crop codes used in the database was not unique differed from one taluk to another. BMC has now replaced all the current crops codes with that of the NLRMP codes provided

by Government of India to achieve uniformity and enable the Government to generate reports relating to crop and yield at the state level for the benefit of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics Departments.

Revenue Department is taking necessary action to establish tight integration between Bhoomi and Kaveri applications.

Revenue department has successfully implemented intergration of phodi mutation process across the state to ensure phodi as and when the mutation takes places in a Survey number.

Budget :

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 100 lakh was provisioned under head of account 3451-00-090-02-04 (plan) and Rs. 150.00 lakh under head of account 3451-00-090-02-04 (non-plan).

1. Activities:

During the year 2009-10, the following activities were taken up by e-Governance Secretariat.

a) Secretariat Automation:

In the State Secretariat, further to operationalisation of a File Monitoring System (FMS) and Letter Monitoring System (LMS) package, to trace file movement and pending letters. Another package called Document Management System has also been operationalised. Under this system Secretariat departments

can host Government Orders, Circulars, Notifications and Corrigendum or Addendum on the website, for information of general Public and Government officials. Extensive training programme was also undertaken for the secretariat employees on these packages. A new package on Court Case Monitoring System, was introduced on a pilot basis in Forest, Ecology and Environment Department, Education Department and Revenue Department.

b) Flexi Time System :

Flexi system is in operation for officers in the Secretariat, above the rank of Section Officers to facilitate officers in optimizing time utilization and enhancing efficiency. The system accounts for the number of hours of effort put in by officers. This system is running successfully since 2004.

2. Training Programs :

- a) Training to Government Employees: 1420 Officers and staff of various departments of G O K were trained, in the three modules of e-Procurement.
- b) Training of various e-Governance Projects: Under Nemmadi programme, field level functionaries were trained in the concept of virtual offices at village level. Similarly in the Human Resource Management System (HRMS) package, which was made fully operational in all Government Departments, nearly 5000 numbers of Drawing and Disbursing

officers were trained to generate pay bills on line and District level workshops were conducted to create awareness among the Drawing and Disbursing officers for updating of the service register.

3. Approval of e-Governance Projects:

In Order to streamline the process of formulation and implementation of e-Governance projects, a detailed Government Order has been issued. As a result of this, every department has to prepare Annual e-Governance Action plan for their respective departments, clearly indicating the projects that they would be undertaking for the year, in computerizing backend activities or citizen centric activities. The proposed e-Governance action plan has to be approved by e-Governance secretariat and thereafter, any individual project above Rs. 10.00 lakh would be approved by the Empowered committee on e-Governance headed by the Chief Secretary. This has helped in avoiding duplication which may occur, while setting up of IT infrastructure. It also helps departments, to leverage on existing IT infrastructure such as State Data Centre.

During the year 2008-09, e-Governance action plans were approved for the following departments, i.e., Chief Election Commissioner Office, Survey Settlement and Land Records office, Center for e-Governance, Directorate of Economic and Statistics.

4. Common Projects Cutting Across Departments:

a) Rural Digital Services (Nemmadi):

This project was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on the 1st October 2006. This Project is popularly known as Nemmedi. In Rural areas, 774 Tele centres have been set up under Public Private Partnership. Under this project Rural Citizens are being provided with various services of different Government Departments. Land Records and other Services of Revenue Department which were issued from Taluk Office earlier like Income certificates, Caste, Certificates issued of Old age pension, Application, forms, for Senior Citizens and other Social Security schemes, Registration of Birth and Death and issue of Births and Deaths Certificates, issue of Ration Cards from Food and Civil Supplies Department, are also being given through these Centres. Nemmedi Telecentres are being used for distribution of Salary & allowances of Government Servants through HRMS Project.

b) Integrated Citizen Service Centres-Bangalore One Project:

Bangalore One, an integrated citizen service project, to provide services of various Government departments to citizens of Bangalore under one roof, was operationalised on 2nd April 2005. Under this Public Private Partnership, the services for payment of Bills of BESCOM, BWSSB, BSNL, BBMP, Passports,

Reliance, Tata Telecom, Hutch and other services are being provided throughout 24 hours in and all days in a Week. A citizen can avail this facility either in his area or through any of other Bangalore One Centres situated in other areas. During the past four years, this project has been accepted by the Citizens of Bangalore. As on 31st March 2009, 2 crore Citizen are getting these services through 51 Bangalore one centers and transaction worth Rs.1474crore has been achieved. It is also proposed to setup 100 Such Centres in Bangalore City. Apart from Bangalore such integrated Citizen Service Centres will also be set up in major Cities, such as Hubli – Dharwad, Belgaum, Mysore, Shimoga and Mangalore City Corporation.

c) State Data Centre (SDC):

State Data Centre was set up with the help of Government of India funds during the year 2004-05. Bhoomi an online delivery of land records was the first project successfully hosted on SDC. Now, Bangalore One business continuity site has been hosted at the SDC. SDC provides common IT infrastructure to various departments, for providing either disaster recovery for their e-Governance application or to provide business continuity for their application and also centralize their data for replication purposes. Most of the departments have shown keen interest in using these facilities. Very soon, the Commercial Tax department, the High Court, Department

of Municipal Administration, Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner for Stamps would be hosting their applications at the SDC. This way the departments can utilize the common IT infrastructure created by the e-Governance Secretariat, rather than setting up of their own IT infrastructure.

5. Projects in Pipeline:

a) Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN):

Karnataka State Wide Area Network (KSWAN) has been launched on 7th December 2009, with the main objective of providing data, voice and video services across the State. Under this project, communication highway is established by connecting the State capital with all the districts and the taluks. This has connected 2300 offices in all over Karnataka. Video conferencing facilities at every Deputy Commissioner office apart from State headquarters is an integral part of the project. It includes provision for mobile video conferencing facility at the State Secretariat apart from mobile van video conferencing facilities. As part of the project, in every taluk, Government Business Centre is also being established, so that the departments who do not have any IT infrastructure, can utilise the IT infrastructure, set up in these Government Business Centres, to conduct their day-to-day functioning. This would ensure benefit of Wide Area Network to those departments who do not have IT infrastructure at present. The project took off on 4th February 2008. The total cost of the project is Rs.177 crore.

b) e-Procurement:

The Government of Karnataka has initiated the task of implementing the ambitious e-Procurement project in the year 2006 through a unified end-to-end e-Procurement platform. The project was conceptualized on 6 key modules viz., Supplier Registration, Indent Management, e-Tendering, e-Auctions, Contract Management and Catalogue Management and on 4 supporting modules viz., e-Payment, PKI, Accounting and MIS. The e-Procurement system was deployed initially in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Public Works Department (PWD) on a pilot basis, with the first tender being published in January 2008. Thereafter, several departments were deployed with the e-Procurement system (44 government departments / organizations) and a steady rise in the number of tenders published (2318 tenders worth Rs. 3500crore by the end of November 2009). A significant progress has been noticed due to substantial effort in areas of training, publicity, awareness and effective trouble-shooting. Activity towards awareness and publicity, regular workshops, seminars and presentations were held. In the foregoing a National Level Seminar is planned to be organised at Bangalore.

c) National e-Governance Action Plan:

In order to implement NeGP programme, Centre for e-Governance is established as a separate society. As part of Capacity Building under NeGP programme, an e-Governance consultancy organization deployed, to assist department in conceptualizing e-Governance Projects.

d) Human Resource Management System:

The Human Resource Management System (HRMS) maintains an exhaustive database of all the State Government employees. It takes care of the two main functions: Service Records maintenance and payroll generation of the employees.

HRMS enables an error free generation of pay bill and the electronic transfer of pay bill to treasury. It is also used to derive cadre management information for planning by the heads of departments/Ministries. It helps in the data processing and projection/ budgeting of employee related salary expenses. It improves the productivity and efficiency of Government.

Some of the achievements of HRMS so far:

- All category of officers/employees and different pay scales like State, Central, UGC, AICTE, Judicial are drawing salary from a centralized single platform.
- Maintains database for 500,000+ employees spread across 29 districts and 176 taluks of State of Karnataka.
- 19200 Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are using HRMS to generate the monthly salary bills of 5 lakh employees.
- DDOs from 29 districts (176 Talukas) accessing HRMS online through Internet to update salary and other HR Information.

- HRMS interface with Khazane was piloted successfully and will be extended to entire State.
- Various MIS reports are made available to HODs and DDOs.

e) Karnataka State Web Portal :

Karnataka State Web portal project is aiming at one stop information hub of all Government departments. It facilitate departments to host their web site in this common platform with an access to update them periodically. At present 49 departments web site are hosted on this portal.

e-Form:

The e-Form project is a Government initiative to facilitate the public to make electronic submissions of forms for various services provided by different Government departments. "Electronic Submission of Forms" enables citizens to fill-in and submit forms

to Government electronically anytime and anywhere for obtaining Government services.

f) Wireless LAN:

The Secretariat houses one of the biggest Local Area Network, connecting 1500 nodes. This Local Area Network was established in the year 2001. To augment the existing Local Area Network, wireless connectivity has also been provided.

10. Sericulture

The area covered under mulberry in the State was about 82.43 thousand hectares by the end of November 2009. Sericulture provided employment to 10.05 lakh persons in 2008-09. The production of raw silk in the State was about 7,238 tonnes in 2008-09, as against 8,240 tonnes in 2007-08. In the first eight months of 2009-10, production of cocoons was 36,238 tonnes as against 36,100 tonnes during the corresponding period of previous year. The quantum of cocoons marketed was 34,592 tonnes as against 34,387 tonnes during the same period of previous year.

Table 3.23
Sericulture industry in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Sl. No.	Category	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	April to November		% variation 2009 over 2008
					2008	2009	
1.	Area under mulberry	'000 hectares	91.43	77.33	86.75	82.43	- 4.98
2.	Production of cocoons	'000 MTs.	60.80	53.38	36.10	36.24	+ 0.39
3.	Quantum of Cocoons marketed	'000 MTs.	57.90	50.84	34.39	34.59	+ 0.61
4.	Raw silk production	'000 MTs.	8.24	7.24	4.89	4.91	+ 0.41
5.	Employment in sericulture	Lakh	11.89	10.05	7.51	7.14	-4.93

Note: MTs -Metric Tonnes

Source: Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.

Plans and Programmes:

1. New Industrial Policy – Reshme Vardana Yojane:

A sum of Rs. 500.00 lakh was earmarked and released for implementation of this programme during 2008-09. The expenditure incurred was Rs.487.721 lakh (98%).

2. Special Component Plan:

a) State Sector:

An amount of Rs. 240.28 lakh (96%) was spent as against outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh during the year, which has benefited 802 Scheduled Caste sericulturists.

b) District Sector:

An amount of Rs.76.06 lakh (81%) was spent as against outlay of Rs.93.41 lakh, benefiting 1312 Scheduled Caste sericulturists.

3. Tribal Sub-Plan:

a) State Sector :

An amount of Rs.74.76 lakh was spent as against outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh. This has benefited 220 Scheduled Tribe sericulturists.

b) District Sector:

An amount of Rs.30.90 lakh was spent as against outlay of Rs.37.80 lakh. This has benefited 572 Scheduled Tribe sericulturists.

4. Women Development Programmes:

One third of the total budget allocation of the beneficiary oriented schemes under zilla panchayat has been earmarked for women development programmes. Under this programme, as against a allocation of Rs.125.86 lakh, the expenditure incurred was Rs.122.15 lakh.

5. Catalytic Development Programme:

In this programme important schemes like subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system in mulberry gardens and construction of independent rearing houses were helpful in improving the leaf production and quality cocoon production. During 2008-09, 1450.78 Hectares of mulberry area was bought under drip irrigation system and Rs.536.62 lakh was paid as subsidy. Rs.1423.50 lakh of subsidy was paid towards construction of 2233 independent rearing houses for sericulturists. The total expenditure incurred in all schemes under Catalytic Development Programme was Rs.2447.09 lakh during 2008-09. To hasten payment of subsidy to the beneficiaries, the delegation of powers of sanctioning subsidy amount was decentralized.

6. Credit Programme:

Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and PCARD Banks are providing loans of sericultural activities. During the year 2008-09, loans were sanctioned to farmers for mulberry plantation, construction of rearing houses, purchase of rearing equipment and irrigation system as shown below:

Table 3.24
Details of loan availed by Sericulture during 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Beneficiaries	Financial
1.	Mulberry Plantation	1082	212.800
2.	Purchase of equipment	880	274.505
3.	Construction of Rearing House	1127	2045.191
4.	Irrigation system	27	13.259
	Total	3116	2545.755

Source: Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.

Loans were also sanctioned to establish reeling units as indicated below:

Table 3.25
Details of loan availed by reelers during 2008-09

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Beneficiaries	Financial
1.	Charaka	1	0.35
2.	Cottage Basin	3	1.00
	Total	4	1.35

Source: Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.

7. Human Resources Development/Training:

The Department has well-established six Training Institutes. These training institutes impart periodical training to sericulturists, reelers, chawki rearers, entrepreneurs and licensed seed preparers. They play an important role in propagating new technologies developed by the Research Institutes. In addition, refresher training is also provided to the technical staff of the department to update their technical knowledge. Handicraft training is being provided to the women beneficiaries in preparation of bouquet, garlands and greeting cards etc., by using pierced/cut cocoons. Separate hostel with boarding facility is provided for women participants. During the year 2008-09, 3,427

beneficiaries, which includes 1,103 women sericulturists were imparted training.

Training programme are also being conducted for the technical staff of the Department in different Research Institutes like Karnataka State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, Thalaghattapura, Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory, Kodathi, Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Mysore and Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Bangalore. The Departmental staff are also sent for special trainings conducted by National Institute for Rural Development, Hyderabad, State Administrative Training Institutes, Sri Abdul Nazeer Sab Rural Development and Training Institute, Mysore and District Training Institutes.

10.1 Karnataka Silk Marketing Board

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., Promoted by the Government of Karnataka was established in 1979, along with the formation of “ Silk Exchange ” where by law, all “ first sale ” of raw silk has to be conducted. This was done with the intention of stabilising the Silk industry.

During the year 2008-09, the company has a turnover of Rs. 2020.24 lakh with a loss of Rs. 361.89 lakh after tax.

In the year 2009-10 (upto Nov.09) the turnover was Rs.1648.00 lakh and losses incurred were Rs. 200.15 lakh after tax. Details are given in Table 3.26.

Table 3.26
Performance of the Karnataka Silk Marketing Board
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Particulars	(Rs. lakh)		
	2007-2008	2008-09	2009-10 upto 30-11-09 (Provisional)
1. Turnover	1410.12	2020.24	1648.00
2. Profit after tax	(-)405.86	(-)361.89	(-)200.15

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board, Bangalore.

The Objectives of the Company is as under:

- 1) To minimize price fluctuations in raw silk.
- 2) To ensure that the Reelers get a satisfactory return for the produce by buying silk when there is slump in the market and also to buy silk to meet the requirement of its Sales Branches.
- 3) To develop Institutional customers who are directly concerned with the welfare of weavers.
- 4) To promote quality standards by purchasing quality silk subjecting it to a stringent quality control.

- 5) To prevent formation of groups and cartels among traders and merchants.

The Company is primarily discharging the functions of Price Stabilisation of silk yarn an activity which is generally a non-profitable proposition. Company protects the interest of reelers and farmers by intervening to make purchases whenever the need arise in all the Silk Exchanges in Karnataka. Being the Government licensed buyer of silk at Silk Exchanges of Karnataka State, the Company strives to maintain price stability and to prevent formation of groups and cartels among traders and merchants, and thereby protects the interest of cocoon producers (farmers), reelers and weavers to the extent possible.

The Company has fairly succeeded in its objective of protecting the interest of farmers and reelers in spite of adverse market conditions. In spite of continuance of factors such as problems in cocoon market, increase in imported silk, continued competition in the trade, poor demand for textiles and tight money market, etc., the Company has actively participated in the trade and continued to protect the interest of reelers and farmers. The benefit derived by the economically weaker farmers and reelers of the society is more when compared to the loss or profit made by the company. In assisting the reelers and farmers in price stabilization of Silk Yarn, the company's role is significant.

In the recent years due to low arrival of silk yarn in the exchanges, the same has adversely affected the performance of the Board to considerable extent. Due to such poor percentage of participation of both reelers and traders in exchanges, the Company is finding it difficult to participate in trading of silk yarn to the expected level.

In view of Liberation, Globalisation and WTO agreement there are challenges before the Company for its survival and continuation. For this, the Company has to be prepared to face these challenges with changes in the policy, approach and perception. The Company has prepared an action plan to purchase 200 tons of silk and to sell 200 tons of silk in the current financial year 2009-10. New schemes such as pledging of silk and advancing money to the reelers have been introduced

during the year 2007-08 and there is a good response from the reelers.

Reasons for shortfall in performance.

As in the recent past years the unprecedented fluctuations continued to daunt the Industry in general and Company in particular due to the following important reasons.

- a) Stiff competition from other fiber fabrics.
- b) Un-abetted availability of foreign silk, has not allowed the market prices to improve even during seasons. The average price of Cocoon during the year varied from Rs.130/- to Rs.142/- per KG. In the beginning of the year 2008-09, company was holding stock of 29.53 tons, during the year company has purchased 127.20 tons and sold 147.24 tons of Silk yarn and paid Rs.7.81 Lakh to the Government in the form of market fee.
- c) Continued less arrivals of silk yarn at Silk Exchange and illegal transactions preventing KSMB to compete in terms of quality, price and volume.

10.2 Central Silk Board:

During 2008-09, the silk industry in Karnataka earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 873.12 crore. The share of the Karnataka silk industry in all India exports in terms of value was 27.47 percent in 2008-09 against 32.79 percent in 2007-08. Details are given in Table 3.27.

Table 3.27
Value of exports of Silk goods from Karnataka and India
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April -May 2009)

Particulars	(Rs.crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (April -May)(P)
1. Karnataka	894.47	873.12	124.76
2. India	2727.87	3178.19	422.05
3. Share of Karnataka (Percentage)	32.79	27.47	29.56

- Note :
1. Figure includes silk yarn and silk waste
 2. Value of export of silk goods figures from Karnataka reflects the export consignments dispatched from ports viz., Bangalore air and Bangalore ICD only.
 3. For 2009-10 data up to May 2009 as reported from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, has been given.
 4. (P) Provisional.

Source: Central Silk Board, Bangalore.

11. Textiles

The Textile Policy - “Suvarna Vastra Neethi : 2008-2013” of Government of Karnataka is enunciated as follows :

The Textile and Garment Industry to be covered under this policy will include all units, which are engaged in various value chain activities of the industry such as Spinning, Weaving (Powerloom and Handloom) including preloom activities, Knitting, Processing, Garmenting, units engaged in manufacturing Technical textiles and all other supporting ancillary activities including Textile machinery manufacturing.

To establish the textile and garment industry of Karnataka, as a producer of internationally competitive value added products thereby maintaining dominant presence in the growing domestic and international market and

contributing to the sustainable employment and economic growth of the State.

Goals :

- a. To achieve balanced, higher and sustainable growth in the entire textile value chain from fiber to finished products, with emphasis on balanced regional development.
- b. To increase the income levels of the people dependent on the SMEs within the textile and garment sector thereby creating additional employment opportunities to at least 5 lakh people during the policy period.
- c. To facilitate emerging units in critical areas such as production technology, market research and development, HRD & ITES for exploiting the emerging global and domestic trade opportunities.

As per the Annual Plan 2008-09 under Handloom Sector the achievement is 58.25 million metres production generating 69000 employments. In Powerloom Sector achievement is 226.52 million meters productions with 1.93 lakh of employment.

Table-3.28
Production and Employment in Handloom and power loom Industries
(In Co-operative sector only)

Sl No	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09	
			Revised Target	Achievements	Revised Target	Achievements
1	Handlooms a) Production	Million. mtrs	50.00	45.62	50.00	58.25
2	b) Employment	Lakh	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.69
	Powerlooms a) Production	Million. mtrs	275.00	257.96	275.00	226.52
	b)Employment	Lakh	1.75	1.67	1.75	1.93

Note: Revised figures furnished in respect of organized sector only. Total figures will be available only after conducting census.

Source: Department of Textile.

12. Industrial relations

Data on industrial relations during the first eight months i.e, from April to November 2009 shows that there was one strike involving

850 workers causing a loss of 26,350 man days and 3 lockouts and 1,030 workers were involved creating a loss of 42,100 man days. There were 3 layoffs involving 169 workers, creating a loss of 3682 mandays.

Table 3.29
Industrial relations in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Details	2007-2008	2008-2009	April to November	
			2008	2009
I Strikes				
a) Strikes	3	2	1	1
b) Workers involved	5937	580	380	850
c) Man days lost	49522	13560	8740	26350
II Lockout				
a) Lockouts	--	--	--	3
b) Workers involved	--	--	--	1030
c) Man days lost	--	--	--	42100

Details	2007-2008	2008-2009	April to November	
			2008	2009
III Layoff:				
a) Layoffs	1	1	1	3
b) Workers involved	11	85	70	169
c) Man days lost	77	1950	973	3682

Source: Department of Labour, Bangalore.

12.1. Absenteeism

In the first eight months of 2009-10 (up to November 09), the proportion of absenteeism of industrial workers was 23.23 which was 18.3

percent in the previous year. Absenteeism of plantation labour was 0.59 percent which was 21.38 percent in the previous year. Details are given in Table 3.30.

Table 3.30
Labour absenteeism in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10 (April to November 2009)

Details	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	April to Nov.	
				2008	2009
I. Industrial Workers :					
a) Mandays scheduled to work	'000s	2063	4164	4164	37117
b) Mandays absent	'000s	337	763	763	8624
c) Proportion of absenteeism	Percent	16.3	18.3	18.3	23.23
II. Plantation Labour :					
a) Mandays scheduled to work	'000s	69	24	24	853.65
b) Mandays absent	'000s	10	0.5	0.5	5.08
c) Proportion of absenteeism	Percent	14.5	21.38	21.38	0.59

Source : Department of Labour, Bangalore.

13. Performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

Out of 72 PSUs, Performance of 37 PSUs from 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in Table 3.31.

Table 3.31
Performance of public sector undertakings
from 2006-07 to 2009-10

No. of units: 72

Reported no. of units: 37

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (April to November 2009)
1. Capital employed	249211.49	2181075.75	355094.4	1302354.49
2. Investment	33206.22	90794.44	42217.91	44793.79
3. Employment	38527.87	41602.63	167160.54	81047.17
4. Turnover	433371.31	1066015.23	919584.11	15481.08
5. Net profit after tax	4142922.59	3652399.99	58764.57	7053.21
6. Ratio of turnover to total investment	711.70	325.33	480.579	93.309

Source: Department of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.

The performance of top five profit making PSUs from 2006-07 upto 2008-09 with the profit earned by them is given in Table 3.32

Table 3.32
Performance of top five profit making PSUs from
2006-07 upto 2008-09 (operating profit)

(Rs. lakh)

Public Sector undertakings	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., Bangalore	32232.00	206.00	277.29
2. Bangalore Metro Transport Corporation	22432.39	1863.57	2232.13
3. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.,	1890.00	6127.00	1401.00
4. Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.,	5030.78	1257.04	58824.33
5. Hutti Gold Mines	5565.39	19280	17793

Source: Department of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.

4

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The major sectors covered under Economic Infrastructure are irrigation, power, transport and communication.

The cumulative irrigation potential likely to be created under major, medium and minor irrigation (only surface water) up to the end of 2009-10 is 34.84 lakh hectares, as against an estimated total irrigation potential of 45 lakh hectares comprising of 35 lakh hectares under major and medium irrigation and 10 lakh hectares under minor irrigation.

An additional irrigation potential of 0.65 lakh hectares is anticipated during the current year through major and medium irrigation projects, consisting of 0.48 lakh hectares under plan projects and 0.17 lakh hectares under projects pending approval. Through the Upper Krishna project alone, a potential of 0.10 lakh hectares is anticipated in 2009-10. Under minor irrigation (surface water), the additional potential, which will be created this year, is 0.10 lakh hectares, leading to a total of 0.75 lakh hectares from the three categories.

Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL), a special purpose vehicle is implementing the Upper Krishna Project stage-I & II works in addition to constructing foreshore lift irrigation, filling up of tanks in Bijapur and Bagalkot districts, series of Barrages across the Rivers Bheema and Manjra. The company has raised Rs.6620.65 crore through market borrowings from 1995-96 to 2007-08. During

the current year the market borrowings raised by Nigam is nil.

The Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited (KNNL) has been constituted to raise funds and execute projects in the Krishna basin other than the Upper Krishna Project. The projects entrusted to this nigam are Ghataprabha Stage III, Malaprabha, Markendaya, Hippargi, Bhima Lift, Singatalur, Upper Tunga, Harinala, Tunga Anicut, Gandhorinala, Kalasanala, Bandurinala, Varahi, Dudhganga, Bennithora, Lower Mullamari, Itagi Sasalwad LIS and Basapur LIS projects. Further, remodeling of Amarja , modernization of Bhadra project and prestigious Upper Bhadra project are also entrusted to this Nigam. This Nigam has raised Rs.2027.05 Crore through market borrowings till 2007-08. During the current year the market borrowings raised by the Nigam is nil.

The State Government is supporting the activities of these two Nigams through the provision of capital outlay in the State Budget. During the year 2009-10, Rs. 1068.05 crore have been provided for KBJNL and Rs. 825.00 crore for KNNL.

The Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNNL) was constituted during 2003-04 to raise funds, complete all on-going projects and modernize the ancient projects in Cauvery basin. The Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited, which started functioning since June 2003, has raised Rs.930.00 crore so far.

The Minor Irrigation Department has established the Karnataka Jala Samvardhana Yojna Sangha (JSYS) for monitoring and speedy implementation of minor irrigation works with aid from the World Bank. Under this project, the department will rejuvenate 2000 tanks in nine districts namely, Kolar, Tumkur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga, Bagalkote, Haveri, Raichur and Koppal. The area likely to be brought under field irrigation channels in 2009-10 is 0.69 lakh hectares. Water Users Co-operative Societies have been established in the command areas and they are empowered to collect water rates.

The Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) is implementing projects that will create 1534 MW of power during the 11th Five Year Plan period, comprising of 2x500 MW of Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit – 1 & 2, 250 MW of Raichur Thermal Power Station unit-8, 230 MW of Varahi Stage-II and 45 MW capacity by renovation and uprating of NPH units and 9 MW of Solar PV Plant.

Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd. has unbundled distribution functions. Five independent government owned electricity supply companies (ESCOMs) were formed on a regional basis with the headquarters located at Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli, Gulbarga and Mysore. All the five are assigned distribution and retail supply license of KPTCL with approval from KERC. Four companies are fully operational with effect from 1-6-2002 and one from 2005, and are all functioning independently.

Government of Karnataka has recognized the need for financial turnaround as a critical strategy for the power sector. Accordingly a ten-year financial restructuring plan (FRP)

was announced with a commitment to extend financial support of Rs.12141 crore to the power sector over a ten-year period. Power reform is the major component in the revised Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) of the State (2006-2010) and the sectoral FRP is consistent with MTFP.

Tariff orders have been passed by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission with 17%, 16.2%, 2.03% and 2.85% increases across the board during the years 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2005 respectively. Vide its order dated 25-11-2009, the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission has increased Tariff rates by BESCO – 8.74 % , MESCOM – 9.36%, CESC – 5.87%, HESCO – 6.13% and GESCOM – 6.52%. The Government of India have launched a scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyudeekaran Yojana (RGGVY) for strengthening rural electricity infrastructure and electrification of rural households. Electrification of dalit bastis is also included under the scheme. It is planned to build infrastructure for over 20.03 lakh rural households in the State to access the electricity and to electrify about 9.02 lakh rural BPL households under the Kutir Jyothi norms. A tripartite agreement has been signed by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., Govt. of Karnataka and the concerned ESCOMs on 25th July 2005 to implement the scheme.

With effect from 10.6.2005, KPTCL is barred from trading in power. The open access scheme had come into force with effect from 10.6.2005 in order to encourage competition. However, now, open access transaction have been stopped as per the Government order, issued by Government of Karnataka, vide Government Order No. EN 540 NCE 2008, Bangalore, dated 30-12-2008.

The installed capacity in the public sector is likely to be 6013.83 MW by the end of 2009-10, contributed by 3652.35 MW of hydel power, 2220 MW of thermal power, 127.92 MW of diesel power, 4.56 MW of wind power and 9.00 MWs of Solar PV Plant. The State has still a long way to go before it completely exploits the hydel potential of 7750 MW.

Power generation in 2009-10 by KPCL is anticipated to be 26161 MUs. This is a increase of 4.3 per cent from the 2008-09 level of 25080 MUs. Hydel generation in 2009-10 at 11962 MUs is less by 7.3 per cent of the 2008-09 level of 12898 MUs. Thermal generation in 2009-10 at 13980 MU is an increase by 19.3 per cent over the level of 11717 MUs in 2008-09. The generation from the private sector is expected to be 3000 MUs in 2009-10 and the total generation is estimated at 39656 MU, including imports from Central generating stations at 10495 MUs.

In the current year up to the end of November 2009, a total of 13 stations were commissioned, which includes 3 220 KV stations, 4 110 KV stations and 6 66 KV stations. Under augmentation of stations 24 were completed, which includes 4 220 KV stations, 11 110 KV stations and 9 66 KV stations. A total of 20 transmission lines were commissioned, which includes 5 220 KV lines, 5 110 KV lines and 6 66 KV lines.

The number of motor vehicles in the State went up to 88.29 lakh i.e., by more than 5.39 lakh in 2009-10. The largest number are motorcycles (62.42 lakh). Revenue realisation by the Motor Vehicles Department which was Rs.1646 crore

in 2008-09 is expected to be Rs.1737 crore in 2009-10. Up to the end of November 2009, collection was Rs.1152.28 crore.

The country's first green field International Airport has been developed at Devanahalli, Bangalore, as a passenger and cargo hub under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The airport was opened to the public on 24-05-2008.

An increase in the traffic handled at Karnataka's ports is anticipated during the current year. The telecommunications sector is expected to perform satisfactorily. A detailed review of the State's economic infrastructure is presented below in the following paragraphs.

Irrigation

The cumulative irrigation potential under major, medium and minor irrigation (surface water) is anticipated to go up to 34.84 lakh hectares (excluding ground water) in 2009-10 from 34.09 lakh hectares in 2008-09. Additional potential of 0.75 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created during the year (Table 4.1)

47 Major and medium projects which have been completed, have so far created irrigation potential of 8.96 lakh hectares. 25 major and 53 medium irrigation projects which are under implementation, have so far created 15.32 lakh Ha. of irrigation potential.

Karnataka announced its **State Water Policy in January 2002**. The Objectives of the Policy are to:

Table 4.1
Irrigation potential created by source
2009-10

Source	Lakh hectares (cumulative)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(A)
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	23.64	24.28	24.93
2. Minor Irrigation (Surface water)	9.69	9.81	9.91
Total	33.33	34.09	34.84

A: Anticipated

Source: Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka

- (a) Provide drinking water at the rate of 55 LPCD in rural areas, 70 LPCD in towns, and 100 LPCD in the city municipal council areas and 135 LPCD in city corporation areas.
- (b) Create an ultimate irrigation potential of 45 lakh hectares under major, medium and minor irrigation projects. Facilitate creation of an additional irrigation potential of 16 lakh hectares by individual farmers using ground water.
- (c) Improve performance of all water resources projects.
- (d) Improve productivity of irrigated agriculture by involving users in irrigation management.
- (e) Harness the hydropower potential in the State.
- (f) Provide a legislative, administrative and infrastructural environment, which will ensure fair, just and equitable distribution and utilisation of water resources of the State to the benefit of all.

1. Major and medium irrigation

Expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects was Rs.2020.85 crore for Plan and projects pending approval together in 2008-09. The corresponding expenditure anticipated in 2009-10 is Rs.2411.94 crore. Expenditure incurred up to the end of December 2009 was Rs.1648.11 crore for Plan projects and Rs.261.41 crore for projects pending approval. The expenditure on UKP alone, up to the end of December 2009, is Rs.426.28 crore. On flood control and anti-sea erosion projects in the current year, expenditure is anticipated at Rs.16.70 crore.

a. Plan projects - the Krishna basin

The latest estimated cost of Upper Krishna Project- Stages I&II, is Rs.10371.67 crore. In December 2000, the Planning Commission has approved Upper Krishna Project- Stage II. The expenditure up to the end of March 2009 on Upper Krishna Project-Stages I & II was Rs.9989.80 crore. The anticipated expenditure in 2009-10 for the Upper Krishna Project is Rs.643.88 crore. The Stage-I, Phase-III and Stage II works are nearing completion.

The works in UKP is nearing completion. It has been planned to irrigate about 6.22 lakh hectares of land falling under the drought prone districts of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Gulbarga and Raichur. As on 31-10-2009, an outlet potential of 600038 hectares has been achieved.

KBJNL has undertaken construction of five barrages across river Bhima to utilise 9 TMC of water. Already Construction of four barrages namely Ghattarga Barrage, Kallur 'B' Barrage, Yadgir Barrage and Joladagi-Gudur Barrages are completed and water is being stored and utilised. In respect of Sonthi Barrage to utilise 4 TMC of water, construction of modified scope of civil work of barrage, providing gates lifting system work etc on turnkey basis etc. is in progress.

In addition to the above, 4 works namely Jeerigehal, Manikeshwar, Halhalla and

Chandapura anicuts have been taken up across Manjra river in Bidar district to utilize 4.8 TMC of water. Civil works are in progress. Apart from this, tendered works of fixing gates are in progress.

The Narayanpur and Almatti Dams have been completed. Almatti Dam (Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri sagar) was dedicated to the nation by the Hon'ble President of India on 21st of August 2006.

During 2009-10, a potential of 10,300 hectares is anticipated to be created. As against the irrigation potential of 6.22 lakh hectares under the Upper Krishna project- Stage I & II, creation by the end of March 2010 is likely to be 6.10 lakh hectares.

The Upper Krishna project covers the following works:

Sl. No.	Component of work	Length in km.	Irrigation Command(in Ha.)	Utilisation of water (in tmc)
1	Narayanpur Left Bank Canal	78.00	47233	13.10
2	Shahapur Branch Canal	76.00	122120	34.00
3	Mudbal Branch Canal	50.80	51000	14.10
4	Indi Branch Canal	172.00	131260	37.50
5	Jewargi Branch Canal	86.00	57100	15.80
6	Almatti Left Bank Canal	103.00	20235	05.60
7	Almatti Right Bank Canal	95.00	84000	22.40
8	Narayanapura Right Bank Canal	67.00	16100	04.50
9	Mulwad L.I.S.	128.50	30850	08.50
10	Rampur L.I.S.	51.50	20235	05.60
11	Indi L.I.S	96.00	41900	11.90

Details of Taluk & Districtwise Irrigation Benefits.

District	Taluk	Area in Ha.
Gulbarga	Shorapur	1,09,123
	Shahpura	94,133
	Jewargi	1,14,653
	Total	3,17,909
Bijapur	Sindagi	85,060
	Indi	53,269
	Bijapur	8,330
	Muddebihal	12,103
	B.Bagewadi	19,157
	Total	1,77,919
Bagalkote	Bagalkote	4,145
	Hungund	12,055
	Jamkhandi	5,860
	Total	22,060
Raichur	Lingasugur	32,135
	Devdurg	72,000
	Total	1,04,135

b. Malaprabha and Ghataprabha stage III

Progress (financial and physical) is as below:

Items	Unit	Ghataprabha Stage III	Malaprabha	Upper Thunga
Estimated cost	Rs.crore	1435.00	1275.20	1052.88
Expenditure up to 2008-09	Rs.crore	1208.89	998.32	916.45
Expenditure expected in 2009-10	Rs.crore	166.28	125.00	75.00
Irrigation potential	Lakh Hectares	1.71	2.20	0.80
Potential created up to 2008-09	Lakh Hectares	1.60	2.11	0.22
Addl. Potential anticipated to be created in 2009-10	Lakh Hectares	0.02	0.02	0.15

Modernization of Bhadra canal system is taken up in a comprehensive manner during 2008-09 at an estimated cost of Rs.951.00 crore. This project is partially assisted under Hon'ble Prime Minister's Special Package (i.e., Canal reaches in Shimoga and Chickmagalur Districts). Further, assistance under Prime Minister's Special Package has been extended to entire project, till completion, as per revised guidelines.

Similarly Upper Bhadra Project is envisaged to provide irrigation facility to drought prone areas of Chickmagalur and Chitradurga districts along with drinking water facilities for Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

c. The National Hydrology Project

The National Hydrology project, taken up with World Bank assistance in 1996-97, envisages setting up a reliable and well-designed network for the collection of hydrological and meteorological data for surface and ground water. The project was given administrative approval for 32.00 crore and was later revised to Rs. 34.86 crore, of which the World Bank will reimburse Rs.27.00 crore. The implementation period is seven years. The surface water component is Rs.20.35 crore and the ground water component Rs.14.51 crore. For 2006-07 a budget grant of Rs.3.50 crore was provided. As against this an expenditure of Rs.3.01 crore has been incurred up to the end of March 2007 (Rs.2.72 crore for surface water component and Rs.0.29 crore for ground water component). In 2007-08 the budget allocation for National Hydrology Project-II was Rs.8.86 crore. As against this an expenditure of Rs.3.58 crore has been incurred up to the end of March 2008 (Rs.3.18 crore for surface water component and Rs.0.39 crore for ground water component). For 2008-09, the budget allocation

was Rs. 6.42 crore. As against this an expenditure of Rs.1.58 crore has been incurred upto end of March 2009. (Rs.0.59 crore for surface water component and Rs.0.60 crore for ground water component). For 2009-10 the budget allocation is Rs.5.05 crore.

d. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

AIBP was launched during the year 1996-97 by Government of India for speedy completion of major and medium irrigation projects which were in advanced stage of completion and lingering due to paucity of funds. Central Loan Assistance/Central Assistance is being released to the States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Government of India. The total Central Loan assistance released from 1996-97 to 2006-07 was Rs.3029.16 crore. Rs.259.70 crore was released during 2007-08 and for 2008-09, Rs.277.40 crore has been released. Central Assistance proposed for 2009-10 is Rs.660.97 crore. The aggregate expenditure from 1996-97 up to the end of December 2009 has been Rs.5489.95 crore.

e. Special Development Programme (SDP)

State Government is committed to eradicate regional imbalance by implementing the recommendation of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee report, for completion of on-going major and medium irrigation projects in backward, more backward and most backward areas. A budget allocation of Rs.302.80 crore was made available during 2008-09, against which the expenditure was Rs.289.41 crore (96%). During 2009-10, Rs.161.95 crore is the achievement as against budget provision of Rs.346.65 crore.

f. Projects pending approval

Progress (financial and physical) is as below:

	Unit	Harangi	Hemavathi	Kabini
Estimated cost (latest)	Rs crore	545.00	3877.00	1233.00
Expenditure up to 2008-09	Rs crore	528.52	2723.39	578.82
Expenditure expected in 2009-10	Rs crore	18.11	111.80	71.89
Irrigation Potential	Hectares	54591	283602	94434
Potential created up to 2008-09	Hectares	53393	241742	44222
Potential anticipated to be created in 2009-10	Hectares	117	3159	-

In respect of Cauvery basin projects (projects pending approval), an expenditure of Rs.352.89 crore has been incurred in 2009-10, up to the end of December 2009.

g. Special package to distressed farmers of six drought prone districts of the State

17 major and medium Irrigation Projects have been identified in the selected six drought prone districts of the State. An amount of Rs.1208.71 crore has been approved by Government of India, for five major and two medium Irrigation Projects. Central Assistance under the Prime Minister's Special Rehabilitation Package will be released to the Irrigation Projects through Ministry of Water Resources as per Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme guidelines. Central Assistance to the tune of Rs.244.12 crore for 4 major and

medium Irrigation Projects namely Hipparagi, Bhadra Modernisation, Dudhganga and Votehole has been released up to end of March 2009. 3 irrigation projects namely Chicklihole, Votehole & Markandeya have been completed out of state funds. 2 major irrigation projects namely Malaprabha and Ghataprabha are already receiving central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97. Six irrigation projects of Cauvery basin are pending approval due to Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) award. Out of the remaining three projects Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) of Bheemasamudra tank has been approved and proposals for availing Central Assistance (CA) during current year is submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC). Rameshwara Lift Irrigation Scheme (LIS) and Bellarynala LIS are under various stages of approval.

Details of Package under assured irrigation

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Project	Loan component	Grant	Total
1	Major & Medium irrigation	483.47	725.24	1208.71
2	Minor Irrigation	458.10	-	458.10
Total		941.57	725.24	1666.81

2. Minor irrigation - surface water:

Irrigation works with an atchkat of up to 2000 hectares are classified as minor irrigation works. They have the definite advantage of providing immediate benefit from the potential created. Minor irrigation works with an atchkat up to 40 hectares come under the control of Zilla Panchayats.

In 2008-09 the expenditure on minor irrigation works was Rs.58660.13 lakh. In

2009-10, an allocation of Rs.9842.93 lakh has been made for construction and improvements to anecuts, pickups and feeder channels and Rs.3200.00 lakh for SCP and TSP. Besides Rs.87.60 lakh has been provided for the Zilla Panchayats to take up minor irrigation with an atchkat of 40 hectares or below, and create a potential of 9000 hectares. The development of surface water irrigation from 2001-02 onwards is summarised in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2
Development of minor irrigation from
Surface water: 2001-02 to 2009-10

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	Potential created (in hectares)
2001-02	10316.36	4967
2002-03	11057.98	7295
2003-04	12988.38	6300
2004-05	20395.97	4280
2005-06	19418.78	7101
2006-07	35470.41	10800
2007-08	35950.44	8954
2008-09 (RE)	58660.13	16039
2009-10(A)	58979.35	10000

(A) Anticipated

Source: Economic survey of Karnataka 2008-09

Annual Plan 2008-09

Details of Provisions for Plan Expenditure, 2009-10

The Government has covered the Karnataka Jala Samvardhane Yojana Sangha (JSYS) within the framework of Registration of Societies Act, 1960 to develop and strengthen minor irrigation with local participation. It will promote capacity building, provide strategic resources and logistic support for training and orientation, promote and undertake efforts for

integrated, multi-dimensional interventions in related sectors and ensure timely and adequate flow of funds from all possible sources, including World Bank. The budgetary allocation for JSYS during the year 2009-10 is Rs.225.00 crore and the expenditure incurred is Rs.24.53 crore, up to the end of December 2009.

3. Command area development

The Command Area Development (CAD) programme, started during the Fifth Plan period, is intended to tackle the problem of non-utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation projects and reduce the gap between the potential created and utilised. The Government of Karnataka have constituted six CADAs namely Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad; Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects, Belgaum; Cauvery Basin Project, Mysore; Upper Krishna Project,

Bheemarayanagudi and Bhadra Reservoir Project, Shimoga and Irrigation Project zone Gulbarga. The CADAs take up on-farm development works like land levelling and shaping; construction of field channels, adoption of Warabandi and Construction of field drains. In 2009-10 the expenditure anticipated is Rs.99.24 crore, against Rs.55.04 crore spent in 2008-09. The Central assistance for CADAs in 2009-10 is anticipated to be Rs.21.26 crore. In addition, the KBJNL, KNNL and CNNL have also been carrying out CADA works. Progress made by the CADAs is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Command area development programme in
Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10

('000 hectares)

Item of work	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Anticipated)
1. Construction of field Irrigation channels	66.03	28.40	68.97
2. Construction of field drains & leveling	14.75	35.17	46.50
3. Land Reclamation	1.57	2.13	4.76

Source: 1. Water Resources Department, Govt. of Karnataka
2. Annual Plan 2008-09 and 2009-10

Power

During the first nine months (April-December 2009) of 2009-10, power generation of Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) is 18387 Million Units (MU), which has decreased marginally as compared with the corresponding period of 2008-09 (18452 MU). Plant load factor of thermal plant has decreased to 77.39% during the year compared to 78.80% a year ago and of Bellary Thermal Power Station

(BTPS) has increased to 59.57% during the year compared to 15.63% a year ago.

The hydel generation of KPCL is 8524 MU during nine months (from April-December 2009) has decreased over the same period generation of 10009 MU during previous year from April-December 2008.

The Thermal generation of KPCL is 9475 MU (Raichur Thermal Power Station and

Bellary Thermal Power Station Plants) during April-December 2009 has increased by 16.50 per cent compared with the generation of 8133 MU during last year from April-December 2008. This is due to commissioning of BTPS Unit-1 of 500 MW capacity.

In the Wind Energy sector, generation of 11.74 MU during April-December 2009 was equal to generation during same period of (April-December 2008) of previous year.

The Diesel Generating Plant generation during the first nine months (April to December 2009) of 2009-10 is 376.15 MU compared with the corresponding period figure of 324.47 MU in the year 2008-09.

During the years 2000-01 to 2005-06, the Central Government has sanctioned Rs.1186.32 crore under Accelerated Power Development Restructured Programme(APDRP). The scheme covers 52 projects in the State. The financing of the programme comprises 25% grant and 25% loan from the Central Government and the remaining 50% as loan from the Rural Electricity Corporation (REC)/Power Finance Corporation to KPTCL/ESCOMs. The State has received Rs.464.93 crore as on 31-03-2009 and supplementary funding by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been to an extent of Rs.590.31 crore.

The APDRP scheme closed on 31-03-2009 and the progress achieved/expenditure claimed is Rs.1213.89 crore. Out of this the Ministry of Power (MOP) has allowed Rs.988.87 crore as eligible expenditure including an amount of Rs.247.22 crore towards subsidy as per guidelines issued by MOP.

Special Development Plan (SDP)

State Government is committed to eradicate regional imbalance by implementing the recommendation of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa's committee report, for electrification of backward, more backward and most backward areas. A budget allocation of Rs. 25 crore was made available to Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. and Rs. 175 crore to Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. in 2009-10 for Implementing Special Development Plan.

It is felt that power sector reforms should have started with privatisation of transmission and distribution sector. In 2001 Government of Karnataka announced, its commitment to reforms and restructure the power sector including privatisation.

Power generation in 2009-10 by KPCL is anticipated to be 26161 MU. This is an increase of 4.31 per cent from the 2008-09 level of 25080 MU. Hydel generation in 2009-10 at 11962 MU is less by 7.3 per cent of the 2008-09 level of 12898 MU. Thermal generation in 2009-10 at 13980 MU is an increase by 19.3 per cent over the level of 11717.45 MU in 2008-09. The generation from the private sector is expected to be 3000 MU in 2009-10 and the total is estimated at 39656 MU, including imports from Central generating stations at 10495 MU.

The water level in Linganamakki stood at 1807.50 ft as on 31st December 2009, compared to last year level of 1797.10 ft. In Supa it was 545.59 mtrs as on 31st December 2009, compared to last year level of 542.44 mtrs. The maximum and minimum water levels at Linganamakki and supa reservoirs are summarized in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Water levels: Linganamakki and Supa

Year	Linganamakki (in ft)		Supa (in Meters)	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
2007-08	1819.00 (31-08-2007)	1747.20 (19-06-2007)	561.40 (08-10-2007)	527.08 (22-06-2007)
2008-09	1809.75 (22-09-08)	1749.80 (08-06-2008)	550.15 (25-09-2008)	520.65 (24-07-2008)
2009-10 (As on 30.11.2009)	1819.00 (04-10-2009)	1740.90 (01-07-2009)	550.75 (15-10-2009)	518.40 (01-07-2009)

Source: Karnataka Power Corporation Limited

The plant load factors (capacity utilisation) of selected hydel and thermal stations of KPCL are presented in Table 4.5 as also the unit cost of power of selected major stations. The plant load factor (PLF) has increased in

Unit 3 & 6 in the first eight months of 2009-10. Average cost of power generated (paise/kwh) has been increasing mainly due to increasing fuel costs and higher reliance on thermal plants.

Table 4.5
Plant load factor and unit cost of power
selected power stations: 2007- 08 to 2009-10

Power station	Plant Load Factor (percentage)			Unit cost*
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	Paise/Kwh
1. Sharavathy	64.08	57.53	49.89	12.60
2. Nagihari	43.18	41.80	27.27	35.60
3. Supa	60.66	57.45	33.37	35.60
4. Varahi	69.35	41.01	28.68	75.37
5. RTPS Unit-1	80.76	62.99	50.86	} 214.49
6. RTPS Unit-2	80.97	78.24	76.45	
7. RTPS Unit-3	85.82	79.08	93.73	236.67
8. RTPS Unit-4	82.53	89.37	87.28	344.47
9. RTPS Unit-5	79.81	90.44	76.30	} 319.71
10. RTPS Unit-6	92.04	80.01	89.56	
11. RTPS Unit-7	87.63	91.66	66.65	295.86
12. BTPS Unit-1	-	27.37	57.78	320.60

*Before accounting for T&D losses. For RTPS, besides unit cost, fuel escalation charges are to be paid.

Source: Karnataka Power Corporation Limited

Imports are likely to be 11495 MUs in 2009-10 from Central projects and were 11600 MUs in 2008-09.

Installed capacity in the public sector is anticipated to be 6013.83 MWs by the end of 2009-10 comprising of 3652.35 MW of hydel

power, 2220 MW of thermal, 127.92 diesel power, 4.56 MWs of wind power and 9.0 MWs of Solar PV Plant. In the private sector it will be 2602.43 MWs. The State has still a long way to go to fully harness the ultimate hydel potential of 7750 MW. The progress in the power sector from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6
Progress in power sector 2007-08 to 2009-10

	Units	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Anticipated
1. Installed capacity (cumulative)				
Public sector				
a) Hydel				
KPC plants	MW	3407.35	3637.35	3652.35
b) Wind energy	MW	4.56	4.56	4.56
c) Thermal (KPC)	MW	1970.00	1970.00	2220.00
d) Diesel plants	MW	127.92	127.92	127.92
e) Solar PV Plant	MW	-	-	9.00
Total	MW	5509.83	5739.83	6013.83
Private sector				
a) Hydel	MW	411.77	422.27	544.27
b) Wind	MW	936.44	1366.16	1429.36
c) Co-generation & Biomass	MW	420.90	617.80	628.80
Total-1	MW	1769.11	2406.23	2602.43
Total installed capacity	MW	7278.94	8146.06	8616.26
2. Electricity generation				
a) Hydel				
KPC generation	Mu	14509.12	12897.78	11962.00
b) Thermal (KPC)	Mu	10875.82	11717.45	13980.00
c) Diesel (KPC)	Mu	214.21	451.18	205.00
d) Private generation	Mu	4730.93	2500.00	3000.00
e) Wind (KPC)	Mu	14.01	13.89	14.00
Total-2	Mu	30344.09	27580.30	29161.00
3. Electricity imported from				
a) Central projects	Mu	10992	11600	10495
b) Other States	Mu	645.86	Nil	Nil
Total-3	Mu	11637.86	11600	10495
4. Pumpsets electrified				
(Cumulative)	Lakh	17.23	17.53	17.80
5. Hamlets electrified	Nos.	561	883	436

Source: Karnataka Power Corporation and Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited

The tempo of construction of Major Transmission Lines and Sub-stations and System Improvement Works has been intensified. The assessment of the percentage of Transmission and Distribution losses has been assessed more realistically as required by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission. It is estimated to be at 21.96 percent in 2009-10 as compared to 24.03 percent in 2008-09. KERC has observed that it has become difficult to establish the quantity of T & D losses, since about 40% of the energy distributed in the state is unmetered. The KPTCL has been estimating the T&D losses based on the estimated consumption of un-metered consumers.

All efforts are being made to meter the un-metered category of installations mainly IP sets & Bhagya Jyothi / Kutira Jyothi installations under "Universal Metering Programme". ESCOMs are facing stiff resistance from farmers for fixing of meters to their IP set installations. Now, the ESCOMs are contemplating on metering of Distribution Transformer Centres in Rural areas (DTC metering) to assess the IP set consumption in a more realistic manner. It is also programmed that all DTC shall be provided with Real Time Remote Automatic Metering (RRAMR) for which ESCOMs have initiated necessary action.

Out of 24.65 lakh Bhagya Jyothi / Kutira Jyothi installations existing in the State as at the end of November 2009 meters have been provided to about 21.42 lakh Bhagya Jyothi/ Kutira Jyothi installations, upto November 2009.

1.Power generation

Karnataka Power Corporation Limited has made an actual expenditure of Rs.1238

crore on power generation during the year 2008-09. Capital expenditure incurred on power generation up to November 2009 is Rs.540 crore as against the revised estimate of Rs.1518 crore for the year 2009-10.

Ongoing projects

1. Raichur Thermal Power Station (1 X 250 MW)

KPCL has taken up the new unit of 250 MW capacity plant for implementation by utilising the infrastructure facilities available in RTPS at a project cost of Rs. 1046 crore. The annual energy generation would be 1752 MU. Contract agreement has been executed with M/s BHEL for BTG package and for other Balance of Plant (BOP) works with different agencies. All the works are in progress. It is programmed to commission the unit during March 2010.

2. Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit - II (1 x 500 MW)

KPCL is adding another unit of 500 MW capacity at BTPS by utilizing the infrastructure facilities available in BTPS at a cost of Rs. 2261 crore. The gross energy generation would be 3504 MU per year. Contract agreement has been executed with M/s. BHEL for Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) package of Rs. 1680 crore. All the works are in progress. It is programmed to commission the unit during November 2010.

3. Renovation, Modernisation & Upgradation Works of Nagjhari Power House(2x150)

Upgradation works of Nagjhari power house units 5 & 6 from 135 MW to 150 MW

has been entrusted to M/s. VATECH Hydro India Ltd. It is programmed to re-commission the units in a phased manner by 2010.

4. Grid Connected Solar Photo Voltaic power plants : (3 x 3 MW)

KPCL is establishing Grid connected Solar Photo Voltaic power plants in three districts viz. Kolar, Raichur and Belgaum each of 3 MW capacity. 2 MW capacity each at Kolar & Belgaum Solar PV plants were commissioned and further works are in progress. For Raichur Solar PV plant, tender is under finalisation.

b) Other New Power Projects:

1) Yeramarus (2 x 800 MW) & Edlapur (1 x 800 MW) Thermal Power Stations :

For development of Yeramarus TPS (2 X 660 / 800 MW) & Edlapur TPS (1 x 660 / 800 MW) in Joint venture with M/s. BHEL, an MOU was signed on 12.01.2009 as per G.O No. EN 90 PPC 2008 dated: 03.01.2009. Clearances for both the projects are received from Fisheries Dept., Airport authority of India, Archaeological Survey of India and Dept. of Health & Family Welfare. Clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) is received for Yeramarus TPS and the same is awaited for Edlapur TPS.

2) Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-3 : (1 x 500 MW)

Government of Karnataka (GoK) has accorded approval to take up Bellary Thermal Power Station, Unit-3 (1 x 500 MW) during 11th Plan. Clearance for the project is received from Fisheries Dept., Airport authority of India, Archaeological Survey of India and Dept. of Health & Family Welfare. Clearance from

Ministry of Environment and Forest(MoEF) is also received for the project.

3) Thermal plant at Chhattisgarh: (2400 MW)

Govt. of Karnataka vide G.O.No.EN 80 PPC 2008, dated.15.09.2008 has entrusted KPCL to establish “**Pit-head Thermal plant at Chhattisgarh**” in 2 phases of 1200 MW each with the co-operation of the Govt. of Chhattisgarh / Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board. MoU between GoK and Govt. of Chhattisgarh was signed on 08.09.2008. An office has been opened at Raipur. Further, GoK vide order No. EN 134 PPC 2008, Bangalore, dated.04.06.2009 has accorded approval for the revised capacity of 2 x 800 MW (1600 MW) in the first phase and 1 x 800 MW in the second phase. For private land allotment, 4(i) notification has been issued.

4) Tadadi Combined Cycle Power Plant : (2100 MW)

Govt. of Karnataka vide G.O.No.CI 222 SPI2009, dated.16.11.2009 has accorded approval to establish Gas based “**Tadadi Combined Cycle Power Plant**” of 2100 MW capacity. The Pre Feasibility Report has been prepared and action is being taken for obtaining statutory clearances from concerned Departments.

5) Gundia Hydel Scheme (400 MW)

The proposed Gundia Hydel scheme with an ultimate installed capacity of 400 MW is located in Hassan / Dakshina Kannada District. It would generate 1002 MU of energy per annum. The cost of the project is Rs.1333.00 crore. Techno-Economic clearance is obtained from Central Electrical Authority (CEA) on

25.04.2008 for I phase (1 x 200 MW). Clearance from MoEF is awaited.

6) Shivanasamudra Seasonal Scheme : (345 MW)

The estimated cost for the project is Rs.750.00 crore, which would generate 1290 MUs of energy per annum.

7) Additional Unit at Munirabad Hydro Power Station : (10 MW)

The estimated cost for this 10 MW capacity project is Rs.40.00 crore, which would generate 11 MUs of energy per annum.

8) Ghataprabha: (20 MW)

The estimated cost for this 20 MW capacity project is Rs.75.00 crore, which would generate 40 MUs of energy per annum.

9) Wind energy project : (500 MW)

GoK vide G.O.No. EN 2 PPC 2009 dated: 05.01.2009 has approved for development of 500 MW capacity “**Wind energy project**” at sites identified by KPCL in Joint venture with M/s. NTPC. MOU with M/s.NTPC was signed on 12.01.2009. It is planned to take up the projects at Kappatagudda (50 MW) and Guledagudda (270 MW) in the first phase. Survey work for the first phase projects is completed and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the same is under progress.

Electricity Act 2003

As per Electricity Act 2003 KPTCL is barred from trading in power with effect from

10th June 2005, and distribution companies have been entrusted with the task of purchasing power from various generating companies.

As per Electricity Act 2003 under section 39 (1) the functions of the State Transmission Utility (KPTCL) shall be:

a) To undertake transmission of electricity through intra-state Transmission System:

b) To discharge all functions of planning and co-system with

1. Central Transmission Utility;
2. State Governments;
3. Generating Companies;
4. Regional Power Committees;
5. Authority;
6. Transmission and Distribution Licensees;
7. Any other person notified by the State Government in this behalf;

c) To ensure development of an efficient, Co-ordinated and economical system of intra-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from a generating Station to Load Centres;

d) To provide non-discriminatory open access to its transmission system.

C. Power sector reforms and private participation in power:

(i) Unbundling of distribution function

‘Distribution’ function has been unbundled from KPTCL. Four ‘Independent Government Owned’ electricity supply (ESCOMS) companies were formed on regional

basis with their headquarters located at Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli and Gulbarga. These are:

- a) Bangalore Electricity Supply Company (BESCOM)
- b) Mangalore Electricity Supply Company (MESCOM)
- c) Hubli Electricity Supply Company (HESCOM)
- d) Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company (GESCOM)

One more company has been formed by bifurcating MESCOM called Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation (CESC) with headquarters at Mysore with effect from 1-4-2005.

(ii) Medium Term Fiscal Plan of Karnataka and Financial Restructuring Plan of the Power sector

Government of Karnataka recognized that achieving the financial turnaround is the first and foremost milestone to be achieved in the power sector. Accordingly, a ten-year Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) was announced; with a commitment to extend the financial support to the power sector up to Rs.12141 crore over a ten year period. Power is the major component in the revised Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) of the State for 2006-10.

Budget allocations are made and financial support extended to power sector in accordance with the MTFP. During three years Rs.4850.12 crore as subsidy has been released to

power sector (2003-04 to 2006-07). For the next three years, Government will provide Rs.5400 crore (2007-08 to 2009-10). For the year 2007-08 (31-12-2007), a total subsidy amount of Rs.1260 crore was released to KPTCL / ESCOMs.

(iii) Technical assistance from World Bank

The World Bank extended support through Government of India to undertake Karnataka Power Sector Reform and Restructuring Programme under the “Technical Assistance (TA) Loan” for Economic Reforms for funding consultancy services.

Government of Karnataka announced implementation of three year metering programme (universal metering programme) to complete metering all un-metered consumers and to establish full scale of energy audit. A three year metering programme was approved by Government of Karnataka to ensure metering of all installations and energy audit in power sector. Metering of 11 KV feeders has been completed. During 2002-03, 5.01 lakh installations and during 2003-04, 4.05 lakh installations were metered.

The Target and achievement from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is given below.

Metering Programme		(Nos. lakh)
Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	4.69	2.85
2005-06	6.00	1.78
2006-07	3.82	1.48
2007-08	4.50	2.95
2008-09	3.89	2.27
2009-10	1.94	1.71

In order to promote metering of IP sets, KERC in the Tariff Order 2005 have given following concessions:-

- i. Fixed charges for metered category of IP sets up to 10 HP under LT4 (a)(i) category has been reduced from the existing Rs.20 per HP per month to Rs.10 per HP per month.
- ii. As per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, licensees cannot supply electricity to the consumers without providing an appropriate meter effective from 10-6-2005. The Commission has therefore decided to retain the existing tariff of Rs.20/HP/PM plus energy charges at 40 paise per unit till such time meters are fixed. Flat rate HP based tariff has been deleted.
- iii. The Commission has exempted the IP set consumers under LT4 (a) category from paying the meter security deposit.

2. Transmission and distribution

a. Rural electrification programme

It is programmed to energise 18,000 IP sets in 2009-10 besides electrification of 1238 Nos. of Dalit Basthies/ Janatha Colonies/ Ashraya Colonies/ Tandas/ Tribal colonies and 436 Nos. of Hamlets. As at the end of November 2009, 18975 Nos. of pump sets, 332 Nos. of Dalit Basthies/ Janatha Colonies/ Ashraya Colonies/ Tandas/ tribal colonies and 103 Nos. of Hamlets have been electrified. In 2009-10, 29,660 Nos. of pump sets, 883 Nos. of Hamlets, 1613 Nos. of Dalit Basthies/ Janatha Colonies/ Ashraya Colonies/ Tandas/ Tribal colonies were electrified.

1. Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidyudikarana Yojana

The Govt. of India have launched a scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyudeekaran Yojana (RGGVY) for strengthening Rural Electricity Infrastructure and for electrification of Rural Households. The electrification of Dalit Bastis is also included under this scheme. All the five ESCOMs have prepared the schemes covering 26 districts in the state. An amount of Rs.778.37 crores has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Power for the schemes covering all the 26 districts in the state. Under this scheme, the Central Govt. would give 90% subsidy and the remaining 10% will be given as loan through RECL. It is planned to create infrastructure to access the electricity for over 20.03 lakh rural households in the state and to electrify 9.02 lakh Rural BPL households under Kutir Jyothi norms. To implement this scheme, a Tripartite Agreement has already been signed by the RECL, Govt. of Karnataka and the concerned ESCOMs on 25th July 2005.

I Phase

The target and achievement for 17 districts are as follows:-

Out of 49 villages, 47 villages have been electrified, 2 villages are depopulated and hence not feasible for electrification. 10112 Habitations have been electrified as against target of 11,070. 7,13,723 Rural Households have been electrified as against target of 13,19,919 Rural Households. 6,35,225 BPL Households have been electrified as against target of 6,31,822 BPL Households. For 17 districts, during 2005-06 expenditure

of Rs.45.77 crore have been incurred, during 2006-07 expenditure of Rs.238.82 crore have been incurred and during 2007-08 expenditure of Rs.140.58 crore have been incurred. During 2008-09, Rs.90 crore have been incurred, during 2009-10 Rs.23.73 crore have been incurred up to the end of November 2009.

II Phase

Electrification of Rural Households in the 9 districts of the State covering 83 villages, 8,589 Nos. of Habitations and 6.85 lakh of Rural

Households which includes 2.70 lakh BPL Households. Out of 6 districts the work of 4 districts are awarded and work already started, 2 districts are to be awarded, the RECL has to release 1st instalment for MESCOM, CESC, GESCOM and HESCOM. For 6 districts the sanctioned amount is Rs.208.56 crore.

Regularisation of un-authorized IP sets:

Totally 1,80,588 Nos. of IP sets were regularised during 2006-07. The ESCOMwise details are furnished below: -

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of IP sets regularised
1	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company	98,809
2	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company	6,313
3	Chamundeswhari Electricity Supply Corporation	9,999
4	Hubli Electricity Supply Company	36,046
5	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company	29,421
	Total	180,588

Note: The Government has not ordered the regularisation of work of IP sets in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 & 2009-10.

Metering of Bhagya Jyothi/Kutira Jyothi installations:

The Govt. has taken a decision to provided free power to an extent of 18 units per month to BJ/KJ consumers. The Govt. have issued orders to this effect vide G.O.No.EN 145 PSR 2004 dt. 15-3-2005. The amount claimed by ESCOMs towards implementation of this scheme, every year, is to be released by the Govt., as subsidy. Providing of meters to BJ/KJ installations is mandatory, to avail this facility. The Govt.'s decision is being implemented in the case of BJ/KJ installations, which are provided with meters. The total No.of BJ/KJ installations existing in the state as at the end of November

2009 is 24.65 lakh. Out of which 21.42 lakh Nos. of BJ/KJ installations have been provided with meters up to the end of November 2009.

b. Pattern of power consumption and tariff rates

The irrigation sector consumes the maximum power at 35.03 per cent, followed by domestic lighting and AEH at 20.96 per cent. Increase in the consumption of the rural sector has increased the load on the transmission and distribution system, making it difficult to reduce transmission and distribution losses faster. The pattern of power consumption by various categories of consumers from 2006-07 to

2008-09 is indicated in Table 4.7. The highest tariff is charged for commercial lighting. Consumption of power by industries increased from 17.65 per cent in 2007-08 to 17.78 per cent

in 2008-09. Consumption by I.P.sets decreased to 35.03 per cent in 2008-09 from 36.06 per cent in 2007-08.

Table 4.7
Category wise consumption of power and
Average tariff rates 2006-07 to 2008-09

Category of consumer	Consumption (MUs)			Average rate (paise/kwhs)
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1. Industries	4607.39(16.19)	5290(17.65)	5692.98(17.78)	471.27
2. I.P.Sets	11009.49(38.69)	10809(36.06)	11216.55(35.03)	78.28
3. Domestic lighting & AEH	5815.41(20.44)	6328(21.11)	6710.26(20.96)	334.43
4. LT industries & Water works	1573.27(5.53)	1613(5.38)	1519.40(4.75)	484.38
5. Public Water works and Sewerage pumping	1655.49(5.82)	1729(5.77)	1779.24(5.56)	386.06
6. Commercial Lighting	2965.71(10.42)	3550(11.85)	4009.69(12.52)	609.71
7. Public Lighting	632.80(2.22)	510(1.70)	492.90(1.54)	545.79
8. Others	194.52(0.68)	141(0.47)	598.98(1.87)	351.41
Total	28454.08(100)	29970(100)	32020(100)	317.06

NOTE: The average rate is worked out based on the revenue realised.

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of consumption of the category to total consumption

Source: Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited and ESCOMS.

Four Tariff orders have so far been passed by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) with 17%, 16.2%, 2.03% & 2.85% increase across the board during the years 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2005 respectively. Vide its order dated 25-11-2009, the KERC has increased Tariff rates by BESCO-8.74%, MESCOM-9.36%, CESC-5.87%, HESCO-6.13%, GESCOM-6.52%. A separate tariff for urban centers and slightly lower tariff for rural areas introduced under tariff category LT2 (a), LT2 (3), LT (5), HT2 (a) & HT2 (b) categories. The commission has felt that the consumers in Bangalore and other cities who are enjoying

comparatively a better quality of supply need to pay a little more compared to the consumers in the other areas of the State. Accordingly slightly higher tariff is determined for consumers in Bangalore metropolitan Area and other cities and a lower tariff in rural areas.

c. Transmission lines and sub-stations

Rs. 2446.71 Crore is provisioned in the annual programme of works for the year 2009-10 for establishing new sub-stations, new Transmission Lines and to augment the station capacities.

In the current year (2009-10), 20 new Transmission Lines (218.39 CKMs) and augmented the capacities of 24 Nos. of Stations and 13 Nos of new stations were commissioned.

The progress of major works up to the end of November 2009 is given below.

Abstract of major works progress upto the end of November 2009 (2009-10)

a) New Stations Commissioned: -

SI No.	Voltage	Progress upto the end of November 2009	
		Nos.	MVA
1	400 KV	-	-
2	220 KV	3	610.00
3	110 KV	4	90.00
4	66 KV	6	95.50
Total		13	795.50

b) Augmentation of Stations: -

SI No.	Voltage	Progress upto the end of November 2009	
		Nos.	MVA
1	400 KV	-	-
2	220 KV	4	350.00
3	110 KV	11	150.00
4	66 KV	9	79.40
Total		24	579.40

In 2007-08, 7.25 lakh new installations of various categories-domestic, commercial,

AEH, LT, HT and Bhagyajyothi connections were serviced, in 2008-09, 6.48 lakh installations were programmed and 5.74 lakh was the achievement. In 2009-10, 4.53 lakh service connections are programmed to be serviced. 3.9 lakh connections were serviced up to the end of November 2009.

c) Transmission Lines Commissioned: -

SI No.	Voltage	Progress upto the end of November 2009	
		Nos.	CKMs
1	400 KV	-	-
2	220 KV	5	42.04
3	110 KV	5	46.04
4	66 KV	10	130.31
Total		20	218.39

To achieve an efficient and reliable transmission and distribution system, strengthening the existing network by constructing new transmission lines and substations at load centres, extension and improvement to the distribution system, conservation of energy, reduction of systems losses and installation of capacitors at sub-stations and on rural feeders are being undertaken.

Oil

Sales of various petroleum products in Karnataka from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are presented in Table 4.8. The highest sales in 2009-10 were recorded in respect of high-speed diesel, followed by Motor spirit and Liquefied Petroleum gas.

Table 4.8
Sale of petroleum products in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10

(Tonnes)

Products	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Nov. 2009)
1. High speed diesel	1646523	1892451	1264878
2. Motor spirit	308951	369688	262971
3. Liquefied petroleum gas	318942	337441	243693
4. Kerosene	300415	298950	200725
5. Light diesel Oil	15871	11773	5495
6. Furnace Oil	273333	376104	183173
7. Bitumen	23709	21172	25335

Note: The figures relate to : a) Indian oil corporation, b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, d) Indo-Burma Petroleum Corporation

Source: Deputy General Manager and State level Co-ordinator, Indian Oil Corporation, Bangalore

Non-conventional sources of energy

There are three components in the Rural Energy Programme.

- i) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
- ii) The National Project for Bio-gas Development (NPBD)

- iii) The National Project on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

In 2003-04 NPIC was discontinued in view of no provision being made by Central Government for the scheme.

Progress under non-conventional sources of energy from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9
Progress of non-conventional sources of energy
in Karnataka :2007-08 to 2009-10

(Nos.)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Up to Nov. 2009
1. Bio-gas plants	3573*	6579*	2331

* Revised as per CA Audit report

Source: Rural energy cell, RD & PR Department

Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited

The Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL) established in the year 1996 as Government of Karnataka Enterprise has been facilitating the development of Renewable Energy sources in the State. Till date 2602.41 MW of renewable energy power is being generated in the state, which is being fed in to the State grid.

Other than the grid connected projects KREDL has taken up number of demonstration projects to promote and popularise the renewable energy sources in the State. The various activities of KREDL during 2009-10 are:

1. Electrified 14 un electrified hamlets through solar lights in Mysore, Chikmagalur and Chamarajanagar Districts.
2. Two un electrified villages and 30 un electrified hamlets are electrified by solar lights.
3. Mysore and Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporations have been selected for solar city scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India. In this direction a seminar/exhibition was organised in Hubli on 24-10-2008.
4. On the occasion of Cabinet Meeting at Gulbarga on 25-9-2008, a solar exhibition was organised in the city.

5. KREDL has been nominated as a designated agency for implementing the Energy Conservation Act 2001 in the State. Essay competition was organised to 20,000 school children of the state in association with education department. The winners were awarded prizes on children's day on 14-11-2009.
6. Energy conservation day was celebrated on 14-12-2009. On this occasion, the successful industries that have saved energy by efficient methods were awarded with prizes and trophies.

Transport

1. Road transport

To make public transport in Karnataka more efficient and responsive to the needs of commuters, Government bifurcated the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation into four Corporations. The corporations have drawn up an action plan to operate 19549 schedules and purchase 2842 New Buses. This includes 629 Buses from KSRTC, 1071 Buses from BMTC, 614 from NWKRTC and 528 from NEKRTC. Details of fleet strength and utilisation are presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10
KSRTC fleet strength and utilisation

Item	2008-09				2009-10 (Upto November 2009)			
	KSRTC	BMTC	NWKRTC	NEKRTC	KSRTC	BMTC	NWKRTC	NEKRTC
1. No. of Buses at the end of the year	5943	4606	4904	2778	6483	4869	4281	3048
2. Percentage of over-aged buses	11.70	8.88	28.40	29.62	10.70	9.97	22.10	26.03
3. Fleet utilisation (Percentage)	92.50	94.00	92.30	93.00	91.70	93.20	92.50	92.00

Source: State Transport Undertakings (STUs).

2. Motor vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Department is a major revenue-earning department. The revenue collected in 2008-09 was Rs. 1646 crore as against the target of Rs. 1590 crore and in 2007-08 it was Rs.1732.06 crore. The target for the current year excluding STUs is Rs. 1737.13 crore

and collection up to the end of November 2009 is Rs. 1152.28 crore.

Details of motor vehicles under different categories from 2006-07 to 2009-10 are presented in Table 4.11. The highest number of vehicles is in the category of motorcycles followed by motorcars.

Table 4.11
Number of motor vehicles under different categories 2006-07 to 2009-10
(‘000s)

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. Motorcycles	4973	5269	5914	6242
2. Motorcars	731	774	910	973
3. Jeeps	46	45	46	46
4. Auto rickshaws	243	249	276	288
5. Omnibuses	67	68	77	80
6. Motor cabs	50	58	62	72
7. KSRTC buses	35	36	67	29
8. Private buses	8	7	8	9
9. Goods carriages	247	254	302	310
10. Tractor	200	210	230	238
11. Trailers	186	200	216	221
12. Others	161	164	180	321
Total	6947	7334	8290	8829

Source: Motor Vehicles Department

3. Ports

The Karnataka State has a maritime coastline of 155 nautical miles (300 Kilometers) and has only one Major Port at Mangalore ie., New Mangalore Port, and studded with ten minor ports between Karwar in the North and Mangalore in the South. The ten minor ports of the State are Karwar, Belikeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Hangarkatta, Malpe, Padubidri and Old Mangalore. Out of these ten ports, Karwar is the only all weather port while the other nine are the riverine anchorage lighter age ports.

The construction/improvements of the existing ports are being taken up under different schemes.

Improvements to Karwar Ports under Phase-II with private participation under BOOST costing Rs.788 crore is under consideration.

During the current year, direct income of Rs.20.00 crore and indirect income of Rs.100.00 crore is expected by way of handling of goods to an extent of 40 lakh M.T., through various minor

ports . As on October 2009, 20 lakh M. T. of cargo has been handled with a direct revenue of Rs. 10.0 core and an indirect revenue of Rs. 12.51 crore.

An expenditure of Rs.7.50 crore has been incurred during the year 2009-10 towards the improvements of 10 ports.

The Belikeri port has been improved to handle 60 lakh MT goods under private participation and a cargo of 1415.5 lakh M.T. has been handled to the end of October – 2009.

The preliminary process of taking up the improvements of ports at Malpe and Honnavara Ports through private participation is under consideration.

An expenditure of Rs8.33 crore has been incurred for anti sea-erosion and flood-protection works.

Cargo handled at the various ports under the control of the State Government from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (October 2009) is presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12
Port wise traffic handled: 2007-08 to 2009-10
(Thousand tonnes)

Port	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Up to October 2009).
1.Karwar	2,716	2956	877
2. Malpe	14	6	1
3. Mangalore (old)	76	88	21
4. Belikeri Port	6,085	1908	1416
Total	8,891	4958	2315

Source: Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport

Infrastructure and telecommunications

Civil Aviation sector has seen a tremendous growth in India in the last few years. Liberalization and Privatization policies of the Government have given a big boost to this sector. The concept of Low Cost Carrier (LCC) has taken off well in our country too. A new policy has been drafted by the Government of India on Civil Aviation Infrastructure for facilitating faster growth and modernization of airports in the country.

However, the civil aviation infrastructure growth has not been keeping in pace with the air traffic growth. The Government of Karnataka, therefore, has taken many initiatives to improve the civil aviation infrastructure in the State.

Bengaluru International Airport at Devanahalli

The country's first green field international airport has been developed at Devanahalli, Bangalore at a cost of Rs.2470 crore as a passenger and cargo hub under Public Private Partnership (PPP). The airport was opened to public on 24-5-2008.

The Government of Karnataka holds 13% equity through KSIIDC in this project. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) holds 13% while the other 74% is held by Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Seimens and Flughafen Zuerich AG. The airport is being expanded to accommodate a second runway.

High Speed Rail Link (HSRL) to Bengaluru International Airport.

Bengaluru International Airport located near Devanahalli is about 34 Kms away from

Bangalore City. In order to provide a fast, hassle free connectivity to this airport, it is proposed to develop a High Speed Rail Link (HSRL) from Bangalore City (M.G. Road) upto the airport.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd., (DMRCL) has been entrusted with the task of preparation of detailed project report (DPR).

The project is proposed to be taken under Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from GOI. The VGF application has been submitted to Government of India for in-principle approval. The Empowered Institution has approved the RFQ document with certain modifications. Corrected Request for Qualification (RFQ) Document along with its enclosures has been sent to Government of India for in principle approval.

Action is being initiated to acquire the required land.

The following five firms have submitted responses to the RFQ:

1. Reliance Infrastructure Limited and CSR Nanjing Puzhen Rolling Stock Co.Ltd.
2. L & T Transco Limited
3. ITD-ITD Cem Joint Venture (Italian – Thai Development Public Co. Ltd & ITD Cementation India Limited)
4. Pioneer Infratech Pvt. Ltd & Siemens Project Ventures Gmbh
5. Lanco Infratech Ltd & OHL Concesiones SL.

The Government of Karnataka has also decided to develop airports in other places which are important from tourism, trade and commerce point of view. The existing airport at Mysore is being expanded. In Bellary, the Government is developing a new airport on PPP basis. The Request for Proposal (RFP) has been called for the development of said airport. Further, a facility has been developed by the side of the Defence airport at Bidar for civil operations. The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has issued no-objection Certificate. With regard to the development of Karwar airport, Government is pursuing the matter with Ministry of Defence for getting necessary clearances.

Minor Airport Projects.

Airports at Shimoga, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Hassan are being developed on PPP basis through private promoters. In principle approval of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has been obtained.

The existing airport at Hubli is being upgraded to International Standards and the land required for the expansion is being acquired.

The additional lands required for development of Mangalore and Belgaum airport are being acquired.

Air Strips:-

The Government of Karnataka has taken decision to develop 11 airstrips in the State at locations where there is no airport. Accordingly, airstrips are being developed at Davanagere, Raichur, Chikmagalur, Udupi, Madikeri – Kushalnagar, Gokarna (Uttara Kannada

District), Chitradurga, Bagalkot, Haveri, Gadag and Kollegal (Chamarajnagar District).

Land for development of airstrips has been identified in Raichur, Bagalkot, Davanagere, Gokarna (Shirgunji), Chickmagalur, Gadag, Chitradurga and Udupi

Railway Projects

Railway Safety Works- Road Under Bridge / Road Over Bridge (RUB/ROB).

The Government of Karnataka has been pro-actively supporting the railway projects in the state.

The State Government is contributing 50% of the expenditure for construction of RoB/RuB in lieu of level crossings to help the movement of traffic easily on the roads coming on Railway line. For the year 2009-10 approval has been given for taking up 23 RoB / RuB in the State. The State Government is also contributing to 50% of cost in respect of 6 railway lines.

Land acquisition for Kotturu-Harihar and Munirabad-Mehaboobnagar new railway line is under progress.

Gadag – Solapur Railway line is since completed and opened for traffic.

Bangalore - Ramangar Railway Doubling has been completed. The work from Ramanagar-Mysore is under progress.

Land acquisition for Bidar – Gulbarga new railway line is almost nearing completion and the gril works are in progress.

Shimoga-Talaguppa gauge conversion project is under completion and is expected to be opened by March 2010.

Infrastructure Projects on Public Private Partnership(PPP)

Karnataka has been a forerunner of India's economic growth. To realize higher growth, a number of infrastructure projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis are being conceived. The new Infrastructure Policy -2007 also provides for implementation of Infrastructure projects in various sectors in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is a formalised association of a public sector department/agency and a private party, in which the private party assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk in the design, financing, building and operation of a project.

The Infrastructure Policy-2007 mandates ten sectors namely Agri-Infrastructure, Education, Energy, Healthcare, Industrial Infrastructure, Irrigation, Public Markets, Tourism, Transportation & Logistics and Urban and Municipal Infrastructure and the potential for a number of sub-sectors under each of these identified sectors is to be explored. State is committed to meet the growing needs of economy

and is expanding and upgrading infrastructure in all key sectors through Public Private Partnership (PPP). In this direction all the contracts would be awarded by a transparent process, under the ambit of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement (KTPP) Act, or under "Swiss Challenge" method. Under Swiss Challenge Procurement "GoK invites a Private Sector Participant to submit a suo-moto/ innovative proposal (Original Proposal) to GoK/ GoK Agency for setting up an Infrastructure Project".

At Present, the following projects are proposed for development under PPP / Swiss Challenge mode:

- Minor port at Haldipur on Swiss Challenge mode
- Port at Tadri on PPP mode
- 2 Road projects on PPP mode
- Airport at Bellary on PPP mode

Under the normal PPP mode (i.e. other than Swiss Challenge) a portfolio of 113 infrastructure projects proposals costing around Rs. 112970.00 crore have been developed. These identified projects are in different stages as hereunder:

Sl. No.	Details	No. of Projects
1	Completed Projects	07
2	Projects under Implementation	11
3	Projects under Bidding	28
4	Projects at stage of Planning & Pipeline	67

Telecommunications

The performance of the telecommunications sector in Karnataka was

satisfactory in 2008-09. 7 new telephone exchanges were opened in 2008-09. The progress is presented in **Table 4.13**.

Table 4.13
Telecommunications: key indicators:
2006-07 to 2008-09

	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. Post offices	Nos.	9835	9826	9862
2. Telephone connections provided	000s	2381	2610	2327
3. Telephone exchanges	Nos.	2720	2727	2768

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

5

INCOME AND PRICES

1. State Income:**Advance Estimates of State Income
2009-10**

The advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant prices (1999-2000) in the year 2009-10 is likely to attain a level of Rs.1,89,773 crore, as against the Quick Estimates of GSDP for the year 2008-09 of Rs.1,79,809 crore. The growth in GSDP during 2009-10 is estimated at 5.5 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2008-09.

The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or Net State Income of Karnataka at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2009-10 was Rs.1,68,022 crore as against Quick Estimates Rs.1,59,452 crore in 2008-09, registering an increase of 5.4 percent.

During the year 2009-10, manufacturing, construction, railways, transport by other means, storage, communication, banking and insurance, real estate and business services are expected to scale above 5 per cent growth.

The 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector is likely to show a decline of 0.4 per cent in its GSDP during 2009-10. The production of food grains and oilseeds during the year 2009-10 is likely to decline by 5.5 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year. The production of sugarcane is also likely to decline by 7.2 per cent during the year 2009-10 compared to previous year.

A comparative statement of Advanced Estimates of GDP, GSDP of Karnataka and real growth rates for the year 2009-10 is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Advance Estimates of GDP, GSDP of Karnataka and
Real Growth Rates in 2009-10

Sector	At Current Prices (Rs. crore)		At Constant Prices (Rs. crore)		Real Growth Rates (%)	
	Karnataka GSDP	India GDP	Karnataka GSDP (base year 1999-2000)	India GDP (base year 2004-05)	Karnataka GSDP	India GDP
Primary	50231	1118809	29729	756704	0.1	1.0
Secondary	86513	1494959	54036	1150616	7.5	8.1
Tertiary	161721	3177500	106008	2545744	6.2	8.7
Total	298465	5791268	189773	4453064	5.5	7.2

Source: 1. Karnataka: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

2. Advance Estimates All India: Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India

Per Capita GSDP

The per capita GSDP in real terms during the year 2009-10 at constant prices is likely to attain a level of Rs.32,411 as compared to the Quick Estimates for the year 2008-09 of Rs.31,041. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 4.4 per cent during the year 2009-10, as against the previous year's estimate of 3.4 per cent.

The per capita GSDP at current prices during the year 2009-10 is estimated at a level of Rs.50,974 as compared to Rs.46,731 during the year 2008-09. The growth rate in per capita income at current prices is estimated at 9.1 per cent during the year 2009-10, as against the previous year's estimate of 11.5 per cent.

Quick Estimates of State Income, 2008-09

In absolute terms, the quick estimates of GSDP of Karnataka at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.1,79,809 crore as against Rs.1,71,984 crore

in 2007-08. At current prices, the GSDP in 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.2,70,699 crore as against Rs.2,40,062 crore in 2007-08.

In 2008-09, the growth in GSDP of Karnataka at Constant (1999-2000) Prices was 4.5 per cent as against that of 12.6 per cent during the year 2007-08. The decrease of 0.4 per cent growth in the primary sector was mainly due to fall in production of agriculture and forestry. The growth of 0.3 per cent in the secondary sector in the year 2008-09 was mainly due to decline in growth in 'Electricity, Gas and Water supply' sector (-36.3 Percent). This is due to substantial increase in purchase of power compared to previous year. The 8.5 per cent growth in the tertiary sector was powered largely by the performance in Communication (26.8percent), Public Administration (18.2 per cent), Banking & Insurance (13.9 per cent) and Other Services (6.0 per cent). Sectoral growth rates of GSDP for 2007-08 and 2008-09 compared to previous year at constant (1999-2000) prices are given in Table 5.2.

Table No. 5.2

Sectoral growth rates of GSDP for Karnataka at Constant (1999-2000) Prices

Sector		Percentage change over previous year	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	Agriculture	8.4	-1.1
2	Forestry and Logging	-6.2	-2.0
3	Fishing	3.2	22.8
4	Mining and Quarrying	18.9	2.7
	Primary Sector	8.0	-0.4
5	Manufacturing	17.6	1.6
5.1	Registered	21.1	1.5
5.2	Un-registered	6.8	2.0
6	Construction	7.9	5.3
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	8.5	-36.3
	Secondary Sector	13.8	0.3
8	Transport, Storage and Communication	13.8	17.6

Sector		Percentage change over previous year	
		2007-08	2008-09
8.1	Railways	9.3	8.6
8.2	Transport by other means	7.7	9.8
8.3	Storage	-1.4	2.9
8.4	Communication	21.3	26.8
9	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	18.0	1.0
10	Banking and Insurance	14.3	13.9
11	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business services	8.3	5.6
12	Public Administration	12.5	18.2
13	Other services	13.4	6.0
	Tertiary Sector	13.5	8.5
	Total GSDP	12.6	4.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

Sectoral Composition of GSDP

It is observed that the contribution of primary sector is decreasing from 17.3 percent to 16.5 percent to the GSDP and secondary sector is also decreasing from 29.2 percent to 28.0 percent from 2007-08 to 2008-09 at constant (1999-00) prices. There is an increasing trend in the tertiary sector from 53.5 percent to 55.5 percent in the same period. 'Manufacturing' contributes highest

with 18.0 percent in 2007-08 and 17.5 percent in 2008-09 to the GSDP followed by 'Agriculture' (including livestock and horticulture), 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants' and 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services'. Sectoral Composition of GSDP for 2007-08 and 2008-09 at constant (1999-2000) prices is given in Table 5.3

Table No. 5.3

Sectoral Composition of GSDP for Karnataka at Constant (1999-2000) Prices (Percent)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09
1	Agriculture	15.1	14.3
2	Forestry and Logging	0.9	0.8
3	Fishing	0.4	0.4
4	Mining and Quarrying	1.0	1.0
	Primary Sector	17.3	16.5
5	Manufacturing	18.0	17.5
5.1	Registered	14.1	13.7
5.2	Un-registered	3.9	3.8
6	Construction	9.2	9.2
7	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1.9	1.2

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09
	Secondary Sector	29.2	28.0
8	Transport, Storage and Communication	8.6	9.7
8.1	Railways	0.8	0.8
8.2	Transport by other means	3.8	4.0
8.3	Storage	0.0	0.0
8.4	Communication	4.0	4.9
9	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	14.0	13.5
10	Banking and Insurance	8.0	8.7
11	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business services	12.3	12.5
12	Public Administration	3.8	4.3
13	Other services	6.8	6.9
	Tertiary Sector	53.5	55.5
	Total GSDP	100.0	100.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

The contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors at current and constant (1999-00) prices to the GSDP of Karnataka compared to GDP of India during the year 2009-10 is depicted

in Table 5.4. The contribution of tertiary sector at current prices is almost similar both in GSDP of Karnataka and GDP of India.

Table No.5.4
Sectoral Percentage Share in 2009-10

Sector	Sectoral Percentage Share			
	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	Karnataka GSDP	India GDP	Karnataka GSDP	India GDP
Primary	16.83	19.32	15.67	16.99
Secondary	28.99	25.81	28.47	25.84
Tertiary	54.18	54.87	55.86	57.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Estimates of Net State Income and Per Capita Income

At constant (1999-2000) prices, the quick estimates of Net State Income i.e., Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Karnataka at

factor cost in 2008-09 was at Rs.1,59,452 crore as against Rs.1,52,027 crore in 2007-08, registering an increase of 4.9 per cent. At current prices, the Net State Income in 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.2,40,473 crore as against Rs.2,11,663 crore in 2007-08 showing an increase of 13.6 per cent.

The Per Capita Income (Per Capita NSDP at factor cost) in real terms, at 1999-2000 prices, is estimated at Rs.27,526 for 2008-09 as against Rs.26,536 for 2007-08, an increase of 3.7 per cent.

Inter State Comparison

The average annual growth rates of State Income and Per Capita income during the period

1999-2000 to 2007-08 and per capita income at current prices for 2007-08 for the major states in India is given Table 5.5. Among the fifteen major states, Karnataka stands in seventh position and is above 'All India' in terms of per capita income at current prices.

Table 5.5
Average annual growth rates of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income in Current Prices for all India and major states of India

State	Annual Average Growth Rates (%) during 1999-00 to 2007-08		Per Capita income at Current prices 2007-08 (Rs)	Rank
	Income	Per Capita Income		
Andhra Pradesh	11.4	10.2	35864	8
Assam	9.0	7.4	21991	12
Bihar	10.4	8.2	11135	15
Gujarat	13.3	11.4	45773	3
Haryana	14.1	11.8	58531	1
Karnataka	10.3	10.1	36945	7
Kerala	10.3	10.1	43104	6
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	4.7	18051	13
Maharashtra	10.3	8.7	47051	2
Orissa	16.3	10.4	23403	11
Punjab	8.5	6.6	44923	5
Rajasthan	11.6	7.0	23933	10
Tamil Nadu	10.8	9.9	45058	4
Uttar Pradesh	8.2	6.0	16060	14
West Bengal	9.08	8.5	31722	9
All India	11.2	9.3	33283	

Source: 1. Karnataka: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

2. All India and other States: Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India

Estimates of GSDP and NSDP at current and constant (1999-00) prices of Karnataka by industry of origin and its growth rates from 1999-00 and from 2002-03 to 2009-10 are presented in Appendix 5.1 to 5.4A.

2. District Income :

Estimates of gross and net district income and their per capita income for the year 2007-08 at current prices for the 29 districts in the state are presented in Appendix 5.5A.

The District income estimates are prepared on provisional basis. The data base for working out the district estimates is available for primary sector only. In respect of secondary and tertiary sectors, the state level estimates are allocated to the districts with appropriate available indicators at the time of preparation of the estimates as per the guidelines of Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. Because of the limitations, it may not be very useful to analyse the sector wise district estimates over two points of time as the estimates are not firmed up. However, a brief analysis of broad sector wise district estimates is given below.

Bangalore Urban district stands first in district income as well as per capita income for the year 2007-08. Bangalore Urban district contributes 32.7 percent to GSDP at current prices and stands first followed by Belgaum district with 5.7 percent. Chamarajanagar district with 1.0 percent stands last in contribution to the GSDP. In the primary sector, the contribution is the highest in Belgaum district in 1999-00 and Bellary district in 2007-08, and the lowest is Gadag in 1999-00 and Bangalore (Rural) in 2007-08. This may be due to higher production of major irrigated crops like Paddy, Jowar, Sugarcane and Tobacco in Belgaum and higher production in mining and quarrying activity in Bellary. Bangalore Urban district tops in secondary and tertiary sectors due to high concentration of major industries and infrastructure facilities available in the district.

3. Prices :

All India Wholesale Price Index (base: 1993-94=100) for the month of December 2009 stood at 246.5 (provisional), whereas it was 229.7 for the corresponding month of previous year. The annual rate of inflation based on

monthly wholesale price index was 7.31 percent in December 2009 (over December 2008) according to an official release of Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India. The rate of inflation in the corresponding period of the previous year was 6.15 percent.

All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers on base 2001=100 moved to 169 points in December 2009 from 147 points during December 2008, according to Labour Bureau, Shimla. The point to point rate of inflation based on consumer price index for industrial workers for the month of December, 2009 is 14.97%, whereas it was 9.7% percent in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Trends in wholesale prices - all India

The wholesale price indices of different groups/sub-groups in March and November during the years 2008 and 2009 have been compared. The percentage change in the indices are worked out and presented in Table 5.6.

The index of primary articles group which includes food and non-food commodities has registered an increase of 13.06 percent in November 2009 as against 6.36 percent in the corresponding month of the previous year. The index of fuel, power, light & lubricants group has registered an increase of 7.46 percent in November 2009 whereas it was 1.90 percent in the corresponding month of the previous year. The index for manufactured products group has registered 5.23 percent increase in November 2009 as compared to an increase of 3.52 percent in the corresponding month of the previous year. Overall, the index for 'all commodities' rose by 7.54 percent in November 2009 as compared to an increase of 3.86 percent in November 2008.

Among the sub-groups, the index of sugar, Khandasari and Gur has registered highest increase of 34.92 percent in November 2009, while it had registered an increase of 9.43 percent during the corresponding period of the

previous year. Only the index for edible oil has shown a decreasing trend in both the years, in November 2009 it was (-)1.57 percent whereas it was (-) 6.68 percent in November 2008.

Table 5.6
Index numbers of wholesale prices in India 2008 and 2009

Base year: 1993-94=100

Item	Weight	2008		2009		Percentage change in November over March	
		March	November	March	November	2008	2009
I. Primary Articles	22.02	235.9	250.9	248.2	280.6	6.36	13.06
a) Food articles of which	15.40	226.7	246.0	243.8	287.1	8.52	17.76
1. Cereals	4.41	219.2	233.6	244.9	265.3	6.57	8.33
2. Pulses	0.60	244.8	265.5	271.3	359.0	8.46	32.33
b) Non-food articles of which	6.14	227.6	235.7	225.6	240.1	3.56	6.43
i) Oilseeds	2.67	244.5	246.0	237.0	248.4	0.61	4.81
ii) Fibres	1.52	193.2	217.6	196.2	217.0	12.63	10.60
II. Fuel, power, light & lubricants	14.23	341.5	348.0	321.0	344.9	1.90	7.46
III. Manufactured Products of which	63.75	196.1	203.0	200.6	211.1	3.52	5.23
a) Edible oils	2.76	196.2	183.1	178.7	175.9	(-)6.68	(-)1.57
b) Sugar, khandasari & gur	3.93	154.8	169.4	189.6	255.8	9.43	34.92
c) Textiles	9.80	128.7	141.6	139.8	146.7	10.02	4.94
d) Paper and paper products	2.04	194.6	205.9	203.9	204.1	5.81	0.10
e) Chemical and chemical Products	11.93	210.5	221.1	215.1	229.9	5.04	6.88
f) Rubber and plastic products	2.39	163.6	167.4	167.5	168.7	2.32	0.72
All commodities	100.00	225.5	234.2	228.2	245.4	3.86	7.54

Source: Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi.

Trends in wholesale prices in Karnataka

In Karnataka, the wholesale price index is computed only for primary agricultural commodities, whereas at the all India level it is broad based as both agricultural and industrial products besides fuel, power, light and lubricants are also included. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities (base 1981-82=100) in Karnataka moved to 789 points in November

2009 from 693 points in March 2009 registering an increase of 13.86 percent, whereas it was 21.36 percent in the corresponding period of previous year. The wholesale price indices of different agricultural commodity groups in March and November during the years 2008 and 2009 have been compared and the percentage change in the indices are worked out and presented in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7
Index numbers of wholesale prices of
Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka - 2008 and 2009

Base year: 1981-82 = 100

Sl. No.	Commodity group	Weight	2008		2009		Percentage variation November over March	
			March	November	March	November	2008	2009
1	Cereals	29.89	588	711	842	925	20.92	9.86
2	Pulses	4.92	728	802	753	1341	10.16	78.09
3	Oilseeds	17.31	633	717	606	668	13.27	10.23
4	Sugar and gur	14.56	335	409	465	611	22.09	31.40
5	Fibres	9.64	463	659	516	511	42.33	(-)0.97
6	Condiments and spices	2.27	493	708	628	699	43.61	11.31
7	Miscellaneous *	21.41	699	814	781	828	16.46	6.02
All commodities		100.00	576	699	693	789	21.35	13.86

* Miscellaneous items include coffee, onion, potato, tobacco, tamarind, coconut and arecanut.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

During the current year, the wholesale price indices of all the groups have shown an increasing trend. Pulses recorded a maximum rise of 78.09 percent during 2009 as against an increase of 10.16 percent during the corresponding period of the previous year. The index of Cereals increased by 9.86 percent during 2009 between March and November, while the increase was 20.92 percent during the same period of 2008. The index of Oil seeds rose by 10.23 in November 2009, while the increase was 13.27 percent during the same period of the previous year. The price index of Condiments and Spices raised by 11.31 percent in November 2009, while the same had increased by 43.61 percent during the year 2008.

Trends in consumer price index-Karnataka

The consumer price index measures the changes, over time, in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average family of a defined population group in a given area with reference to base year. Consumer price indices are being compiled for three different categories of population namely, industrial workers, agricultural labourers and rural labourers. The consumer price index for industrial workers is a tool to determine the dearness allowance of employees in both the public and private sectors. Consumer price index for industrial workers is being compiled for 16 centres in Karnataka.

The consumer price indices for industrial workers for selected 16 centres in Karnataka

during March and November for the years 2008 and 2009 have been compared. The percentage change in the indices are worked out and presented in Table 5.8. The index of Karnataka has registered an increase of 9.91 percent in November 2009 as against 12.12 percent in the corresponding month of the previous year. In the current year, between March 2009 and

November 2009 among the 16 centres, Madikere reported the maximum increase of 16.67 percent whereas, Hassan recorded minimum increase of 7.67 percent. During corresponding period of the previous year, Hassan recorded maximum increase of 16.97 percent and Hubli-Dharwad recorded minimum increase of 8.45 percent.

Table 5.8
Consumer price indices for industrial workers - Karnataka 2008 and 2009

Sl. No.	Centres	2008		2009		Percentage change in November over March	
		March	November	March	November	2008	2009
Central Series (Base year : 2001=100)							
1	Bangalore	436	488	488	530	11.93	8.61
2	Belgaum	450	495	495	564	10.00	13.94
3	Hubli-Dharwad	426	462	468	525	8.45	12.18
4	Mysore	338	380	385	420	12.43	9.09
5	Madikere	392	447	444	518	14.03	16.67
State Series (Base year: 1987-88= 100)							
6	Bellary	355	403	399	444	13.52	11.28
7	Bhadravathi	355	408	410	455	14.93	10.98
8	Dandeli	379	422	425	466	11.35	9.65
9	Davanagere	368	424	421	482	15.22	14.49
10	Gulbarga	345	391	367	415	13.33	13.08
11	Harihar	337	379	363	398	12.46	9.64
12	Hassan	330	386	391	421	16.97	7.67
13	Mandya	364	412	405	449	13.19	10.86
14	Mangalore	342	383	384	418	11.99	8.85
15	Raichur	385	437	448	493	13.51	10.04
16	Tumkur	305	350	347	388	14.75	11.82
	Karnataka	396	444	444	488	12.12	9.91

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

The Consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers in Karnataka during the current year as at the end of November 2009 registered an increase of 17.5 percent as against 12.7 percent during the corresponding period

of the previous year. At the All-India level the index rose by 14.9 percent as against 8.7 percent during the previous year. The details are given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9
Consumer Price Index numbers for agricultural labourers – 2008 and 2009
 (Base year: 1986-87=100)

Item	2008		2009		Percentage change in November over March	
	March	November	March	November	2008	2009
Karnataka						
i) Food	405	471	469	574	16.3	22.4
ii) General	409	461	463	544	12.7	17.5
All-India						
i) Food	422	463	463	547	9.7	18.1
ii) General	423	460	463	532	8.7	14.9

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

4. Food Management :

The main objective of the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs is to provide food security and ensure availability of essential commodities at subsidized prices, particularly to the poorer section of the society as well as promoting and protecting the welfare of the consumers.

Targeted Public Distribution System

i) Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Families of primitive tribes, the poorest of the poor, individuals of 60 years and above age who do not have families or fixed income and any type of help, widows, families suffering from chronic diseases/ physically handicapped are eligible to get ration cards under this scheme.

- The target by GOI and the number of beneficiaries identified - 11,99,700
- Annual Income Criteria :
 Rs.12,000/- & below in Rural areas
 Rs.17,000/- & below in Urban areas
- Foodgrains entitlement to the beneficiaries:

Foodgrains	:	29 kg of rice at Rs.3.00 per kg
(per month		6 kg of wheat Rs.2.00 per kg
per household)		
Sugar	:	1-2 kg at Rs.13.50 per kg
Kerosene	:	Rural areas - 3 litres, Urban Areas - 5 to 6 litres
		Informal Rationing Areas - 6 litres
		Bangalore Informal Rationing area 7 litres
		Retail Issue Price- Rs.9.30 to Rs.10.10 per litre
		(Informal Rationing Area - population of 40,000 and above)

ii) Akshaya (BPL) /EBPL

Families of below poverty line, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes & scheduled tribes are eligible to get ration cards under this scheme.

- Annual Income Criteria : Rs. 12,000/- & below in Rural areas
Rs.17,000/- & below in Urban areas
- Foodgrains entitlement to the beneficiaries : 4 kg of rice and 1 kg of wheat per unit with maximum of 23 kg of Rice/Wheat/Ragi
 - Rice : Rs.3.00 per Kg
 - Sugar : 1-2 kg of sugar at Rs.13.50 per kg
 - Kerosene : Rural areas - 3 litres, Urban Areas - 5 to 6 litres
Informal Rationing Areas - 6 litres
Bangalore Informal Rationing area - 7 litres
Retail Issue Price - Rs.9.30 to Rs.10.10 per litre

Below Poverty Line cards

Government of India has identified only 31.29 lakh families as Below Poverty Line(BPL) families. Government of Karnataka has identified 78.24 lakh BPL families through its survey. Thus Government of Karnataka has identified 46.95 lakh families in excess as BPL families. In order to identify truly left out BPL families the Government of Karnataka gave an opportunity to those families to get BPL cards through Nemmadi centre during January and February 2009 and issued 28.44 lakh temporary BPL cards. Government of Karnataka purchases foodgrains at Above Poverty Line price and distributes the same to the beneficiaries as per the scheme of Below Poverty Line. The additional subsidy is being borne by the State Government.

Families having any one or more of the following are not eligible to get benefits under the above two schemes;

1. The families whose annual income is above Rs.12,000/- in rural areas and Rs.17,000/- in urban areas
2. Families who have 3 hectares of dry land or its equivalent wet or Bhagayat land

3. Families who have Land line telephone (Except mobile phones)
4. Families who have diesel and petrol vehicles (except Luna/TVS vehicles)
5. Families who have borrowed the loan of more than Rs.1 lakh from scheduled bank or co-operative sectors
6. Families who have at least one running borewell
7. Any person in the family is drawing a salary of Rs.1000/-and above per month in Government/Non government /Private organizations
8. Income Tax payees
9. Those who are registered as contractors/ APMC traders/ dealers in seeds/ fertilizers etc.

Overall living condition of the family shall be taken into consideration while determining the status of the family.

In addition, in Urban areas the following is also applicable:

1. Families who have 20' X 30' site or smaller site or the sites granted free

of cost by the Government under the housing schemes

2. The families who have commercial establishments owned by them or on rent except those having petty business on the footpaths
3. Families who are receiving or paying the rent of Rs.2000/- per month for buildings used for residential and commercial purposes.

iii) Above Poverty Line (APL)

The families who are not eligible to get ration cards under AAY and BPL scheme are eligible to get APL ration cards. Under this category Kerosene is issued to non-LPG cards.

Existing Ration Cards as on 31-12-2009

1. Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	11,99,700
2. Below Poverty Line (BPL)	66,39,468
3. BPL cards issued through Nemmadi Centres	23,16,997
4. Above Poverty Line (APL)	52,97,772
Total Ration Cards	1,51,53,937

Table 5.10
Allotment of foodgrains by Government of India
(per month) (January 2010)

Category	Rice	Wheat	Ragi
AAY	34709	7282	0
BPL	55820	11712	11712
APL	54890	5156	0

- Kerosene 49,396 KL per month
- Sugar 8,697 MTs per month

Foodgrains and Kerosene are being distributed through a network of following wholesalers, retailers and fair price shops.

Wholesale Nominees

- Foodgrains Wholesale Nominees : 167 Karnataka Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (KFCSC) 99 Co-operative Societies
- Kerosene Wholesale Nominees : 341

Number of fair price shops

Foodgrains

KFCSC	199
Co-operative Societies	8,909
Individuals	11,268
Total	20,376
Kerosene Retailers	25,922

Table 5.11

Mobile fair price depots

Sl. No.	District	Taluku covered under mobile fair price depots	Whether remote, inaccessible or hilly
1	Mysore	H.D.Kote, Nanjanagud Periyapatna, Hunsur	Hilly and remote
2	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi/Puttur	Hilly and remote
3	Kodagu	Madikere Somwarpet	Hilly, remote and farflung areas
4	Raichur	Devadurga Lingasuguar	Farflung and remote areas
5	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Farflung and remote areas

Allotment and Offtake of Commodities

The allotment and offtake of Commodities under Targeted Public Distribution System for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Upto November 2009) are as under:

Table 5.12
2008-09

(MTs)

Sl. No	Commodity	Allocation	Offtake
1	Rice	169589.54	166494.67
2	Wheat	28512.72	27934.30
3	Sugar	13540.56	5607.73
4	Kerosene Oil (KLs)	597032.977	594674.154

Table 5.13
2009-10 (upto November -2009)

(MTs)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Allocation	Offtake
1	Rice	135898.33	131968.58
2	Wheat	22668.21	21800.55
3	Sugar	6866.96	4837.02
4	Kerosene Oil (KLs)	401956.925	394315.193

Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Food Subsidy

Under PDS foodgrains are distributed at subsidized rates. The budget allocation and expenditure figures towards subsidy and transportation charges for the last 3 years are as under:

Table 5.14

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
1	2007-08	650	649.94
2	2008-09	730	726.17
3	2009-10 (upto December 2009)	987	986.78

Food Subsidy

The State Government is incurring around Rs. 830 crore for the year 2009-10 on Food Subsidy. The Category wise details of central issue price, the State retail issue price and rate of subsidy borne by the State Government per quintal are as follows.

Table 5.15

(Rate : Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Particulars	AAY		BPL		EBPL	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	Central Issue Price	300	200	565	415	830	610
2	State Subsidy	48	38	314	158	579	353
3	Wholesale Margin	19	15	20	20	20	20
4	Wholesale Issue Price	271	177	271	277	271	277
5	Retail Margin	29	23	29	23	29	23
6	Retail Issue Price (Per qtl)	300	200	300	300	300	300
7	Retail Issue Price (Per Kg)	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Procurement Stocks and offtake

Food Corporation of India is the sole agency for procurement of coarse grains. Karnataka Food & Civil Supplies Corporation, Karnataka State Ware Housing Corporation and

Karnataka State Marketing Federation are the sub-agents for Food Corporation of India under the Minimum Support Price of operation of coarse grains. Procurement details for the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 is given below:

Table 5.16
Procurement

(in MTs)

Sl. No	Year	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Levy Rice
1	2007-08	2432.000	816.486	0	10703.770	18491.100
2	2008-09	699230.817	-	0	12032.725	107107.000
3	2009-10	227.000	0	0	0	00

Monitoring and Public Distribution System

The public distribution system is being monitored in the following manner.

- * Continuous supervision by the officers of the Department.
- * Supervision by Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- * Vigilance committees at Fair Price Shop(FPS) level.

- * Food Security Committee at District level
- * Aahara Bhadrata Samiti- Grama Panchayat
- * Aahar adalat
- * Jana Spandana.

i) Constitution of Vigilance Committee

7 member committee for each FPS, it consists of 5 women members among BPL or

AAV cardholders (1 SC, 1 ST, 2 BCM, and 1 General) Other 2 members - 1 Elected Gram Panchayat member. 1 Representative of local Women's self help group.

ii) Constitution of Food Security Committee at District Level

A three member committee has been constituted consisting of Secretary in-charge of the district as the chairman, Deputy Commissioner and CEO of Zilla Panchayat are the members.

iii) Constitution of Food Security Committee at Grama Panchayat

Chairman of Social Justice Committee of Gram Panchayat will be the Chairman of this committee, Members: 1 SC, 2 ST, 1 woman Gram Panchayat member, Member Secretary is Gram Panchayat Secretary. Members of Food Security Committee with 2/3rd quorum can inspect the stocks and accounts of FPS along with the Food Inspector

Distribution

To deliver the foodgrains to the doors of the distribution point the following system is being followed.

In two Stages:

1st Stage – From Food Corporation of India to Taluk Level wholesale godown

2nd Stage – From wholesale godown to Rural Fair Price Shop

- Entire cost of transportation of foodgrains is borne by the Government
- No door delivery in Urban Areas
- Kerosene is also transported to the door steps of Fair Price Shop.

Computerisation of Public Distribution System and Points of Sale device.

1. The Computerisation of the public distribution system has been under taken as noted below

- Creation of a citizen database
- Capturing digital photograph and biometrics of the family members above the age of 12 years.
- Issue of permanent computerised ration cards
- Computerising the whole process of Public Distribution System.

2. Fair Price Shop Point of Sale (POS) device

A proposal regarding providing device to all the fair price shops to monitor the offtake information of the beneficiaries precisely with bio-metric finger print without giving any scope for the Fair Price Depot owners to indulge in malpractices is under progress.

6

THE STATE BUDGET

The State budget for 2009-10 envisages expenditure of Rs.60017.23 crore comprising Rs.47237.66 crore of revenue expenditure and Rs.12779.57 crore of capital expenditure. Expenditure during the year 2009-10 is expected to go up by 12.51 per cent over the previous year. Receipts are expected to be Rs.59931.35 crore in 2009-10, including Rs.48389.04 crore of revenue receipts and Rs.11542.31 crore of capital receipts. Revenue receipts and Capital

receipts during the year 2009-10 are expected to increase by 13.01 per cent and 10.15 per cent respectively over 2008-09. An overall increase in receipts is anticipated to be 12.45 per cent. The budget of 2009-10 is expected to show a deficit of Rs.85.89 crore as against an over all deficit of Rs.47.10 crore in 2008-09.

The overall budgetary position of the State is reflected in Table 6.1

Table 6.1
Overall budgetary position, Karnataka 2009-10

Receipts / Disbursements		2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E)	(Rs. Crore) Percentage Variation in 2009-10 over 2008-09
A. Receipts					
1.	Revenue Receipts	41151.14	42817.84	48389.04	13.01
2.	Capital Receipts	6275.47	10478.96	11542.31	10.15
	Total A :(1+2)	47426.61	53296.80	59931.35	12.45
B. Disbursement					
1.	Revenue Expenditure	37374.77	42050.36	47237.66	12.34
2.	Capital Expenditure	10193.82	11293.54	12779.57	13.16
	Total B :(1+2)	47568.59	53343.90	60017.23	12.51
	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	-141.98	-47.10	-85.89	82.35

R.E. : Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimates

Note : Ways and means advance from RBI has not been included in the Capital receipts and expenditure

1. Highlights

Aggregate expenditure (revenue + capital expenditure) in 2009-10 is anticipated to be Rs.60017.23 crore, an increase of 12.51 per cent

over Rs.53343.90 crore in 2008-09. Development expenditure comprised 68.32 per cent of total expenditure in 2009-10. Receipts (revenue and capital) are anticipated to be Rs.59931.35 crore

in 2009-10, an increase of 12.45 per cent over the 2008-09 level of Rs.53296.80 crore. There is a growth in both Revenue receipt and Capital receipts by 13.01 per cent and 10.15 per cent respectively.

There has been a significant increase in the State Plan outlay by Rs.7381.79 crore from Rs.22118.21 crore (RE) in 2008-09 to Rs.29500.00 crore in 2009-10. The Central Plan component (including CSS) has also increased by Rs.82.79 crore from Rs.1936.89 crore in 2008-09 (RE) to Rs.2019.68 crore during the current year. Non-Plan expenditure is expected to increase by 6.67 per cent from Rs.33281.30 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.335501.29 crore in 2009-10. Developmental expenditure budgeted for 2009-10 is of the order of Rs.41003.91 crore against Rs.35705.02 crore in 2008-09, an increase of 14.84 per cent. Non-

developmental expenditure is likely to increase by 7.79 per cent over the previous year.

Revenue from sales tax / VAT is expected to go up from Rs.15488.82 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.17727.32 crore in 2009-10, with a growth rate of 14.45 per cent. Taxes on goods and passengers has increased by 12.86 per cent and State excise increased by 16.61 per cent. Increase in overall revenue receipts will be 13.01 per cent. The State's share in the Central taxes is expected to increase by 6.90 per cent.

Important budgetary indicators are presented in Table 6.2. There has been an increase in per capita expenditure on education, sports, art and culture, social security and welfare. The share of developmental expenditure in the total is 66.93 % in 2008-09 and 68.32 % in 2009-10.

Table 6.2
Important budgetary indicators

	Indicator	Unit	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E)
1.	Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	53296.80	59931.35
2.	Revenue Receipts	Rs. Crore	42817.84	48389.04
3.	State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. Crore	28764.66	32721.25
4.	Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	4933.90	5555.39
5.	Sales Tax / VAT Collection	Rs. Crore	15488.82	17727.32
6.	Share of Sales Tax /VAT in the State's Own Tax Revenue	Per cent	53.85	54.18
7.	Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the Centre	Rs. Crore	6901.36	8022.30
8.	Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Revenue Receipts	Per cent	16.12	16.58
9.	Debt Receipts	Rs. Crore	9898.00	9353.57
10.	Share of Debts Receipts in Aggregate Receipts	Per cent	18.57	15.61
11.	Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	9141.82	10175.10
12.	Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crore	53343.90	60017.23
13.	Developmental Expenditure	Rs. Crore	35705.02	41003.91

Indicator		Unit	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E)
14.	Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	6124.36	6961.61
15.	Share of Developmental Expenditure in Total Expenditure	Per cent	66.93	68.32
16.	Per Capita Expenditure on Social Security & Welfare	Rupees	578.97	786.73
17.	Per Capita Expenditure on Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation	Rupees	646.52	756.10
18.	Per capita Expenditure on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	Rupees	1498.43	1540.47

R.E.: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimate

Per Capita are calculated on Projected populations of 2009 and 2010

2. Receipts

Aggregate receipts are likely to go up considerably by about Rs.6634.55 crore (BE) i.e. 12.45 per cent in 2009-10. Revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.5571.20 crore and capital receipts are expected to increase by Rs.1063.35 crore. Revenue receipts account for 80.74 per cent of total receipts. Details of revenue and capital receipts are presented in Table 6.3.

a) Revenue receipts:-

Revenue receipts comprise of tax and non-tax revenue. The State's own tax revenue in 2009-10 is anticipated to go up by 13.76 per cent and non tax revenue by 11.74 per cent.

i) Tax revenues

Tax revenue includes mainly taxes on income & expenditure, entry tax property and capital transactions, VAT, sale of goods, commodities & services, State excise, motor vehicle taxes and the State's share in Central

taxes. The budgeted tax revenue is anticipated at Rs.48389.04 crore in 2009-10 as against Rs.42817.84 crore of previous year. Sales tax / VAT is the main source of tax revenue comprising about 54.18 per cent of own tax revenue in 2009-10, with a growth rate of 14.45 per cent. Revenue from State excise is expected to increase to by 16.61 per cent. Taxes on income and expenditure will be 18.71 per cent more compared to previous year. The State's share in Central taxes is anticipated to increase by Rs.493.67 crore i.e. by 6.90 per cent.

ii) Non - tax revenues

Non-tax revenue includes receipts from social, economic and general services, interest and dividends. The budget for 2009-10 gives details of revenue from the three services as Rs.2129.51 crore (BE) against Rs.1905.82 (RE) crore in 2008-09 (increase of 11.74 per cent). Grants from Government of India will increase from Rs.4995.54 (RE) crore in 2008-09 to Rs.5892.80 crore (BE) in 2009-10 (an increase of 17.96 per cent).

Table - 6.3
Revenue and capital receipts, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

Category of Receipts		2007-08 (A/cs)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)	Per cent Variation 2009-10 Over 2008-09
I.	Revenue Receipts				
A.	State's Tax Revenue	32765.99	35916.48	40366.74	12.39
(i)	Taxes on Income and Expenditure	454.41	509.92	605.32	18.71
(ii)	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions of which	25532.35	28254.74	32115.93	13.67
	(a) Sales Tax / VAT	13893.99	15488.82	17727.32	14.45
	(b) Taxes on vehicles	1650.13	1761.78	1937.50	9.97
	(c) State Excise	4766.57	5574.04	6500.00	16.61
	(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	837.34	1275.31	1439.31	12.86
	(e) Others	4384.32	4154.80	4511.79	8.59
	State's Own Tax Revenue (i)+(ii)	25986.76	28764.66	32721.25	13.76
(iii)	Tax Devolution from Centre	6779.23	7151.82	7645.49	6.90
B.	Non-tax Revenues	3357.66	1905.82	2129.51	11.74
C.	Grants - in - aid from Central Government	5027.49	4995.54	5892.80	17.96
	Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	41151.14	42817.84	48389.04	13.01
II.	Capital Receipts				
(i)	Loans from Government of India	806.00	404.00	1040.57	157.57
(ii)	Internal Debt (Net of W & M & MB)	1010.05	8660.23	7266.43	-16.09
(iii)	Public A/c (Net)	4148.30	1143.95	1258.35	10.00
(iv)	Recovery of Loans & Advances	52.07	70.79	76.97	8.73
(v)	Contingency Fund (Net)	13.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
(vi)	Misc. Capital Receipts	245.78	200.00	1900.00	850.00
	Total II : Capital Receipts (i) to (vi)	6275.47	10478.96	11542.31	10.15
	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS: I+II	47426.61	53296.80	59931.35	12.45
	Total Tax Revenue as per cent of Total Receipts	69.1	67.4	67.4	-0.07

RE : Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates, W & M = Ways & Means, MB = Market Borrowings

b) Capital receipts: -

Capital receipts includes loans from Government of India, Internal Debt-Ways & Means, open market loans (Net), public account, recoveries of loans & advances and Contingency funds (Net). Capital receipts of Rs.11542.31 crore in 2009-10(BE) shows an increase of 10.15 per cent over the 2008-09 (RE) level. Loans from the Government of India account for Rs.1040.57 crore i.e. 9.02% of the capital receipts and expected to increase by 157.57 per cent as compared to previous year. There is a decrease in internal debt-open market loans (Net) by 16.09% in 2009-10 whereas there is an increase of 8.73% in recoveries of loans and advances.

3. Expenditure

Expenditure in 2009-10 is estimated at Rs.60017.23 crore, an increase of Rs.6673.33 crore over 2008-09(RE). Developmental expenditure is Rs.41003.91 crore (68.32 % of total expenditure) and non-developmental expenditure is Rs.19013.33 crore of total expenditure (31.68%) of which Revenue expenditure is Rs.14725.59 crore (31.91% of total Developmental Expenditure), while capital expenditure is Rs.1568.06 crore (8.25% of total Non-Developmental Expenditure) and Compensation & Assignment to local bodies and Panchayat Raj institutions is Rs.2719.68 crore (14.30% of total Non-Developmental Expenditure). Details of developmental and non-developmental expenditure are given in Table 6.4 and corresponding revenue, capital and loan accounts are given in Appendix 6.3.

a) Developmental expenditure:-

Developmental expenditure relates to both economic and social services. Expenditure

on social services is anticipated to go up by 19.00 per cent or Rs.3590.34 crore, from Rs.18898.57 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.22488.91 crore in 2009-10. Expenditure on economic services is expected to increase by 10.17 per cent from Rs.16806.45 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.18514.99 crore in 2009-10. Total Developmental expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.41003.91 crore in 2009-10 against Rs.35705.02 crore in 2008-09 and accounting for 68.32% of total expenditure. Per capita developmental expenditure will also go up from Rs.6124.36 in 2008-09 to Rs.6961.61 in 2009-10.

Developmental expenditure on Social Security & Social Welfare in 2009-10 is anticipated to go up by 37.28% per cent, followed by Housing & Urban Development (36.62%) of total expenditure on Social services.

b) Non-developmental expenditure:-

Non-developmental expenditure includes revenue and capital expenditure and compensation, assignment to Urban local bodies and Panchayat Raj institutions. It is expected to increase to Rs.19013.33 crore in 2009-10 from Rs.17638.88 crore in 2008-09 accounting for 31.68% of total expenditure. Repayment of loans to Government of India and discharge of internal debt account for Rs.1157.74 crore in 2009-10 compared to Rs.898.39 crore in 2008-09. Interest payments in the current year have increased to Rs.5578.00 crore compared to Rs.4778.00 crore in 2008-09. Expenditure on administrative services is anticipated to increase by 7.55 per cent, while on pension and miscellaneous general services there is decrease by 4.70 per cent as compared to 2008-09. Expenditure on the organs of the State has also decreased by 2.02 per cent over the previous year.

Table 6.4
Development and Non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10
(Rs. Crore)

	Category of Expenditure	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)	Per cent Variation 2009-10 Over 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Developmental Expenditure					
A.	Economic Services of which	17775.98	16806.45	18514.99	10.17
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	4755.54	3747.21	4113.68	9.78
2.	Rural Development	959.40	954.86	1123.63	17.68
3.	General Economic Services	1512.38	1228.11	1315.19	7.09
4.	Water & Power Development	6466.24	6720.24	7939.34	18.14
5.	Industry and Minerals	889.67	481.26	632.51	31.43
6.	Transport and Communication	2838.26	3368.65	3014.93	-10.50
7	Others	354.50	306.13	375.72	22.73
B.	Social Services of which	15866.15	18898.57	22488.91	19.00
8.	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6931.98	8735.82	9073.35	3.86
9.	Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	3086.65	3769.23	4453.44	18.15
10.	Social Security & Welfare Including SC & ST Welfare	2869.39	3375.38	4633.86	37.28
11.	Housing and Urban Development	2264.92	2279.11	3113.65	36.62
12.	Information and Publicity	30.51	50.15	46.29	-7.69
13	Others	682.71	688.89	1168.32	69.60
	Total Developmental Expd. (A+B)	33642.14	35705.02	41003.91	14.84
II. Non-developmental Expenditure					
(a)	Revenue Expenditure under General Services	10871.78	13848.18	14725.59	6.34
(i)	Organs of the State	329.27	505.39	495.19	-2.02
(ii)	Fiscal Services	449.09	529.02	527.67	-0.26
(iii)	Interest payment & servicing of debts	4505.78	4778.00	5578.00	16.74
(iv)	Administrative Services	2315.67	3809.65	4097.44	7.55

	Category of Expenditure	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)	Per cent Variation 2009-10 Over 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
(v)	Pension & Miscellaneous General Services	3271.98	4226.12	4027.29	-4.70
(b)	Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	1926.00	2515.68	2719.68	8.11
(c)	Capital Expenditure	1128.67	1275.02	1568.06	22.98
(i)	General Services	339.02	364.57	398.26	9.24
(ii)	Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	339.57	429.42	649.47	51.25
(iii)	Repayment of Loans to G.O.I.	448.56	468.97	508.27	8.38
(iv)	Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants	1.51	12.07	12.07	0.03
	Total non-developmental Expenditure	13926.45	17638.88	19013.33	7.79
	Aggregate Expenditure I + II+III	47568.59	53343.90	60017.23	12.51
	Developmental Expenditure as per cent of Total Expenditure	70.72	66.93	68.32	
	Per Capita Development Expenditure(Rs)	5830.53	6113.87	6961.61	13.87
	III.Ways & Means & Market Borrowings	-	-	-	-
	Consolidated Fund	47568.59	53343.90	60017.23	12.51

R.E: Revised Estimates, B.E. : Budget Estimates

Note: Per capita is based on the projected population of 2008, 2009 and 2010

Source: Budget Document 2009-10

c) Plan and non-plan expenditure:-

Table 6.5 presents Plan and non-plan expenditure. Of the aggregate expenditure of Rs.60017.23 crore budgeted for 2009-10, Plan outlay amounts to Rs.31519.69 crore, of which Rs.2019.69 crore are under Centrally sponsored and Central sector schemes. State

Plan expenditure is expected to increase by 33.37 per cent i.e. Rs.29500.00 crore in 2009-10(BE) while increase in the total Plan expenditure over the 2008-09(RE) level is 31.03 per cent. While the increase in the non-Plan is expected to be 6.67 per cent, the expenditure on irrigation projects pending approval is Rs. 635.47 crore.

Table 6.5
Plan and Non-plan expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009

(Rs. Crore)

	Items	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)
I.	Plan			
1.	State Plan	17226.91	22118.21	29500.00
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Including Central Sector)	1487.05	1936.89	2019.69
	Total Plan Outlay	18713.96	24055.10	31519.69
II.	Non-Plan Expenditure	31305.54	33281.30	35501.29
III.	of which Irrigation Projects Pending Approval (Non-Plan)	928.51	498.56	635.47

R.E. : Revised Estimate, B.E. : Budget Estimates

4. Developmental Expenditure-an inter-state comparison

Rs.6867 respectively as compared to all State's average of Rs.3438, Rs.4265 and Rs.4747.

The per capita developmental expenditure in Karnataka during 2006-07, 2007-08(RE) and 2008-09(BE) were Rs.5246, Rs.5818 and

Details of per capita developmental expenditure of major States for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 are presented in Table 6.6

Table 6.6
Per Capita Developmental Expenditure

State	Per Capita Developmental Expenditure		
	2006-07* (Accounts) (Rs.)	2007-08 (RE) (Rs.)	2008-09 (BE) (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	4437	6565	8631
Assam	2913	4716	5014
Bihar	1857	2273	2682
Gujarat	4473	4708	5266
Karnataka	5246	5818	6867
Kerala	3049	4049	4471
Madhya Pradesh	2690	3308	3714
Maharashtra	4442	5008	5165
Orissa	2402	3368	3757
Punjab	4074	5372	5402
Rajasthan	3043	3870	3898
Total : All States	3438	4265	4747

* Percapita development expenditure is based on the projected population of 2007, 2008 & 2009.

5. Economic classification of expenditure

Under the guidelines from the Central Statistical Organisation, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies government expenditure under economic utilities in the annual budget. This is useful for analysing the economic significance of the budgetary transactions of the State Government. It throws light on the extent of capital formation out of budgetary resources, savings of the government, drawal of the government on various resources of the State's economy and contribution of the government to State income.

Table 6.7 presents a summary of the total expenditure by economic classification for 2009-10 in comparison with the preceding two years. Expenditure is expected to go up by 9.82% in 2009-10.

This represents the government's direct expenditure on commodities and services for current consumption and capital formation. In 2009-10 in the final outlays, the government's consumption is anticipated to be of same level of 2008-09. The capital formation increased by 19.62 per cent. Consumption expenditure forms 22.15% of the total expenditure during the current year. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 18.21 per cent during the current year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy in total expenditure is 55.58 per cent. In transfer payments, current transfers, which include interest and subsidies, are a major component (98.24%). Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that amounted to Rs.4470.59 crore in 2008-09 have increased to 4810.69 crore in 2009-10.

Table 6.7.
Economic classification of expenditure of Karnataka (Budget) 2009-10

		(Rs. Crore)			
	Description	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)	Per cent Variation 2009-10 Over 2008-09
1.	Final Outlays	13832.49	20220.88	20095.42	-0.62
(a)	Government consumption Expenditure	7676.82	12415.41	12418.49	0.02
(b)	Gross Capital Formation	6400.08	8004.56	9575.03	19.62
(c)	Acquisition of Fixed Assets	-244.41	-199.09	-1898.10	
2.	Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	26029.05	26366.22	31166.59	18.21
(a)	Current Transfers *	25374.63	25796.21	30618.68	18.69
(b)	Capital Transfers	654.42	570.01	547.91	-3.88
3.	Financial Investments and Loans to the rest of the Economy	4176.83	4470.59	4810.69	7.61
4.	Total Expenditure	44038.37	51057.69	56072.70	9.82

* Includes interest and subsidy also

R.E.: Revised Estimates, B.E.: Budget Estimates

Source : An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2009-10, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

6. Capital formation by government

Table 6.8 presents details of capital formation by the government. Gross capital formation by the government is expected to decrease by 1.80 per cent in 2009-10. The value

of assets anticipated to be created in 2009-10 is Rs.8224.84 crore of which Rs.2334.23 crore will be created by departmental commercial undertakings and Rs.5890.61 crore by government.

Table 6.8
Capital formation by the Government, Karnataka 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

	Description	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)	Per cent Variation 2009-10 Over 2008-09
1.	Value of Assets Created	6810.09	8375.48	8224.84	-1.80
(a)	By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	1012.93	1282.94	2334.23	81.94
(b)	By Government Administration	5797.16	7092.54	5890.61	-16.95
2.	Change in Stock in (a) & (b) above	-4.45			
	Total : Gross Capital Formation	6805.64	8375.48	8224.84	-1.80

R.E. : Revised Estimates, B.E. : Budget Estimates

Source : An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 2009-10, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

7. Investment under Plan

a) Annual Plan 2009-10:-

The budgeted outlay for 2009-10 under state plan is Rs.29500.00 crore and constitutes

about 29.02 per cent of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of which Rs.2879.90 crore have been provided to the Zilla Panchayat sector in 2009-10.

Table 6.9
Plan outlays by major sectors

(Rs. Crore)

	Sectors	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 prices) Proposed
A.	Economic Services	
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities(incl. Cooperation)	7966.62
2.	Rural Development	5118.34
3.	Special Area Programme (Including HKDB, MADB & BADP)	1100.00
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	14795.36

	Sectors	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 (at 2006-07 prices) Proposed
5.	Energy	10032.00
6.	Industry & Minerals	2323.56
7.	Transport	12959.26
8.	Science, Technology & Environments	277.22
9.	General Economic Services	2575.80
	Total - A : Economic Services	57148.16
B.	Social Services	
10.	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	8412.02
11.	Health	3376.22
12.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development	
	a) Water Supply	5409.35
	b) Housing	3163.35
	c) Urban Development	13027.41
13.	Information & Publicity	59.00
14.	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	3626.33
15.	Labour & Labour Welfare	572.18
16.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	4125.06
17.	Other Social services	
	Total – B : Social Services	41770.92
C.	General Services	1961.80
D.	Forestry & Wild Life	783.12
	Grand Total – State Plan	101664.00

Source: Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan document, Planning Department, GoK

b) Inter-sectoral Outlays:-

Outlays by major sectors are presented in Table 6.10. About 56.98% of the budgeted outlay for the State's Plan in 2009-10 is allocated to economic services (about 25.78% to the core sectors of irrigation and energy). In 2009-10 (B.E), the percentage outlay on agriculture

and allied services was 7.19 per cent, rural development and Panchayat Raj 5.09 per cent, industries and minerals 2.81 per cent and transport 12.90 per cent. About 41.31% of the budgeted outlay for the State's Plan in 2009-10 is allocated to Social Service Sectors (about 22.59% to the core sectors of Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development).

Table 6.10
Developmental outlays by major sectors : 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. Crore)

	Sectors	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E)	2009-10 (B.E)
A.	State Plan			
I.	Economic Services			
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Including Co-operation)	1551.65	1766.41	2122.13
2.	Rural Development	724.37	1295.08	1502.93
3.	Special Area Programme (Including HKDB, MADB & BADP)	100.82	95.92	144.19
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	2504.41	2695.28	3983.82
5.	Energy	2049.75	3262.29	3621.11
6.	Industry and Minerals	510.28	232.69	828.06
7.	Transport	2674.77	3551.16	3804.61
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	25.86	25.29	35.63
9.	General Economic Services	494.54	451.25	765.86
	Total – I: Economic Services	10636.45	13375.37	16808.34
II.	Social Services			
10.	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	1466.75	1898.49	2297.52
11.	Health	617.08	853.09	897.51
12.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development			
	(a) Water Supply	1180.24	727.54	1352.57
	(b) Housing	318.26	619.33	729.22
	(c) Urban Development	1230.86	2636.57	4583.63
13.	Information and Publicity	8.06	19.10	15.60
14.	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	856.51	826.41	1191.59
15.	Labour & Labour Welfare	95.70	120.62	167.65
16.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	436.26	587.56	950.92
	Total - II : Social Services	6209.72	8288.71	12186.21
III.	General Services	380.74	454.14	505.45
A	Total State Plan	17226.91	22118.22	29500.00
B.	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval (Non-Plan)	928.51	498.56	635.47
C.	Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI Share Outlay)	1487.05	1936.89	2019.69
D.	Western Ghats Development	23.01	23.32	26.32
	Grand Total	19665.48	24576.99	32181.48

Source: 1) Details of provision of Plan schemes 2009-10, Finance Department

2) Details of Estimates of Irrigation 2009-10 BE: Budget Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates

c) Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes

Outlays and expenditure under Centrally sponsored and Central sector schemes by sectors during 2007-08, 2008-09(RE) and 2009-10(BE)

are presented in Table 6.11. In 2009-10, the budgeted outlay (Government of India's share) on Centrally sponsored and Central sector schemes was Rs.2019.69 crore, the revised estimate of 2008-09 was Rs.1936.89 crore and expenditure in 2007-08 was Rs.1487.05 crore.

Table 6.11
Outlay and expenditure on centrally sponsored and central plan scheme (GOI share)

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2007-08 (Accounts)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	154.97	207.80	177.04
2.	Rural Development	2.47	12.45	12.16
3.	Special Area Programme	0.69	1.76	1.92
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	186.85	164.37	21.21
5.	Energy	1.53	4.36	6.29
6.	Industry and Minerals	33.88	31.91	31.80
7.	Transport			
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	2.30	7.94	8.28
9.	General Economic Services	5.00	5.01	5.00
10.	Social Services	1099.36	1501.29	1755.99
	GRAND TOTAL	1487.05	1936.89	2019.69

District Sector Plans and District Sector Outlay for 2009-10

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 was enacted to bring in the practice of decentralized administration and development in line with the 73rd amendment to the Constitution. The three-tier structure created with Zilla Panchayat at the district level, Taluk Panchayat at the taluk level and Gram Panchayat at the village level is under force. Section 309 of the Act provide for the preparation of development plans by the Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayats. Section 310 of the Act envisages for setting up of the District Planning Committee (DPC) in each district to consolidate the plans prepared by the Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayats and

Urban Local Bodies in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole taking into consideration the need of spatial planning, physical and natural resources and level of infrastructure development. The DPCs have been constituted in all the districts except the newly created districts of Ramanagara Chikkaballapura and Yadgir. The DPCs will also have to be constituted for Bangalore(Rural), Kolar and Gulbarga from which new districts have been carved out. In the case of Bangalore urban district the process of setting up of Metropolitan Planning Committee is underway. DPCs constituted in few other districts have the representation from only rural bodies as elections to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are held recently.

The process of electing members from the ULBs to the said DPCs is underway in those districts. Guidelines for functioning of the DPCs have been issued.

Activity mapping depicting the activities to be taken at different levels of Panchayat Raj Institutions has been issued. The PRIs have been further strengthened through transfer of 137 plan schemes implemented at state sector along with funds in tune with the activity mapping.

Guidelines for the formulation of Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-12) has been issued. Zilla Panchayats have been advised to avail the help of Technical Support Institutions for this purpose. The districts of Udupi, Uttar Kannada, Haveri, Chitradurga and Davanagere have prepared the CDDP of their districts. Preparation of CDDP is under progress and is at different stages in the remaining districts.

District Sector plan outlays from 1990-91 to 2009-10 is given in Appendix 6.6. The total outlay of the District Sector plan programmes for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 4737 crore, of which

Rs.2880 crore is the State's share and Rs.1857 crore is the share of Government of India. This constitutes around 15% of the total state plan size. The corresponding share of the State and the Centre being 10% and 92% respectively.

e. Externally Aided Projects

During 2009-10 fourteen Projects are under implementation with assistance from the World Bank and other external agencies. Of these, five are under Urban Development Dept, three are under Water Resources (MMI & MI), two each in Health & Family Welfare Department, Rural Development & Panchayath Raj and one each in Forest and Energy Departments. Two projects viz., Karnataka Watershed Development Project (Sujala) and Technical Education Quality Improvement assisted by World Bank, which were implemented during 2008-09, have been completed. It is proposed to implement 4 new projects viz., Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase II, Sujala III, Jal Nirmal III and Karnataka – Improving Education Governance, during the current year. Expenditure incurred on these projects since inception up to 30.11.2009 is Rs. 6878.08 crore. Project-wise details are presented in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12
Externally aided projects under implementation

(Rs. crore)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Department	Name of the aiding agency	Project cost	Year of commencement - closing	Expenditure since inception (upto end of November 2009)	Outlay 2009-10
I. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE						
1	Karnataka Watershed Development Project - Sujala	World Bank	557.01	2001-2009	488.98	8.00**
2	Sujala - III	World Bank	Project is yet to be signed			10.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Department	Name of the aiding agency	Project cost	Year of commencement - closing	Expenditure since inception (upto end of November 2009)	Outlay 2009-10
II. FOREST						
3	Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio-diversity	JICA	745.00	2005-2013	440.04	137.00
III. WATER RESOURCES (MMI)						
4	National Hydrology Phase-II	World Bank	29.19	2006-2012	3.84	6.70*
IV. WATER RESOURCES (MI)						
5	Karnataka Community based Tank Management	World Bank	508.63	2002-2012	290.53	133.55
6	Karnataka Community based Tank Management - Additional financing	World Bank	306.98	2008-2012	9.75	91.45
V. RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYAT RAJ						
7	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation - Jal Nirmal	World Bank	997.00	2002-2009	837.16	100.00
8	Jal Nirmal - III	World Bank				10.00
9	Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening - Gram Swaraj	World Bank	600.00	2006-2012	331.46	115.00
VI. HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE						
10	Karnataka Health System Development & Reforms	World Bank	897.77	2007-2012	98.66	127.50 (project finance)
11	Secondary Level Health Care Facilities - Phase II	KFW Germany	111.95	2004-2011	31.34 (up to October 2009)	22.50
VII. URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
12	Cauvery Water Supply Scheme - State IV, Phase II	JICA	3383.70	i. 2007-2013 ii. 2007-2013	490.41	600.00
13	Karnataka Urban Development & Coastal Environment Management	ADB	996.30	2000-2009	919.72	75.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Department	Name of the aiding agency	Project cost	Year of commencement - closing	Expenditure since inception (upto end of November 2009)	Outlay 2009-10
14	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement	World Bank	237.04	2005-2010	178.45	35.00
15	Karnataka Municipal reforms	World Bank	1364.00	2006-2011	223.04	300.00
16	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme	ADB	1980.00	2008-2016	23.70	325.00
viii	PUBLIC WORKS					
17	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-I	World Bank	2389.49	2001-2007	2310.23	29.00***
18	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Phase-II	World Bank/ ADB	6246.00 (tentative)	Project is yet to be signed	33.83	371.00
IX	EDUCATION					
19	Technical Education Quality Improvement	World Bank	162.48	2004-2009	161.91	0.50**
20	Karnataka Improving Education Governance	World Bank	3.85	2009-2012		2.00
X	ENERGY					
21	Bangalore Distribution up gradation	JICA	563.70	2007-2012	5.03 (JICA share)	9.00 (JICA share)
Total					6878.08	2508.20

Note:-* Out of which Rs.2.61 Crore has been allocated for National Hydrology, Phase-I, which is to be borne by the State Government.

** Project has been completed during 2008-09; Amount allocated for 2009-10 is for committed expenditure.

*** Project has been completed during 2007-08; amount allocated for 2009-10 is for committed expenditure which is to be borne by the State Government.

In 2009-10 the following four projects have been cleared by the State Level Co-ordination Committee.

1. Extension of Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project.
2. Revision of Project Period and the revised Project Cost of Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project – I.
3. Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Programme Sub Project Coastal Erosion and inlet improvement project at Ullal – Mangalore.
4. Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) assisted Karnataka Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

7

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Banking scenario in the State

Karnataka has a good banking network system which is spread across all districts and the rural areas. There are 27 public sector banks, over 16 private sector banks besides 6 Regional Rural Banks operating in the State. 65% of the total banking business turnover in the State is concentrated in 7 major banks having lead responsibilities in the State. A few new generation banks such as IDBI Bank, Axis Bank, ICICI Bank, Indus Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, YES Bank etc., are also in the banking arena in the State catering to the credit needs of people.

The rural credit dispensation in the State takes place through co-operatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks. Of the two major State run lending institutions, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) supports industry and service sectors, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) undertakes promotion and development of medium and large scale industries in the State and acts as a nodal agency to formulate proposals for implementation of infrastructure projects.

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as an apex level institution prepares the Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) every year. Annual Action Plans at district level are based on the PLPs prepared by NABARD. Apart from this, NABARD also

brings out the State Focus Paper, which covers among other things agriculture and rural economy of the state, performance of rural credit delivery system, policy initiatives of Union and State Governments and NABARD's involvement in supporting credit, developmental and supervisory functions. The State Focus paper is discussed at length in a meeting of Secretaries of various Government departments specially convened for the purpose before pronouncing the credit policy initiatives for the State. NABARD has opened district level offices for better credit planning and monitoring, improving the financial health of rural credit institutions, by creating an opportunity for the rural poor to have access to institutional credit through innovations in micro finance like promotion of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and development of rural non-farm sector etc., establishing separate fund for specific activities like promoting infrastructure in rural areas and conservation of scarce land and water resources through watershed management. NABARD is also vested with the power to review Service Area Monitoring and Information System (SAMIS). The working group constituted with the representatives of RBI, NABARD, IBA and nine Commercial banks reviews all aspects of existing SAMIS, constraints in its stabilisation and recommends changes to address deficiencies in the system and takes care of future needs of the banking industry.

1. Branch network

As at the end of March 2009, the total number of bank branches was 5504. There were 755 bank branches at the time of nationalisation in 1969. Since then 4816 bank branches have been added till the end of June 2009, taking total number of bank branches to 5571, out of which

3390 bank branches are located in rural and semi urban areas. At present, the share of rural bank branches in Karnataka stands at 39.74% as against 25% at the time of nationalization. The per branch population in the state stood at 9593 as at March 2009.

Table – 7.1
Comparative position of aggregate bank deposits & gross bank credit in Karnataka with selected States in the country as on March 2009.

(Rs. Crore)

State	Office/ Branch net work	Aggregate deposits	Rank	Gross credit	Rank
Maharashtra	7394	1004898	1	912368	1
Delhi	2144	517150	2	354425	2
Uttar Pradesh	9595	264369	3	111185	8
Karnataka	5716	256709	4	196719	5
Tamil Nadu	5841	246992	5	268963	3
West Bengal	5023	228649	6	138969	6
Andhra Pradesh	6443	217453	7	212178	4
Gujarat	4283	187906	8	118684	7
Kerala	4016	135173	9	81612	9
Punjab	3229	120667	10	79064	10
All India	79056	3937336		2857525	-

Source: Quarterly statistics issued by R.B. I.- March 2009

2. Deposits and Advances

The aggregate outstanding deposits of commercial Banks (including RRBs) stood at Rs.256709 crore as at the end of March 2009 as against Rs. 210349 crore recorded a year ago. Growth in deposits during the year was 22.04% up to the end of March 2009. As at March 2009, the total outstanding advances of commercial Banks including RRBs in the state

stood at Rs.196719 crore as against the level of advances of Rs.164110 crore recorded a year ago indicating a growth rate of 19.87%.

The credit –deposit ratio (C-D ratio) of the state as of June 2009 was 75.22% vis-à-vis 79.45% as of June 2008 showing a decline of 4.23%. The performance of commercial banks in Karnataka from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in **Table 7.2**.

Table 7.2
Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Karnataka
2006-07 To 2008-09 (End of March)

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Branch network				
	a) Commercial banks	No.	3971	4127	4391
	b) Regional Rural banks	No.	1128	1153	1180
	Total	No.	5099	5280	5571
2	Deposits				
	a) Commercial banks	Rs. in cr.	124725.11	156306.27	198969.51
	b) Regional Rural banks	Rs. in cr.	6024.88	7617.52	9428.86
	Total	Rs. in cr.	130749.99	163923.79	208398.37
3	Advances				
	a) Commercial banks	Rs. in cr.	101831.04	124418.78	148580.82
	b) Regional Rural banks	Rs. in cr.	5893.06	7081.58	8178.07
	Total	Rs. in cr.	107724.10	131500.35	156758.89
4	Credit-deposit ratio				
	a) Commercial banks	%age	81.64	76.88	74.68
	b) Regional Rural banks	%age	97.81	92.96	86.73
	Total	%age	82.39	80.22	75.22

Source: State Level Bankers Committee, Karnataka

3. Priority Sector Advances

Domestic banks are required to provide 40 percent of their net bank credit to the Priority Sector. The Priority sector advances of all bank groups in the State amounted to Rs.71810 crore in March 2009 contributing to 45.80% in total advances made by them, thus exceeding the norms fixed by the RBI. Direct advances to agricultural sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in March 2009 stood at Rs.29196 crore as against Rs.25817 crore recorded in March

2008 contributing to 18.79% of total advances made by SCBs. Weaker section advances stood at Rs.16103 crore. The advances paid to Minority communities amounted to Rs. 6489 crore, marking an increase of Rs.1473 crores against the advances paid during the last year as on March 2008. Details of advances to priority sectors by commercial banks in Karnataka from 2006-07 to 2008-09 is given in **Table 7.3**.

Credit disbursed by banks to MSME sectors in the state in March 2009 increased to Rs.16920 crore from Rs.13974 crore recorded in the previous year. Advances to SC/STs accelerated to Rs.5315 crore in March 2009 as against Rs.5030 crore recorded in March 2008.

Similarly, advances to women stood at Rs.13466 crore in March 2009 as against Rs.11512 crore made in the corresponding period of 2008 recording a good growth during the period.

Table 7.3
Priority sector advances: 2007 to 2009

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Indicator	End of March		
		2007	2008	2009
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	22149.00	25817.00	29296.00
2	Small Scale Industries	6295.28	10081.06	16920.00
3	Tertiary Sector	18645.78	23013.23	26703.66
4	Total Priority Sector Advances	47090.06	58002.00	71810.00
	Outstandings under PSA:			
	i) SCs & STs	3113.00	5030.00	5315.00
	ii) Weaker Sections	10971.00	13645.00	16103.00
5	Percentage of Priority Sector advances to total advances	43.71	44.10	45.80
6	Percentage of weaker section advances to total advances	10.18	10.37	10.27

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Karnataka.

4. Status of implementation of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in Karnataka

Government utilised institutional finance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme for financing various developmental programmes in the State to supplement plan financing. In order to select and prioritise the works for loan assistance from NABARD a Cabinet Sub-Committee

on RIDF has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works. A High Power Committee (HPC) has also been constituted chaired by the Development Commissioner for reviewing the implementation of RIDF projects in the State. The progress in the implementation of the scheme is also being monitored by NABARD from time to time.

Government of India, in 1995 announced the scheme for setting up of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) within the apex

institution, NABARD for financing rural infrastructure projects. Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, both in public and private sectors which are unable to meet their targets for priority sector / agricultural lending are required to deposit the shortfall amount in to the RIDF with NABARD such amounts as may be allocated to them by the Reserve Bank, depending upon the extent of their shortfall, subject to a ceiling of 1.5%.

The benefits accrued from RIDF programme are unlocking of sunk investments already made by State Governments, creation of additional irrigation potential, generation of additional employment, all-weather connectivity/ improved connectivity to villages and marketing centres and improvements in the quality of life through facilities in education health and drinking water supply.

The initial corpus fund was Rs.2000 crore in 1995-96 and this fund has since been magnified with an additional corpus being announced every year in the Union Budget and has reached Rs.88,359 crore from tranches I to XIV. Karnataka got the allocation of Rs. 728 crore for implementing works under RIDF-XV. The rate of interest on loans to State Governments is charged at 6.5% from RIDF tranche VIII and onwards.

Programme status

In Karnataka, till 31-3-2009 an aggregate amount of Rs.4910.41 crore has been sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under various tranches of RIDF to the State Government so far since 1995. The completed projects include rural roads, rural bridges; minor irrigation projects; medium irrigation projects; major irrigation project; rural godowns; rural markets: Anganwadi buildings, primary health centers and school class rooms.

12213 Projects have been completed as against 23246 projects sanctioned so far.

An amount of Rs.728 crores has been allocated by NABARD under RIDF-XV and proposals regarding School and College buildings, Rural Roads and Bridges, Anganwadi buildings, Minor Irrigation works, SC/ST and BCM Hostels, Rural Godowns, Panchayat service centers etc. have been forwarded to NABARD for utilizing the same.

5. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/ Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana(SGSY)

Various programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, Toolkits, GKY & MWS were merged to form a new scheme known as Swarna Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) that came into effect from 1-4-1999. Under this programme 10 percent of the funds are earmarked for training, 10 percent for revolving fund, 20 percent for infrastructure development and remaining 60 percent utilized as subsidy for taking economic activities with thrust on group activities. Eligible beneficiaries are identified by the Grama Panchayats with the approval of the Grama Sabha. The greater participation of the Grama Panchayats will enable the implementing agencies to have greater flexibility in execution and to meet the needs of the local people. To tackle the problem of poverty, programmes have been formulated and implemented and the beneficiaries assisted to acquire productive assets. Self-employment programmes like the Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana are implemented in urban areas also. Under some of these programmes lower rates of interest are offered, subsidy provided and a longer time for repayment allowed. These are aimed at encouraging the unemployed to take up self-employment.

During 2008-09, 635 individual families and 5548 SHGs comprising of 88159 swarozgaris were assisted by providing loan of Rs.2.16 and 186.08 crore and subsidy of Rs.0.86 and Rs.71.41crore respectively.

During 2009-10 disbursements to the tune of Rs.5.44 and Rs.175.75 crore of loan

and Rs.1.97 and 63.80 crore of subsidy to 1973 individual families and 5104 SHGs are anticipated.

Sanctions and disbursements of loan and the subsidy availed under Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

Table 7.4
Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) from
2006-07 to 2009-10 (Rs.crore)

Category	Year	Sanctions		Disbursements		Subsidy released	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Individuals	2006-07	2773	6.77	2695	6.58	2695	2.54
	2007-08	1641	6.12	1549	5.78	1549	2.13
	2008-09	709	2.69	570	2.16	570	0.86
Groups	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	622	2.71	466	2.03	466	0.72
	2006-07	3543	84.25	3298	78.42	3298	36.67
	2007-08	9107	154.06	8789	148.68	8789	64.91
	2008-09	6325	203.79	5774	186.08	5774	71.47
Total	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	3260	126.89	2482	96.61	2482	35.81
	2006-07	6316	89.58	5993	85.00	5993	39.21
	2007-08	10748	160.59	10338	154.46	10338	67.04
	2008-09	7034	208.67	6344	188.24	6344	72.33
	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	3882	129.89	2948	98.64	2948	36.53

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes 2006-07 to 2009-10

Programme /Scheme	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	
	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.
SGSY	37603	46407	65032	82158	76834	88794	34768	43493

Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Abstract Progress Report (end of March)

Indicator	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010 (Nov 09)
Beneficiaries (in thousands)	42.94	37.12	43.29	52.98	46.92	46.41	82.15	88.79	43.49
Of which SC/STs (in thousands)	16.16	13.86	17.49	21.31	20.16	31.32	38.97	42.34	20.91
Loan Component (Rs. crore.)	78.15	62.53	65.05	75.60	79.44	84.83	154.46	188.24	98.66
Grant in aid (Rs. crore.)	36.11	34.41	34.91	40.98	40.55	39.21	67.04	72.33	36.53
Total (Rs.crore.)	114.26	96.94	99.96	116.58	119.99	124.04	221.50	260.57	135.19

Special Project:

Each special scheme is a time bound one with the objective of lifting a definite number of families below the poverty line through self-employment programmes. Organising the rural poor, providing infrastructure, technology, marketing facilities, training or through other activities, sustainable employment opportunities will be created. Twenty two proposals worth of Rs.177.76 crore have been submitted to Government of India for sanction. Of which, two Projects of Dakshina Kannada, Kolar, Mysore, Bellary, Dharwad and Bagalkote have been sanctioned and released Rs.23.85 crore, out of which Central share is Rs.17.94 crore and State Share is Rs.5.91 crore.

6. Micro Credit Delivery Innovations-Self Help Groups(SHGs)

Despite vast expansion of formal rural credit delivery system, and implementation of series of anti poverty programmes, the majority of the rural population still finds itself outside the credit delivery system and continues to depend

on local money lenders. This is attributable to the high transaction costs and perceived risks. Self Help Groups (SHGs) is the culmination of a pilot study undertaken by NABARD to address the credit needs of rural poor. The focus under SHG bank linkage programme is largely on those rural poor who have no sustained access to the formal banking system. The target group therefore broadly comprises small and marginal farmers agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, artisans and craftsmen women and other poor engaged in small business like vending and hawking. Thus, Micro-finance started by NABARD in 1992 has made rapid strides in recent years. The programme, whose seeds were initially sown in Karnataka has over the past decade seen many milestones in its progress with active involvement of Government agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) commercial banks and regional rural banks. In Karnataka, the State Government through its Women and Child Development Department is empowering rural poor women in all the districts through its Stree Shakti Programme.

Present Status of the Programme

Karnataka is the leader State in using micro finance initiative as an effective strategy to address the credit needs of rural poor. By the end of March 2009 about 94795 SHGs were credit linked involving Bank Loan of Rs.746.38 crore during the year.

Suggestions for promotion and sustenance of SHGs in the State are-

- Banks may continue the emphasis on repeat finance to meet growing needs of SHGs.
- Maintain good repayment culture in SHG portfolio.
- Identify, develop and support micro enterprise amongst SHGs members.
- Finance diversified activities from the present traditional farm based activities.
- Devise appropriate insurance products for SHGs
- Banks to train staff at various levels on promotion of SHGs on a continuous basis.
- Several districts of north Karnataka have scope for improvement in credit linkages programme.

7. Kissan Credit Cards

Kissan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) introduced by the Government of India in the year 1998-99 aims at providing adequate and timely availability of credit for the comprehensive credit requirements of farmers under a single window, with flexible and simplified procedure adopting whole farm approach including short term and term credit needs and reasonable component for consumption purpose. The scheme has made rapid progress with the banking system in the State. The banking system has been releasing crop loans through KCCs having recognised it

as an accepted mechanism of delivering of credit to farmers.

During 2008-09 a total number of 734759 Kissan Credit Cards have been issued by the banking system including Cooperatives in the State involving a credit limit of Rs.6374.56 crore. This is in comparison to cards with a credit limit of Rs.4412.91 crore deployed in the corresponding period a year ago.

In the current fiscal 2009-10 up to the end of June a total number of 371885 cards with a credit limit of Rs.2148.32 crore has been issued by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and co-operatives in the State bringing the outstandings to 2792189 cards with a credit limit of Rs.11865.43 crore. The scheme has also been tied up with Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) wherein card holders are insured up to Rs.50,000/- at a nominal premium of Rs.15 for three years.

8. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have evolved into a major institution towards credit dispensation in rural areas over the years since their inception in 1975. RRBs being an integral segment of the banking system with focus on rural poor have also been subjected to various reform measures. As a result they have achieved considerable operational and financial stability in recent years.

At the end of March 2009 there were 1177 bank branches of 6 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) (after their amalgamation) spread over all the districts in the State. These Banks have mobilized Rs.9428.86 crore of deposits at the end of March 2009 and advanced Rs.8178.07 crore, resulting in a credit-deposit ratio of 86.73%. Priority sector advances made by these

banks stood at Rs.6941.03 crore as of June 09 as against Rs.6225.99 crore as of June 2008 showing a growth of 11.48% Direct agricultural advances of Regional Rural Banks amounted to Rs.5061.61 crore constituting 61.89% of total advances made by those RRBs.

The State Government in accordance with the provisions of Section(6) of RRB Act 1976 have contributed a sum of Rs.195 lakhs being 15% contribution towards equity share to the 13 RRBs earlier. From time to time several actions were initiated by Govt. of India for enabling the RRBs to attain viability. Under this exercise State Government have infused financial support to these banks to the tune of Rs.1756.52 lakh in March 2003 towards their re-capitalisation in accordance with the policy decision of the Government of India, as part of reform measures to improve the performance of Regional Rural Banks in the State.

The Credit Policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India in 2004 indicated that sponsor Banks in consultation with State Governments would initiate steps for amalgamation of RRBs sponsored by them. Accordingly, 13 RRBs in the State were amalgamated into 6 RRBs in accordance with the policy decision taken by the Government of India to make these banks more vibrant. 4 RRBs sponsored by Canara Bank were amalgamated into one and renamed as Pragati Grameena Bank. Similarly, another 4 RRBs sponsored by Syndicate Bank were amalgamated and renamed as Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank. The status position of other RRBs sponsored by the State Bank of Mysore, Corporation Bank, State Bank of India and Vijaya Bank remained unaltered.

Now all the six RRBs in the State have attained viability.

9. State Term Lending Institutions

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) and the Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC) are the two major State term lending institutions engaged in the development of small/medium enterprises and promotion/development of medium and large scale industries in the State respectively. While KSFC supports industry and service sectors, the KSIIDC undertakes promotion and development of medium and large scale industries in the State and acts as a nodal agency to formulate proposals for the implementation of infrastructure projects. Keeping in pace with the changed economic scenario, the KSFC has focused its attention on newer areas of financing such as schemes for financing construction activity, infrastructure development IT Parks, Tourism, Health care, Textiles, Insurance, Agro based industries and Food processing, Engineering etc.

As at the end of March 2009 the assistance rendered by KSFC aggregated to Rs.565.24 crore in sanctions and Rs.383.92 crore in disbursements as against Rs.368.15 crore in sanctions and Rs.303.13 crore in disbursements made in March 2008, registering a growth in sanctions and disbursements. It is anticipated that sanctions and disbursements of the corporation would reach Rs.570.00 crore and Rs.430.00 crore respectively in 2009-10.

There is no sanction made by KSIIDC in 2008-09. But, Rs.7.53 crore disbursements were made by KSIIDC. It is anticipated that the corporation would make disbursement of Rs.15.09 crore in 2009-10 (**Table-7.5**).

Table 7.5
Assistance rendered by State Term Lending Institutions in Karnataka
From 2007-2008 to 2009-10

Institution	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Anticipated)	
	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements
KSFC	368.15	303.13	565.24	383.92	570.00	430.00
KSIIDC	0.00	17.72*	0.00	7.53*	0.00	15.09*

Source: KSFC & KSIIDC

*Investment in equity – Bangalore International Airport Ltd.

10. Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks

The Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in Banks in the State stood at Rs.4627.01 crore in June 2009 as against Rs.4214.73 crore in March 2008. The NPAs of farm sector accounts for Rs.802.01 crore in the State in end of June in the current year.

There has been satisfactory growth in credit expansion in recent years, which is associated with greater efficiency and better management. At the same time, excessive growth

in credit without adequate safeguards could lead to some erosion in credit quality. Hence, balance has to be established between credit quality and associated risks, while allowing bank lending to contribute to higher growth. In view of the rapid growth in bank credit, there may be a need for strict management techniques for prudent evaluation of investment proposals.

11. Agricultural Loan waiver

Under Central Government Loan Waiver Scheme Agricultural loans have been waived in Karnataka as follows.

Name of the Institution	Small and Medium Farmers		Other Farmers		Total	
	No. of a/cs	Total	No. of a/cs	Total	No. of Deposits	Total
Commercial Banks	428588	1430.99	264782	754.35	693370	2185.34
RRB	257390	663.12	123390	304.51	380780	967.63
Cooperative Banks	237370	4069.80	65440	95.63	302810	502.43
Total	923348	2500.91	453612	1154.49	1376960	3655.40

12. Interest Subsidy Scheme on Crop Loans to Farmers

Government of Karnataka has sanctioned a interest subsidy scheme on crop loans to farmers. As per the scheme the farmers availing crop loans through Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Karnataka up to Rs.50000/- on or after 01.04.2009 and repaying the loans as per due date or earlier are eligible for interest subsidy of 4%. The farmers are facilitated to get crop loan at an interest rate of 3%. The State Government will release the interest subsidy to Public Sector Bank and Regional Rural Banks through State Level Bankers Committee, the Nodal Agency for implementing the schemes.

13. Interest Subsidy Scheme for Loans upto Rs.50000/- to Weavers and Fishermen @ 3% P.A.

Government of Karnataka accorded sanction for schemes of interest subsidy for loans upto Rs.50,000/- availed by Weavers and Fishermen from nationalized Banks and Regional Rural Banks and repaid as per due date or earlier to enable them to get loan at an interest rate of 3% PA. The scheme is applicable to the loans availed by Weavers and Fishermen with effect from 1.4.2009 and 1.11.2009 respectively during this Financial year.

14. Co-operative Credit

This section highlights the performance of Co-operative banks towards credit deployment and recovery aspects in the state from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and various measures initiated to facilitate development and improve their performance.

a. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

These credit institutions at the grass root level, deal directly with individual borrowers and provide short, medium, and long term credit. There are 4697 PACS functioning in the state. In addition to this, there are 21 District Cooperative Central Banks (DCCBs) with 596 bank branches. Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank, Karnataka State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (KASCARD) at the state level and Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank at Taluk level numbering 177 cater to the long term credit needs in the two-tier credit delivery system. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance to the Apex Bank and KASCARD Bank.

As on 31.03.2009, the short term (ST), Medium term(MT), and Long term(LT) loans issued by the Cooperative Credit System in the State was Rs.3290.68 crore, Rs.114.41 Crore and Rs.171.89 crore respectively as against Rs.2849.50 crore (ST), Rs.98.54 crore (MT) and Rs.210.43 crore (LT) issued a year ago. While disbursement in Long term (LT) loans indicated a declining trend, there was a marked improvement in the issue of Short term (ST) and Medium term (MT) loans.

In the Current fiscal up to the end of Nov 2009, the Cooperative credit System issued ST, MT and LT loans to the extent of Rs.2229.19 crore, Rs.75.62 crore and Rs.48.52 crore respectively. (Table 7.6)

Table 7.6

Performance of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit Structure in Karnataka, from 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Rs. Crore)

Year	Type of Loan	Target	Achievement
2007-2008	Short Term	3031.23	2849.49
	Medium term	137.51	98.54
	Long term	106.10	210.43
2008-2009	Short Term	3422.22	3010.62
	Medium term	146.00	114.40
	Long term	218.17	171.89
2009-2010 (as on 30.11.2009)	Short Term	3617.56	2229.19
	Medium term	158.93	75.62
	Long term	279.00	48.52

b. Recovery of Loans

The Comparative position of recovery of Short, Medium and Long term loans under the

Cooperative Credit System in the State for the years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is presented in **table 7.7**

Table 7.7

Recovery of loans in Karnataka (Percent)

Type of Loan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Nov 09)
Short Term	68.15	76.50	52.77
Medium term	42.28	65.95	40.53
Long term	38.65	43.50	12.44

As on 30th June 2009, the recovery percentage under Short term loans recorded 76.50 as against 68.15 recorded during the year 2007-08. The recovery made under Medium Term and Long Term Loans stood at 65.95 percent as against 42.28 percent and 43.50 percent as against 38.65 percent respectively in 2007-08.

c. Development Action Plans of DCC Banks and Memoranda of Understanding

DCC Banks and the Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank have prepared

Development Action Plan(DAP) with a view to strengthen capital base of their financial and organization set up in accordance with guidelines of NABARD. On the basis of this, DAP has been prepared. Memorandum of understanding (MoU) for strengthening the cooperative credit structure has been signed by NABARD, State Government and Apex Bank in June 1995. The MoU has been extended for a period of three years from 2000. Similar MoU has been prepared and signed by all the DCC Banks for the years from 2004-05 to 2010-11. These action plans are in operation.

The position of working funds of DCC banks was Rs.8701.74 crore as at the end of March 2008. The Annual target for the year 2008-09 is Rs.9611.58 crore and the achievement as at the end of March 2009 is Rs.10174.03 crore. (a growth of 15.16% over the previous year). Deposits in DCC banks, which were Rs. 4639.00 crore as on 31.3.2008 increased to Rs.5237.61 crore by 31.3.2009 (a growth of 12.90%). Of the 21 DCC Banks 18 Banks posted profit during the year 2008-09, 3 Banks continued to suffer accumulated loss.

d. Business Development Plans (BDP) for Primary Cooperative Agricultural Credit Societies

Business Development Plans (BDP) are being implemented in Primary Credit Cooperative Societies from 1995-96. 4374 societies have been brought under this programme by the end of March 2009.

During 2008-09, 4374 societies achieved a business turnover of Rs.4339.74 crore as against the target of Rs.5057.68 crore. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.324.50 lakh as grant to 651 societies (including the Integrated Co-operative Development Project) so far for the creation of basic infrastructure facilities such as opening of banking counters and cash chests. In addition to this, the Apex Bank and DCC Banks have sanctioned a sum of Rs.338.50 lakh to 676 societies and Rs.379.91 lakh to 823 societies respectively for the above purpose since 1995-96 till date. The deposits mobilised by the PACS as at the end of March 2009 was Rs.1472.75 crore.

Working capital fund of these 4374 societies brought under BDP was Rs.4635.29 crore in 2008-09 and now it is projected to increase it to Rs.6161.60 crore during the year 2009-10. The business credit and non-credit (retail business etc.) done during 2008-09 by these societies was Rs. 3773.99 crore and Rs.565.75 crore respectively.

Table 7.8
Progress Of Business Development Plan 2007-08 to 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

	2007-08		2008-09		
	Target	Business turnover	Target for	Achievement	% of achievement
Credit	3445.56	3975.75	3740.57	3773.99	100.89
Non-Credit	679.48	788.59	780.97	565.75	72.44
Total	4125.04	4764.34	5057.68	4339.73	85.80

e. Development Action Plan of Karnataka State Co-Operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank and Primary Co-Operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks

177 PCARD Banks working in the State had a paid-up share capital of Rs.107.01 crore at the end of 2008-09. Target fixed for the year 2008-09 for advancing agricultural loans is Rs. 250.00 crore against which they have advanced Rs.177.65 crore by the end of March 2009 of which Rs.87.90 crore were lent to small and marginal farmers and Rs.6.21 crore to SCs/STs.

28 Banks were considered eligible to get unrestricted finance and 147 are eligible to get restricted finance during 2008-09. Eligibility criteria depends on the NPA level of Banks. The Government has given full stamp duty exemption for all the loans availed by farmer members under agriculture and allied activities upto 2009. The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.2412.02 lakh as compensation to 23838 beneficiaries under the failed well compensation scheme as at the end of March 2008.

Disbursement of Agricultural Loans at 3% Through PCARD Banks:

State Government has formulated a scheme for disbursement of long-term agricultural loans to farmers at 3% from 01-04-2008 through cooperative credit societies. During the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs.171.89 crore agricultural loan has been disbursed to 23327 farmers.

f. Agricultural Loans to farmers at 4% through Agricultural Co-operative Credit Institutions

The State Government has implemented the scheme of lending agricultural loans to the farmers at 4% from 01.04.2006 through Agricultural Co-operative Credit Institutions in the State. During 2006-07, agricultural loans amounting to Rs.2471.24 crore has been disbursed to 9.20 lakh farmers. The Government

has reimbursed an amount of Rs.123.78 crore as difference of interest on behalf of the farmers. From 01-04-2008 the Government has implemented the scheme of lending agricultural loans to farmers at 3%. During the year 2007-08, agricultural loan amounting to Rs.3158.46 crore has been disbursed to farmers. Government has reimbursed an amount of Rs.155.93 crore as different of interest on behalf of farmers.

g. Waiver of Interest & Penal Interest for the Agricultural Loans Availed from Co-Operative Credit Institutions

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Institutions are advancing agricultural loans to the farmers for agricultural activities. The continuous drought in Karnataka for a period from 2001-2004 has caused severe & unprecedented distress & hardship to the farmers. Considering this aspect, the Government have formulated and implemented the scheme of waiver of the interest and penal interest on Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term loans outstanding as on 31.03.2004 from Cooperative Banks: provided the farmers repaid the principal amount within the stipulated period from 01.03.2005 to 31.05.2006. The Government would reimburse the interest waiver amount to the Cooperative Institutions.

Under the scheme an amount of Rs.1519.38 crore has been recovered from 812305 farmer members with respect to Short Term & Medium Term loans. The waiver of interest and penal interest amount is about Rs.797.95 crore. An amount of Rs.296.57 crore has been recovered from 222970 farmer members with respect to long-term loans and the waiver of interest amount is about Rs.310.74 crore. Under the scheme, a total number of 1200714 farmers have been benefited. The total agricultural loans recovered under this scheme is about Rs.1812.46 crore and the Government has to reimburse the waiver of interest and penal interest amount which is about Rs.1123.92 crore Government has released Rs.1121.02 crore in this regard.

8

EMPLOYMENT

In 2009-10 an estimated 3.74 lakh of additional employment is expected to be generated in the state. The number of job seekers measured by live register figures of employment exchanges has decreased by 10.64 per cent between April 2009 and November 2009. The organized sector employment has increased by 0.98 per cent. Provisional figures under various State government programmes show that 9.71 crore mandays of wage employment have been generated between April 2009 and September 2009. 2001 Census figures show that about 60 per cent of the workforce is literate. Out of the total labour force, about 34 per cent are matriculates and below. Number of child labour (main workers) has declined significantly from 8.18 lakh in 1991 to 4.87 lakh in 2001. Literacy level among the child labour has increased to 51 percent in 2001 from 29 percent in 1991. Sectoral composition of employment between 2005 and 2006 reveals that rise in the proportion of primary sector employment from 58.4 per cent to 62.2 per cent and employment in secondary sector marginally increased from 16.1 percent to 16.8 whereas

in tertiary sector employment decreased during this period. Fifth Economic Census data reveals that the total number of persons usually working in establishments comprising of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural activities registered an increase of 20.79% from 52.53 lakh persons in 1998 to 63.46 lakh in 2005.

1.Unemployment

The number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges was 5.83 lakh in November 2009 compared to 6.52 lakh at the end of March 2009, a decrease of 10.64 per cent. During the corresponding period in the previous year the number of job seekers had decreased by 14.25 per cent. As compared to previous year there has been a decline in the registrations in all the categories, more importantly among the Matriculates and Stenographers by over 13.02 per cent followed by below matriculates by 9.19 per cent and Graduates by 6.71 per cent. Registrants on the live registers of Employment exchanges in Karnataka are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1
Registrants on the live registers
of Employment exchanges in Karnataka

Registrants	At the end of			Variation	Net registrants as at the end of Nov -09
	March-2008	March 2009	Nov 2009	(Nov-09 /Mar-09) %	
1.Post-Graduates	4441	4417	4360	-1.29	2850
2.Graduates	76869	63220	58975	-6.71	30726
3.Diploma Holders	24384	22720	21513	-5.36	12533
4.I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate holders	57514	53978	51869	-3.91	27242
5.Matriculates and Stenographers	477280	393183	341971	-13.02	152177
6.Below Matriculation	145210	114186	103688	-9.19	45488
Total	785608	651712	582376	-10.64	271016

Source: Department of Employment and Training.

2. Placements and vacancies

Between April 2009 and November 2009, only 1337 placements were made in the State employment exchanges (167 on an average every month). During the corresponding period of the previous year this number was about 713 (89 on an average per month). The number of placements was 0.23 per cent of the total registrations at the end of November 2009, which is more than the previous year for the corresponding period. During the year 2008-09, 1146 placements were made (96 on an average every month).

5659 vacancies have been notified during the current year up to November 2009 (707 on an average every month) compared to

3551 during the corresponding period of the previous year (444 on an average every month). The number of vacancies notified has increased to 0.97 per cent of registrations as compared to 0.53 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. During the year 2008-09, 6811 vacancies have been notified (568 on an average every month).

3. Additional employment

Employment generation has been estimated based on three factors viz., income, employment elasticity over a period of years and anticipated estimates of gross state domestic product for the 2009-10. For 2009-10, it is 271.00 lakh compared to 266.58 lakh in the previous year.

4. Sectoral Composition of Employment

National Sample Survey data on employment and unemployment is available for July-2004 to June 2005 (61st round) and July 2005 to June 2006 (62nd round). A comparison of sector wise composition of employment reveals that the primary sector has increased from 58.4% to 62.2% between 61st and 62nd round. Employment in the Secondary sector increased marginally from 16.1% to 16.8% whereas the employment in tertiary sector decreased from 25.0% to 21.0%.

In the rural Karnataka areas employment in the primary sector decreased from 81.6% to 77.7%, while in secondary and tertiary sectors increased from 8.7% to 11.1% and from 10.2% to 11.1% respectively. In the urban Karnataka areas among all usually employed. Employment has increased in Primary & Secondary sector from 8.6% to 9.6% and 32.4% to 35.6% respectively, while the tertiary sector has decreased from 59.2% to 54.9%.

Details of sector wise pattern of employment according to principal and subsidiary activity is given below.

Table 8.2
Sector wise pattern of employment usually working according to principal and subsidiary activity

Period	Sector	Rural	Urban	Total
July-2004 to June-2005 (61 st Round)	Primary	81.6	8.6	58.4
	Secondary	8.7	32.5	16.1
	Tertiary	10.2	59.2	25.0
July-2005 to June 2006 (62 nd Round)	Primary	77.7	9.6	62.2
	Secondary	11.3	35.6	16.8
	Tertiary	11.1	54.9	21.0

Source: 61st and 62nd round of NSSO on Employment and Unemployment.

Note: Primary sector excluding 'Mining and Quarrying', Mining and Quarrying is included in the estimates of secondary sector.

Fifth Economic Census 2005 data on employment is available. The number of total establishments comprising of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural activities increased from 19.12 lakh in 1998 (Fourth Economic Census) to 25.39 lakh in 2005 or by 32.81%. Correspondingly, the total number of persons usually working in establishments registered an increase of 20.79% from 52.53 lakh persons to 63.46 lakh persons. During the same period, the number of Own Account Establishments increased by 35.67%

and the Establishments with atleast one hired worker by 28.07%.

The Agricultural employment was increased from 7.22 lakh persons to 8.13 lakh persons or by 12.57% during the period 1998-2005. Corresponding increase in the Non-Agricultural employment was 22.10% i.e., from 45.31 lakh to 55.32 lakh persons. The population of hired workers was increased by 28.86% in Non-Agricultural

Establishments with at least one hired worker over a period of seven years from 1998 and it was decreased by -9.11% in the case of Agricultural Establishments with at least one hired worker. The average number of workers per establishments (other than crop production and plantation) was 3 during 1998 and 2005.

With regard to total female employment it is noticed that 30.96% increase between the period 1998 and 2005. In respect of female employment, in Agricultural Establishments the increase was 13.55%, whereas the increase in Non-Agricultural female employment is 35.63%. The share of female employment to the total employment was increased from 24.63% to 26.70% between the period 1998 and 2005. In respect of children working in Establishments, there was a steep shortfall in employment between 1998 and 2005 by as much as 59.53% in Agricultural Establishments and 67.18% in Non-Agricultural Establishments. Overall there is a decline in child labour by 65.54% in seven years (between 1998 and 2005). This trend shows that the employment of child labour is decreasing which it can conclude that the State's economy is progressing in the right direction after introduction of the Government policy on abolition of child labour.

Among the districts Bangalore Urban District has provided maximum number of employment 12.48 lakh to an extent of 19.66% of the total, 5.37 lakh persons have been provided employment in Mysore district 8.46%, followed by Belgaum 4.42 lakh (6.97%) and Dakshina Kannada with 3.52 lakh (5.55%) persons.

The number of employed persons in other districts is as follows. Bellary 2.11 lakh, Shimoga 2.10 lakh, Tumkur 2.90 lakh, Kolar 3.48 lakh, Bangalore Rural 2.96 lakh, Mandya 2.22 lakh, Hassan 2.01 lakh, Koppal 0.90 lakh, Gadag 0.99 lakh, Kodagu 0.43 lakh and Chamarajanagar 0.81 lakh.

So far, as distribution of hired workers by

districts is concerned, it is seen that again Bangalore Urban 27.49%, Mysore 8.37%, Belgaum 6.02%, Kolar 4.59% and Dakshina Kannada 4.28% are the major contributory districts of the State. Other six districts viz., Dharwad 1.04 lakh, Bellary 1.05 lakh, Shimoga 1.12 lakh, Tumkur 1.24 lakh, Bangalore Rural 1.36 lakh, Hassan 1.03 lakh each have contributed employment to more than a lakh persons. In the remaining 16 districts, contribution to employment is less than a lakh hired workers each. Hired workers in Agricultural Establishments with at least one hired worker is maximum in Mysore district 0.53 lakh. Hired workers in Non-Agricultural Establishments with at least one hired worker is high in the districts of Bangalore Urban 9.41 lakh, Mysore 2.35 lakh and Belgaum 2.01 lakh.

5. Educational qualification wise and social groupwise workers

2001 Census provides educational qualification wise and social group wise breakup of total workers (main + marginal). Out of the total workforce of 235.35 lakh, 41 per cent are illiterates and 59 per cent are literates. Illiterate workforce proportion is more than twice in the rural areas (48.5 per cent of the total rural workforce) compared to urban areas (21.8 per cent of the total urban workforce).

Proportion of illiterates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is significantly higher than (59.6 and 52.5 per cent respectively) those among the total workforce. Even by region, proportion of illiterates among SCs and STs both in urban and rural areas are higher than the proportion for the state as a whole.

Out of total workforce, 33.8 per cent are below matriculate followed by 16 per cent matriculates but below graduates, 4.8 per cent graduates and above, 1.2 per cent diploma/certificate holders and 1.4 per cent technical degree holders. This comparison shows that majority of the literate workers are below matriculates without any technical skills. Details are given in Table 8.3

Table 8.3
Educational qualificationwise and social groupwise workers
(main + marginal) – 2001

(in

Education Level	Total Workers			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	235.35	171.28	64.07	39.66	32.13	7.53	17.1	15.11	1.99
Illiterate	97.1	83.14	13.96	23.63	20.72	2.91	10.68	9.81	0.87
	(41.3)	(48.5)	(21.8)	(59.6)	(64.5)	(38.6)	(62.5)	(64.9)	(43.7)
Literate	138.25	88.14	50.11	16.03	11.41	4.62	6.42	5.3	1.12
	(58.7)	(51.5)	(78.2)	(40.4)	(35.5)	(61.4)	(37.5)	(35.1)	(56.3)
Literate but below Matriculate	79.5	59.35	20.15	10.42	8.08	2.34	4.49	3.91	0.58
	(33.8)	(34.7)	(31.4)	(26.3)	(25.1)	(31.1)	(26.3)	(25.9)	(29.1)
Matriculate but below Graduate	37.79	20.51	17.28	3.7	2.22	1.48	1.25	0.91	0.34
	(16.1)	(12.0)	(27.0)	(9.3)	(6.9)	(19.7)	(7.3)	(6.0)	(17.1)
Technical Diploma/ Certificate	2.79	1.01	1.78	0.2	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.03
	(1.19)	(0.59)	(2.78)	(0.50)	(0.28)	(1.46)	(0.35)	(0.20)	(1.51)
Graduate & above	11.19	3.5	7.69	0.84	0.37	0.47	0.24	0.13	0.11
	(4.8)	(2.0)	(12.0)	(2.1)	(1.2)	(6.2)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(5.5)
Technical Degree/ Dip/P.G.Degree	3.38	0.87	2.51	0.21	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.03
	(1.4)	(0.5)	(3.9)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.5)

Figures in the bracket indicate percentages to total

6. Child Labour

The total number of child labourers (main workers) in the state has fallen from 8.18 lakh in 1991 to 4.87 lakh in 2001 showing a significant decline in main workers in this age group (5-14 years) during the decade. Census

figures also show that number of literates among the child labour has significantly increased from 29 per cent in 1991 to 51 per cent in 2001. Literacy among male child labour (56 per cent) is significantly more than female child labour (42 per cent) in 2001. Details are given in Table 8.4

Table 8.4
Child labour (main workers) according to education
(5-14 years) – 1991 and 2001

(in lakh)

Education Level	1991			2001			% var 2001/1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8.18	4.61	3.57	4.87	2.96	1.92	-41.0	-36.0	-47.0
Illiterate	5.79 (70.8)	3.01 (65.3)	2.78 (77.8)	2.42 (49.5)	1.3 (44.0)	1.11 (58.0)	-59.0	-57.0	-40.0
Literate	2.39 (29.2)	1.60 (34.7)	0.79 (22.2)	2.46 (50.5)	1.66 (56.0)	0.8 (42.0)	2.0	3.0	1.0
Literate but below Matriculate	1.23 (15.0)	0.84 (18.2)	0.39 (10.8)	2.38 (49.0)	1.61 (54.4)	0.78 (40.6)	94.0	91.0	102.0

Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to total

7. Employment in the organised sector

a. Employment in Public and Private Sector

Organised sector employment in the state has increased by 0.98% from 22.34 lakh at the end of March 2009 to 22.56 lakh at the end of September 2009 adding 0.22 lakh additional jobs. During the corresponding period of the previous year the increase in employment is 0.21 lakh. Public sector employment accounts for 10.54 lakh (46.69 per cent) and private sector for 12.03 lakh (53.31 per cent), while the former has increased slightly by 0.10 per cent, where as latter has increased 1.76 per cent between April and September 2009.

Branch wise comparison shows that employment in the State Government (quasi) has increased from 1.60 to 1.62 lakh from March 2009 to September 2009. Central Government (quasi) and Central Government employment has marginally increased from 1.60 lakh to 1.61 lakh and 0.952 lakh to 0.954 respectively from March 2009 to September 2009. Employment in local bodies and state Government slightly decreased from March 2009 to September 2009. Private sector employment has increased (1.76 per cent) from 11.82 lakh in March 2009 to 12.02 lakh in September 2009. Table 8.5 gives branch wise details of the organised sector employment at the end of September 2009.

Table 8.5**Employment in public and private sector**

(in '000)

Branch	Employment as on			Percentage variation Sept -09/ March-09
	March-08	March-09	Sept.-09 (Provisional)	
1. Central government	95.40	95.20	95.40	0.21
2. State government	571.80	571.30	569.50	-0.32
3. Central government (Quasi)	162.80	159.50	160.70	0.75
4. State government (Quasi)	154.70	159.60	161.70	1.32
5. Local bodies	68.20	66.90	66.30	-0.90
6. Private sector - Act	1027.60	1115.90	1137.50	1.94
7. Private sector - Non-Act	71.80	66.10	65.30	-1.21
Public sector	1052.90	1052.50	1053.60	0.10
Private sector	1099.40	1182.00	1202.80	1.76
TOTAL	2152.30	2234.50	2256.40	0.98

b. Employment in public and private sectors (Industry group wise)

An analysis of the organised sector employment by industry group reveals an increase in the employment in Real Estate & Business activities from 3.539 lakh in March 2009 to 3.645 lakh in September 2009, an addition of about 10600. In Manufacturing sector the increase was from 6.530 lakh in March 2009 to 6.596 lakh in September 2009, an addition of about 6600. In Transport, Storage and Communication sector employment had marginally increased

from 1.783 lakh in March 2009 to 1.810 lakh in September 2009. Electricity, Gas and Water Wholesale & Retail Trade sector employment had slightly increased. Organised sector employment has remained constant in Mining & Quarrying, Hotels and Restaurants, Finance & Insurance and Other Community, Social & Personal Services. In Agriculture & Forestry, Construction and Public Administration & Defence, Compulsory Social sector employment had decreased from March 2009 to September 2009. Details are given in Table 8.6

Table 8.6
Employment in public and private sectors
(Industry group wise)

(in lakh)

Industry	Employed as on 31/3/2008			Employed as on 31/3/2009			Employed as on 30/9/2009*		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1.Agriculture & Forestry	0.283	0.153	0.436	0.281	0.132	0.413	0.279	0.123	0.402
2.Fishing	0.009	0.001	0.010	0.009	0.001	0.010	0.009	0.001	0.010
3.Mining & Quarrying	0.078	0.066	0.144	0.007	0.074	0.151	0.076	0.074	0.150
4.Manufacturing	0.586	5.927	6.513	0.567	5.963	6.530	0.581	6.015	6.596
5.Electricity, Gas and Water	0.390	0.011	0.401	0.400	0.011	0.411	0.409	0.012	0.421
6.Construction	0.320	0.014	0.334	0.316	0.015	0.331	0.311	0.015	0.326
7.Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.068	0.216	0.284	0.066	0.235	0.301	0.065	0.240	0.305
8.Hotels and Restaurants	0.002	0.224	0.226	0.002	0.227	0.229	0.002	0.228	0.230
9.Transport, Storage & Communications	1.564	0.180	1.744	1.588	0.195	1.783	1.613	0.197	1.810
10.Finance & Insurance	0.789	0.234	1.023	0.786	0.245	1.031	0.785	0.249	1.034
11.Real Estate, Renting & Business activities	0.254	2.549	2.803	0.255	3.284	3.539	0.2570	3.388	3.645
12.Public administration & Defence, Compulsory Social Security	2.807	0.002	2.809	2.794	0.002	2.796	2.779	0.002	2.781
13.Education	2.155	1.129	3.284	2.154	1.139	3.293	2.143	1.158	3.301
14. Health & Social work	1.149	0.235	1.384	1.159	0.244	1.403	1.155	0.273	1.428
15.Other Community, Social & Personal Services	0.075	0.053	0.128	0.071	0.053	0.124	0.072	0.053	0.125
Total	10.529	10.994	21.523	10.525	11.820	22.345	10.536	12.028	22.564

*Provisional

A district wise comparison of organised sector employment at the end of September 2009 shows that Bangalore district is highest and Chamarajnagar district is least among the districts.

8. Wage employment

a. Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The main objective of the programme is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing atleast one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This is a demand driven programme and not a target oriented programme.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Phase I) has been launched in 5 districts of Karnataka viz., Bidar, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Raichur.

The Scheme has been extended to 6 more districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Chickmagalore, Hassan, Kodagu and Shimoga in the second phase in 2007-08 and the scheme has been extended to all the remaining districts of the State from 1-04-2008.

The fund available for 2009-10 is Rs.1251.76 crore, Rs.1105.50 crore is spent upto November 2009 and 870.70 lakh mandays generated by providing employment to 17.73 lakh labourers.

b. Wage employment generation under major programmes

Wage employment generated under various state government programmes was 9.71 crore mandays between April and Sept. 2009. During the corresponding period of the preceding year 5.69 crore mandays was generated. The breakup is as follows MGEES 4.10 crore mandays (42.23 percent of total employment generated) followed by Roads and Bridges 2.61 crore mandays (26.90 percent), Major and medium irrigation generated 1.16 crore mandays (11.93 percent), Watershed development 1.00 crore mandays (10.33 per cent), Buildings 0.43 crore mandays (4.45 per cent), Minor Irrigation 0.38 crore mandays (3.90 per cent), CADA 0.02 crore mandays (0.26 per cent).

The wage employment generated as a proportion of the annual target was the highest in respect of Roads and Bridges 2.61 crore mandays (30.21 per cent) followed by Major and Medium Irrigation 1.16 crore mandays (33.76 per cent), Watershed development 1.00 crore mandays (30.91 per cent), Building 0.43 crore mandays (21.81 per cent), Minor Irrigation 0.38 crore mandays (26.57 per cent), CADA 0.02 crore mandays (24.68 per cent). During the corresponding period of the previous year 32.94 per cent of the annual target was achieved in Building followed by Watershed development 31.61 per cent and Minor Irrigation 30.07 per cent. Details are given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7
Wage employment generation under major programmes

(lakh mandays)

Programmes	Annual target		Target for 2009-10 (Sept.2009)	Achievement	
	2008-09	2009-10		2008-09 (upto Sept.08)	2009-10 (upto Sept. 09)
1.Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	295.72	343.06	150.55	87.65	115.82
				(29.64)	(33.76)
2.Minor Irrigation	107.00	142.53	33.41	32.17	37.87
				(30.07)	(26.57)
3.CADA	102.97	10.05	4.08	20.28	2.18
				(19.70)	(24.68)
4.Watershed Development	392.68	324.62	129.84	124.14	100.34
				(31.61)	(30.91)
5.Roads & Bridges	576.33	864.84	352.36	141.54	261.25
				(24.56)	(30.21)
6.Buildings	212.71	197.97	83.60	70.07	43.18
				(32.94)	(21.81)
Total Programmes (Targeted)	1687.41	1883.07	753.84	475.85	560.94
				(28.20)	(29.79)
1.N.R.E.G.S	*	*	*	93.00	410.11
Total Programmes	1687.41	1883.07	753.84	568.85	971.05

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target. * Demand driven programme - no target

About 19.28 crore mandays of wage employment was generated in 2008-2009 compared to 21.86 crore in 2007-08. Details are in Table 8.8

9. Assistance to artisans

To assist artisans by providing subsidy, margin money, raw material, marketing and other infrastructure facilities state undertakings have certain programmes. Details are in Table 8.9

Table 8.8
Wage employment generation under major Programmes 2007-08 and 2008-2009
(lakh mandays)

Programmes	2007-08			2008-09		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1.SGRY	128.95	210.71	163.40	-	-	-
2.Major & Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	350.88	308.48	87.92	295.72	234.42	79.27
3.Minor Irrigation	143.23	236.21	164.92	107.00	124.81	116.64
4.CADA	115.57	147.92	127.99	102.97	115.41	112.08
5.Roads & Bridges	681.18	675.05	99.10	576.33	701.86	121.78
6.Watershed Development	391.80	253.03	64.58	392.68	285.16	72.62
7.Buildings	111.96	156.86	140.10	212.71	178.42	83.88
Total	1923.57	1988.26	103.36	1687.41	1640.08	97.20
1.M.G.R.E.G.S	*	197.77			187.64	
Grand Total	1923.57	2186.03	113.64	1687.41	1927.72	114.24

* Demand driven programme – No target.

Table 8.9
Assistance to artisans 2007-08 to 2009-10

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(upto Nov-09)
1.Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation Assistance to Artisans(fresh)	Nos.	136	113	87	30
2.Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation					
a) Assistance to Cotton Handlooms	Nos.	161	259	350	126
b) Assistance to Silk Handlooms	Nos.	34	178	-	35
c)Kaigarika Vikas Yogane					
i.Training Programme	Nos.	30	-	-	-
Ii.Modernisation of Looms	Nos.	107	10	-	-

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(upto Nov-09)
d) Weavers Special Packages					
i. Advance Training	Nos.	140	20	-	-
ii. Basic Training	Nos.	185	-	160	120
3. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation					
a) Assistance to Artisans	Nos.	35	40	625	175
b) Supply of wayside cabins	Nos.	-	04	-	-
c) Value of wayside Cabins	Rs.lakh	-	1.00	-	-
d) Training Programmes	Nos.	390	60	-	-
4. Persons trained under Swaraj Grama Samvrudhi Yojane	Nos.	71614	81448	63216	42450
5. Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board					
I. Teaching Upgradation					
a) Units Assisted	Nos.	20	31	50	4
b) Beneficiaries	Nos.	800	1328	2000	100
II. P.M.E.G.P/R.E.G.P Scheme					
a) Units Assisted	Nos.	1407	444	893	81
b) Beneficiaries	Nos.	30070	4440	-	810

10. Self employment programmes

Erstwhile self-employment programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA etc., have been merged into a single composite programme called “Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swa Rozgar Yojana”.

The Government of India has discontinued PMRY scheme with effect from August 2008 & introduce new self employment scheme Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). A major initiative under the scheme is no income and age limit for availing loan & enhanced subsidy, which is as follows.

Category of Beneficiaries	Entrepreneurs Contribution	Subsidy rate	
Area		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (SC/ST/OBC/Women/ Ex-servicesmen, physically Handicapped,NER,Tribals)	05%	25%	35%

Details of progress under various self-employment schemes are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10
Beneficiaries under self employment Schemes 2007-08 to 2009-10

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target 2009-10	Achievement (upto Nov-09)
		2007-08	2008-09		
A. Swarna Jayanti Grama Swa Rojgar Yojane	000	82.16	88.79	34.77	43.49
B. Karnataka State Finance Corporation					
a)Single Window	Nos	229	256	-	151
	Rs lakh	2407.41	4193	-	2604.87
b)Hospitals/Nursing Homes	Nos	22	20	-	19
	Rs lakh	583.80	993.90	-	612.60
c)Assistance to SCs and STs	Nos	102	139	-	143
	Rs lakh	1833.88	3143.17	-	4697.92
d)Minority Community	Nos	118	129	-	83
	Rs lakh	3553.60	3038.30	-	3058
e)Women Enterpreneurs	Nos	292	367	-	204
	Rs lakh	10547.00	16012.22	-	8651.30
f)Credit Linked Capital Subsidy	Nos	7	43	-	16
	Rs lakh	125	1701.20	-	728.75
g)Privileged Enterprenurs	Nos	70	124	-	107
	Rs lakh	1236.50	2141.40	-	2210.75

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target 2009-10	Achievement (upto Nov-09)
		2007-08	2008-09		
C. Dr.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd					
i.Chaitanya Subsidies Cum Margin Money Scheme	No.of beneficiary	7372	16133	10000	5784
	Rs lakh	1377.07	1739.29	1700.00	663.31
ii.Nomadic Tribes	No.of beneficiary	976	1943	1870	634
	Rs lakh	229.00	331.90	350.00	105.38
iii.Shramashakthi	No.of beneficiary	6657	3915	3150	2070
	Rs lakh	1007.47	568.79	800.00	322.00
iv.Ganga Kalyana	No.of beneficiary	3500	1942	2386	1687
	Rs lakh	2871.72	1844.00	3500.00	1835.43
v. Job Oriented Training	No.of beneficiary	1680	1410	3300	988
	Rs lakh	50.00	51.00	100.00	63.88
vi.Micro Credit	No.of beneficiary	13339	7766	10000	3231
	Rs lakh	565.00	387.93	500.00	163.00
vii.Special scheme to Savitha Samaja	No.of beneficiary	4195	5537	7200	3200
	Rs lakh	300.25	228.00	200.00	40.00
viii.Special scheme to Uppara Samaja	No.of beneficiary	1892	1418	1300	538
	Rs lakh	409.45	287.52	300.00	102.38
ix.NBCFDC Schemes	No.of beneficiary	15121	14468	13436	6122
	Rs lakh	2000.00	2085.98	2000.00	852.91
D. National Equity Fund Sponsored by IDBI					
a) Units Assisted	Nos.	30	2	-	-
b) Amount	Rs.lakh	136.17	14.55	-	-

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target 2009-10	Achievement (upto Nov-09)
		2007-08	2008-09		
c) Employment	Nos.	386	8	-	-
E. KSIIDC					
a) Loan	Nos.				
	Rs.crore	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	Nos.	-	-	-	
	Rs.crore	-	-	-	-
Disbursements					
a) Loans	(Rs.crore)	-	-	-	-
b) Equity	(Rs.crore)	17.72	7.53	-	15.09
Recovery	(Rs.crore)	91.17	109.93	90.00	9.63
F. Stree Shakti Programme					
a) No.of Groups taken					
Loans from Bank	No. Cum	11709	29153	21952	4851
b) Loan amount	Rs. crore	138.52	229.89	-	246.89
c) Revolving Fund					
Released by Govt.	Rs. Lakh	720.35	194.10	-	-
G. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.					
Self Employment Programme					
- SC	No.	9625	7582	10904	6345
- ST	No.	-	-	-	-
H. P.M.R.Y					
a) Persons trained	No.	13075	-	-	-
b) Total amount spent out of Budget	Rs. Lakh	320.85	-	-	-
I.Vishwa Programme					
a) Persons					
Provided with					
Continuous					
Productive					
Employment	Nos	77	75	-	95
b) Total amount					
Spent out of					
State budget	Rs.lakh	6.18	1.74	-	20.00

11. Training for self employment

Training is provided by different organisations to help unemployed to start their own units. Assistance is also given to

law graduates to set up practice. Details of the training are given under some programmes are shown in Table 8.11

Table 8.11
Number of persons trained for self employment 2007-08 to 2009-10
 (Nos.)

Programme/Scheme	Achievement		Target 2009-10	Achieve-ment (upto Nov-09)(P)
	2007-08	2008-09		
1.SCs and STs				
a) Assistance to Law Graduates (Stipend)	340	1000	500	375
b) Training to Law Graduates	589	876	3297	641
2.Entrepreneurship Development Programmes Sponsored by CEDOK				
a) Persons Trained	16029	14976	10265	4503
b) Programmes	310	253	313	102
3. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (SISI)				
i. Entrepreneurship Skill development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	1172	2092	-	1148
b) Programme conducted	49	88	98	20
ii.Entrepreneurship development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	333	220	--	80
b) Programme conducted	13	10	22	5
iii.Management development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	273	229	-	101
b) Programme conducted	11	10	21	9
iv.Business Skill development programmes				
a) Persons Trained	46	190	-	-
b) Programme conducted	1	6	8	-

12. Skill Development

The state development programme has been aligned with the objectives of Government of India's Skill Development Initiative Scheme

which is based on Modular Employable Skills and aims to provide certifications in one of the 200 identified employable skills.

Indicator	Current Level	Goal (for 2020)
Proportion of students in the 16-18age group receiving skill training through ITI/Polytechnics, VET and Modular Employable Skills	8-10%	45%
Proportion of students in the 14-16age group receiving skill training during Secondary Education	Currently not in curriculum	15%
Access to skill training Institute	No norms exist	100%
Literacy Rate	67%	100%
No. of skill training Institutes in State	=1500	2700

Sources: Karnataka Vision 2020

Karnataka Skill Commission

The State Government recognizes the trends and demands of the skilled labour market in various manufacturing services, construction, hospitality, tourism and other sectors. In this regard Karnataka has established its own State Skill Commission with the Hon'ble Chief Minister as its Chairperson and Hon'ble Labour Minister as its Vice – Chairperson. Representatives from the trade & industry, Secretaries of relevant departments & experts in the field are on the Commission as the members.

The State has adopted its own Skill Development policy on the lines of National Skill Policy.

Ensuring adequate availability of Skilled man power, equitable access to all, matching between supply & demand of Skill, meeting the challenges of emerging technologies, promoting a strong and symbiotic Public Private Partnership are major objectives of the policy.

Karnataka Vocational Training & Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC)

A State level Corporation is established on 12th September 08' as a special purpose vehicle to implement the recommendations of the Skill Commission and State Government in achieving the objectives of the Skill Development Policy.

The Corporation has taken measures like establishing Helpline, organizing Skill N Job Fairs, Skill Training programmes under Modular Employment Scheme (MES) in convergence with other line departments and technical institutes, establishing HRD centers in Employment exchanges, taking up studies in Skill Mapping among other such activities.

Helpline is established at KVTSDC office, which helps the youth to register with all the relevant particulars. The data's available are shared with employers and other agencies for training as well as for the purpose of employment.

With a view to enhance the Employability of unemployed/un-trained professionals through proper Skill Training and providing Job opportunities through creating common platform for Employers & Job Seekers, Skill N Job Fairs

are organized at Bangalore, Hubli, Mysore, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Belgaum, Tumkur, Bellary, Bijapura, Shimoga, Chamrajnagar and Karwar. The achievements during the year 2009-10 and cumulative achievement are given below:

	2009-10 (upto December 2009)	Cumulative
Skill N Job Fairs	7	12
District level Job fairs	12	31
Employers participated	690	1108
Job Seekers participated	98155	1, 87,821
Employment created through Job Fairs	27485	45,835
Employment through District Employment Exchanges	2232	3093
Employment created through HRD Centre	304	304
Employment created through training and placement under Modular Employment Scheme	2989	12687
Total Employment created	33010	61919

Training in various short-term courses under Modular Employment Scheme has been taken up with all the seriousness in the State. So far more than 450 ITI's / ITC's and NGO's are registered as Vocational Training Providers. Both

the Directorate of Employment & Training & KVTSDC have taken active measures to spread the benefits of the Scheme.

The Corporation is a target of imparting Skills and providing Employment for 10 lakh persons in 5 years.

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	
1	2008-09	1,00,000	MES (Skill Development) Training Through ITI's	13402
			Skill Development Training Through Training Partners	9698
			Skill Development training through other line Department	29089
			Total Skill Training	52189
2	2009-10*	1,50,000	MES (Skill Development) Training Through ITI's	11951
			Skill Development Training Through Training Partners	13588
			Skill Training Through Hostels	1600
			Total-Skill Training	27561

* Achievement up to end of December 2009

In association with NIIT & Social Welfare Department Skill Development Training is provided for 1600 Candidates at 10 locations. Around 10,000 students per annum are targeted to get training.

Skill Training Programmes provided for 5799 candidates in 13 districts in most backward taluks, identified by the high power committee to study regional imbalances under the Chairmanship of late Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa.

Skill Development Training programmes is provided for 1245 candidates belonging to Minority communities in association Minority Development Corporation.

Providing Training programme for 760 Candidates of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department in Apparel Training and Jobs to them.

409 Candidates are provided Airman Training.

Roping in the Engineering Colleges in providing Skill Development Training to 422 candidates.

The programme of establishing Human Resources Development centers in each Employment Exchange is developed to provide all the necessary solutions in matching the Skill demand & supply forces in each district on a regular basis. With the assistance of a Private partner namely viz., Team Lease a Cell is created to register, assess, counsel, train, place the unemployed against proper jobs. Three centers at Mangalore, Gulbarga & Bijapur are taken up on experimental basis. Mangalore Employment Exchange has already started functioning from Oct 09' as HRD center.

9

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Education

Education is recognized as a fundamental human right along with other necessities, such as food, shelter and water in The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948). Achievements in education in Karnataka have been quite remarkable, and the state is moving towards universal literacy at a steady pace. Karnataka's literacy rate is 66.64 percent in 2001 as compared to 56.04 percent in 1991, while the rates were 59.33 and 80.58 percent respectively for rural and urban areas. This accounts for a gap of 21.25 percent between the urban and rural areas. Female literacy has increased from 44.34 percent in 1991 to 56.87 percent in 2001, which is still lower than male literacy rate of 76.10 percent. The gap is even higher between rural and urban females. It is of the order of 26.12 percent with rural female literacy rate being the lowest in the state at 48.01 percent. The State records marginally higher rates in literacy than the All India averages except in case of rural males where it is marginally lower than the All India average. For the whole State the differential between males and females in literacy rate is 19.23 percent. There are twelve (out of 27) districts in the State whose record in female literacy rate is lower than the national record on the same sub-variable (54.16). These districts are Chamarajnar, Mandya, Kolar, Bijapur, Bidar, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Gadag, Bagalkote, and Koppal. In case of all but the first three districts therein, the gender gap also is higher than the national average (21.69 percent).

The gender gap increased marginally in Raichur district between the 1991 and 2001 rates.

The literacy rates of Schedules Castes in the State for 2001 are 52.87, 69.27 and 47.25 respectively for total, urban and rural areas. In the case of rural areas the rates are lower than the national average rates in general, both for males and females. Otherwise the urban rates are higher than national figures. Literacy rates of Schedules Tribes in the State for 2001 are 48.27, 64.57 and 45.26 respectively for total, urban and rural areas. It may be noted that SC literacy rates are higher than that of ST literacy rates in all cases therein. Interestingly the total and urban ST literacy rates are higher than the national average literacy rates while those for rural areas are lower than the national rates.

There are regional disparities in literacy rates in the State, the State average being 66.64 per cent. The 27 districts of the State fall into 4 categories in terms of their distance in literacy rates with state average. The three new districts are included within the 27 districts:-

1. 05 and above 05 percent of state average. - 7 districts
2. above state average but within 5 percent range. - 5 districts
3. Below state average but within 05 percent range - 6 districts
4. Which is lower than 05 percent of state average rates. - 9 districts

The net enrolment rate at the primary and upper primary school level is 96.01 percent and for girls it is 94.86 percent. Due to the State's efforts, the number of out of school children in the state has reduced since 2001. The State is implementing Vidya Vikasa Programme of providing free uniforms and text books to school going children of I to X standard in the government schools with an emphasis on girl and SC/ST students. Free textbooks are also provided to all children of private aided schools in I to VIII standards from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan grants.

The state government has constituted School Development Monitoring Committees in every school, which monitor the performance of the school regularly. To encourage children to continue education and to counter problem of poor transport facilities the scheme of providing free bicycles to VIII standard student who are below poverty line is continued during the year.

Tenth Five year plan achievement

The Main targets for the Tenth Five Year plan are:

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

The net enrolment ratio as at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan is 98.02. Significant progress has been achieved in improving the access to primary schools within a distance of 1 km & to Upper primary schools within a distance of 3 km. The access ratio in respect of primary schools is 99.13 and in respect of Upper primary schools 99.61. The dropout rate is 8.87 and 14.25 for I to V standard and I to VII standard respectively as at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan. Similarly the number of out of school students is considerably reduced. The number of children out of school in the age group of 7-14 is 4.02 lakh in 2002 which has reduced to 0.75 lakh in 2006. Total number of Primary School teacher has also increased with the recruitment of 13845 teachers during the tenth plan period. The pupil-teacher ration is 28:1 as at the end of Tenth Five Year Plan.

Eleventh five year plan approach

Karnataka State is well ahead in regard to realisation of targets of universalisation of primary and secondary education set out by the 11th plan approach paper. While targets of enrolment and retention are nearly completed, the concern at the moment is focused on quality of school education. Concerns of equity and regional parity are integral to the concerns of quality.

In the XI Five Year Plan the emphasis will be more on consolidation than expansion. It is proposed to:

- a. Restrict opening of schools and colleges in unserved areas of backward blocks identified by HPCFRR
- b. Reduction in dropout rates to less than 5% at Lower Primary stage (1 to 5) and

less than 10% in Higher Primary stage of education

- c. Enhance literacy rate to 85 percent by reducing gaps between male and female literacy rates.
- d. The 11th plan has set a target of 65 percent enrolments in 14 to 18 age group populations in IX to X standards and +2 courses by the year 2013.

Much emphasis will be on improvement of quality. It is proposed to ensure that 80 percent students studying in classes I to VIII will master atleast 80 percent of competencies prescribed. More stress will be laid on Vocationalisation of education at +2 level.

A. Primary Education

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

universal access to primary schools for all children; (ii) universal enrolment; (iii) universal retentions; and (iv) universal achievement of minimum essential levels of learning by all children. Significant progress has been achieved in improving the access for schools in terms of both population and habitation. All the habitations with a population of 100 and above have been provided with access to primary schools within a distance of one km. For habitations with a population less than 100 and with no access to primary schools within the provisions have been made to open Feeder Centers or provide transportation to the nearest school. There are 58000 primary schools where 2.85 lakh teachers are working and 73.21 lakh students of class I to VII are studying in the state.

Table 9.1 depicts the current level of Education as well an alternative scenario to enhance the quality of school Education in Karnataka.

Table 9.1
Current Level of Education and Goals

Indicator	Current level	Goal (for 2020)
Gross Enrolment Rate (Secondary)	59% (SES 2004-05)	=100%
Drop-out rate during attainment level as per KSQAQ	>50% (SES 2004-05)	= 0%
Minimum education attainment level as per KSQAQ	No normal set	80%
Proportion of schools with all 8 basic infrastructure	<10%	=100%
Proportion of schools accredited by independent agency	No system exists	=100%
Gross Enrollment Rate (Higher education)	12%	25%
Proportion of accredited higher education institutes	<30%	100%
Number of Universities in Karnataka	16	=50 (based on NKC recommendation)

Source: Karnataka Vision 2020.

Access Ratio

The access ratio in respect of primary schools has improved from 99.13 during 2007-08 to 100 during 2009-10 and in respect of upper primary schools it is 100 during 2009-10. This improvement is because of opening of 317 new primary schools of previous years and 130 upper primary schools were upgraded during 2008-09.

Enrolment

Compared to the figures of 2008-09, the enrolments of children in classes I-V and VI to VII have been decreased. Efforts of enrolling all the graduating students in the terminating class V in the nearest upper primary schools are continued. The total anticipated enrolment in classes I to V has decreased by 3.57 percent during 2009-10 over the previous year's enrolment. In case of boys, the decrease in enrolment is 4.07 percent and in case of girls it is 3.21 percent.

Out of school children

The children census conducted during 2009 was to find the educational status of the children in the age group 7-14. It reveals that 35637 were out of school. The number of out of school children has decreased from 72365 during 2008-09 to 35637 during 2009-10.

Up-gradation of primary schools

At the end of September 2009, as many as 5544 upper primary schools were added with 8th standard to provide access to children within a radius of 3 kms. Upgraded schools were provided with an additional trained teacher and an additional classroom. Addition of 8th standard to upper primary school was to arrest the drop out rate at the terminating class of upper primary schooling there by improving the retention of children in the schools. During 2008-09, 101

higher primary schools have been added with 8th standard.

Retention rate

Providing access to schools is not the end of ensuring that all children are in schools. All the children enrolled to class I should continue in the system till they complete elementary education. Children drop out of the system for several reasons, some of which are also embedded in the system. An attempt to address this problem has been made with great zeal. The retention rate at the elementary level (1 to 5) of schooling is 93.08 in the state. Dharwad district has the highest rate of 102.36 and lowest the Raichur district with 82.71.

Pupil-teacher ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio for Education Department is 24:1 in case of teachers sanctioned as well as teachers in position is 26:1 during 2008-09 as against of 26:1 in case of teachers sanctioned and in position is 28:1 during 2007-08.

Provision of infrastructure facilities

Necessary infrastructure like additional classrooms, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities etc. were provided to schools to improve the retention of children. During 2009-10, additional 317 buildings for the schools that did not have buildings of their own and 3659 classrooms have been taken up. Separate girls toilets in 8377 schools have been taken up, Toilets for CWSN in 1548 schools have been taken up. This was a big leap in improving the active instruction time of teachers in the classrooms and thus makes the children more interested towards schools & also electrification of 15290 schools is taken up.

School Quality Assessment Organization

Karnataka embarked an ambitious programme of assessment of the quality of education in the schools through a massive programme of competency based testing of students in Government and aided schools throughout the state. This was started as an annual exercise in 2005-06 by Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organization which does assessment of the learning outcomes of students in selected competencies in different subjects, in different classes. The assessments for quality of a school would include not only the attainment prescribed competencies by the students but also their admission, attendance and retention in the school systems. To create awareness on various issues concerning quality of education at different levels so that the school assessment takes the centre stage is the main objective.

Classes considered for assessment were 5th, 7th, and 8th Standard and results are shown in table below.

Number of Schools	Part A of curriculum Part B of curriculum		15,55,623
Children covered	Class – 5		7.68
	Class – 7		7.52
	Class – 8		7.54
	Total		22.74
Achievement level	Medium	Class – 5&7	Class-8
	Kannada	73.58	51.24
	English	-	51.88
	Urdu	73.33	64.37
	Marathi	76.61	55.63
	Tamil	75.11	56.43
	Telgu	71.68	61.57

Activity based Learning in Schools

The programme of schooling through Activity based learning also known as Nali-Kali began during the days of District Primary Education Project. It was thinly spread even in 2005-06. It was expanded on a large scale during 2006-07. In 2008-09, 13691 schools adopted the Nali-Kali approach to learning in I and II standard.

During 2009-10 Nali-Kali approach has been extended to I and II standards of all the Government schools. All the schools are provided with Nali-Kali learning materials as well as mathematics cum language kit. Even school teachers will be given training in adoption of Nali-Kali approach for a period of 8 days.

Major State Interventions

1. Appointment of primary school teachers

As part of government policy of providing a teacher to each class, additional posts of teachers are being created every year since 1993-94. Recruitment of 1266 post of teachers were sanctioned during 2008-09 and 1084 teacher posts are under process.

2. Free Uniform

All the children studying from I to X Standard in Government schools are provided with one set of free uniform under Vidya Vikasa Scheme and during 2008-09, 54.06 lakh students were benefitted. The scheme is continued during 2009-10 and 51.75 lakh students are benefitted.

3. Free Text Books

A set of text books is being given free of cost to all the children studying in class I to X in Government and aided schools. During 2008-09, 58.89 lakh students are benefitted and during

2009-10, the scheme is continued from which 55.93 lakh students are benefited.

4. Free School Bags

In order to promote education among SC/ST students and to arrest the dropout rate, quality school bags are given to the students of class I to V in Government primary schools during 2008-09 and about 12.15 lakh students are benefited. The scheme is continued during 2009-10 benefiting 12.05 lakh students.

5. Akshara Dasoha scheme

Massive mid day meal programme covering all students studying in Government and aided schools from class I to X is being implemented the State. The main objective of this scheme is to improve enrolment and attendance, to improve retention rate, to improve child health by increasing the nutritional level and enhance their learning abilities. 106 Non-Government Organisations are involved in this programme during 2009-10.

During 2008-09, 55.96 lakh students of Government schools 13.30 lakh students of aided schools are benefited. Additional nutrition like vitamin-A 2 lakh (IU) twice a year tablets per year, Iron Folic Acid tablets 108 tablets per year and de-worming tablets twice a year are given to every child.

6. Bicycles to VIII Standard Students

To commemorate the occasion of “Suvarna Karnataka-50” the Government has implemented the scheme of providing free bicycles to girl students who are below poverty line and who have enrolled for VIII class in Government and aided schools with an objective to improve the attendance of the students, to

arrest the drop out rate, to encourage learning, to continue education without giving reason of poor transport facilities etc. This scheme is extended to boy students also. During 2008-09, 3.41 lakh boys and 3.25 lakh girls have been covered. The scheme for providing Bicycles is continued during 2009-10 also.

7. Reimbursement of Non Government Fees

With the motive of promoting universalisation of girl’s education, the Government has decided for reimbursement of non government fee for all girls students and SC/ST boy students studying from class VI to X standard in Government schools. During 2009-10, Rs.816.85 lakh is earmarked for reimbursement.

8. Reimbursement of X Standard Exam Fees

The Government is reimbursing the examination fee of Xth Standard for all the girls and SC/ST boys studying in Government High Schools. During 2009-10, Rs.650.77 lakh is earmarked for reimbursement.

9. EDUSAT programme

In order to provide basic education through the electronic media to children studying in primary schools, the EDUSAT programme has been taken up for implementation in a phased manner in collaboration with ISRO and DSERT. This programme was started in 2005-06 in Chamarajnagar District and extended to Gulbarga District in 2007-08. During the year 2008-09, Bangalore Rural District and Ramanagar District were also covered. To telecast, 458 films were produced and 202 receiving centres were opened at BRC.

10. Special Development Plan

During 2009-10 under special Development Plan, 658 toilets in 389 High Schools are being constructed at a cost of Rs.16.65 crore 1721 additional class rooms are being constructed at a cost of Rs.43.3 crore in High Schools and 39 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya model schools are sanctioned at a cost of Rs.29.15 crore.

11. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a Centrally Sponsored Programme of Government of India continued during 2008-09 with the sharing pattern of (central) 65:35(State). The programme envisages opening of new schools in those

habitations which do not have schooling facilities, strengthening of existing schools, improving school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. New schools and upgraded primary schools with inadequate teachers are provided with additional teachers. Releasing grants for focused, extensive training for all elementary level teachers strengthens the capacity of existing teachers, developing teaching – learning materials. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills to all children. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has a special focus on socially deprived children and girl's education and children with special needs.

Table 9.2
Allocation & Expenditure in SSA 2007-08 and up to November 2009

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage of Performance
2007-08	69749.00	69335.69	99.41
2008-09	96042.72	50487.13	52.56
2009-2010(UptoNov.)	96104.00	59010.38	61.40

Source: Sarvashikshana Abhiyana

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

a) Feeder School

28 Feeder school have been opened in such habitations, which are not served with a regular school for the reason that these habitations did not have required number of children of the age group 6-14. Volunteers selected by the community manage these centers. The volunteer get guidance from the teacher in carrying forward the teaching process. During the year 453 children were enrolled.

b) Summer bridge course camps: Chinnara Angala

A two months Bridge Course was conducted during the summer vacation to bring the out of school children into the mainstream. 369 centers were started and 6308 children of age group 7-14 were enrolled in these camps.

c) 12 Months Residential bridge course - Ashakirana

Long-term residential 12 months bridge courses were organized to prepare the never enrolled children to attend the schools.19492 children were enrolled in 639 centers by the end of the course.

d) 2 Months Residential bridge course

2 months Residential bridge course were organized to prepare the never enrolled children to attend the schools. 4319 children were enrolled in 212 centers and at the end of the course.

e) Special enrolment drive

Special enrolment drive was held throughout the state to enroll the eligible children to schools. The identified children who were not enrolled to the schools were admitted during these drives. The members of SDMCs, members of Panchayat Raj Institutions and community members participated actively in these drives. During the year 7430 children were enrolled.

f) Mobile Schools

9 mobile schools were started in Bangalore City to provide access to schools for the children in slums. This was mainly to focus on the children who could not go out of the slums to attend the schools. The children from the identified slums were gathered and taken out of the slums to a nearby park/schools and were given schooling. 430 children were benefited by this intervention.

g) Tent School

30 Tent schools were started for children of migrated labourers and covered 862 children.

h) Other activities

- Sanction was accorded to fill up 101 trained graduate teachers posts to schools where there is VIII standard.
- The Department has provided in-service training for 233155 teachers.

- 450 primary schools have been upgraded to higher primary schools.
- An annual grant of Rs.500/- per teacher for every one of the 2.27 lakh teachers of the state at elementary level for preparation of low cost / new teaching learning materials essential for classroom instructions, a school grant of Rs.5000 per year for LPS and Rs.12000 per year for the HPS during 2008-09 is a special feature of SSA interventions.

11. Gender Disparity

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

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

a) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya:

64 residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for out of school girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities

in 61 educationally backward blocks with 100 intake capacity were functioning.

b) National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

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

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

NPEGEL Programme was implemented in 61 Educationally Backward Blocks of 18 districts during 2006-07. 233 additional clusters were sanctioned which includes the cluster of 3 new EBBs and also the restructured clusters with 10 villages per cluster. Total number of clusters covered under NPEGEL during 2009-10 is 921 including 4 urban slums and 108 clusters being managed by Mahila Samakhya.

12. School Development Monitoring Committees (SDMC)

The Community is the main stakeholder in the education system. On the recommendation

of the Task Force on school education - 2001, the Government had set up a SDMC to over see the efficient management of schools. The SDMCs are entrusted with the monitoring of preparation of school development plans, oversee attendance and learning among students, monitor the efficient distribution of incentive programmes of the Government such as the textbooks, uniforms and midday meals, monitor the safety of school property, ensure equity in schooling, facilitate schooling of children with special needs etc.

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

13. Other Incentive schemes for children in Government Schools

1. Library facilities, computer education, nutritious food scheme and Quality education are being provided through assistance from institutions like Infosys, ISCON, Azim Premji Foundation, etc.
2. Scholarships are given to SC/ST and OBC children at district / taluk levels Provision of Student scholarships are being provided for different category of students by the Central / State Governments and various voluntary organizations.

The Number of schools, enrolment and dropout rates are given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3
Primary School Education

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10(A)
1	Number of schools		
	a) Lower Primary	26644	25600
	b) Higher Primary	30876	32400
2	Enrolment (in Lakh)		
	a) Class I to V		
	i. Boys	26.80	27.48
	ii. Girls	26.82	25.96
	Total	55.42	53.44
	b) Class VI to VII		
	i. Boys	10.48	10.18
	ii. Girls	9.80	9.59
	Total	20.28	19.77
3	Drop-out Rate		
	i. I to V	6.92	8.52
	ii. I to VII	12.00	11.11
4	Number of Teachers	276894	284646

A: Anticipated

B. Secondary Education

The State is getting ready with the planning process and initiatives for universalisation of secondary education as proposed by the 11th Plan approach paper. The 11th plan has set a target of 65 percent enrolments in 14 to 18 age group population in IX to X standards and +2 courses by 2013.

There are 11763 Secondary schools and 99,106 teachers in the State. About 25.22 lakh children are studying in Government secondary schools (Classes VIII to X) of whom 11.38 lakh are in the government schools during 2009-10. There is an increase in enrolment by 1.78 percent when compared to 2007-08. The details of number of schools and enrolments are given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4
Number of High Schools, Teachers and Enrolment in 2008-09

Secondary Education	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Others	Total
No. of High Schools	4397	2997	4245	124	11763
No. of Teachers	35619	24045	37603	1840	99106
Enrolment - Standard (VIII to X)					
Boys	568152	422997	310373	11730	1313252
Girls	570127	376685	252037	9943	1208792
Total	1138279	799682	562410	21673	2522044

Source: Commissioner of Public Instruction

Schemes of providing free uniforms & text book to the girls student & SC/ST students studying in government schools in classes VIII to X are extended to all the students of VIII to X. During the year 2009-10 10.88 lakh students have been provided with free uniforms and 11.72 lakh students have been provided with free text books.

The Government is reimbursing the non-Government fees of girls as well as SC/ST students studying in Government high schools. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.486.59 lakh is earmarked and 1.53 lakh SCs and 0.26 lakh STs are likely to be benefited.

The Scheme of reimbursing the examination fee of girls studying in X class has been extended to SC/ST students also. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.650.77 lakh is reimbursed and 2.19 lakh SCs and 0.71 lakh STs are benefited.

Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyaan

Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana is a new mission for Secondary Education. The guiding principles of RMSA are universal access, equality and social justice, relevance and development and curricular structural aspects universalisation of secondary Education gives opportunity to move towards equity.

- It is a scheme for Universalisation of Access to and improvement of quality at Secondary Education.
- Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for Higher

education and also for the world of work.

- The average earning of a Secondary Education School certificate holder is significantly higher than that of a person who has studied only up to class 8th.
- Eight years of education are insufficient to equip a child for world of work.

Since Universalisation of Elementary Education has become a constitutional mandate it is absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards Universalisation of Secondary Education.

Vision

- The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all persons in the age group of 14-16 years.

Objective

- To ensure that all secondary schools have physical training facilities.
- To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms – through proximate location and efficient and safe transport arrangements/ residential facilities.
- However in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be set up in such areas.
- To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory

quality due to gender, socio-economic, disability and other barriers.

- To improve quality of secondary education resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.
- Leading to the Common School System.

Targets for Universalisation of Secondary Education

- The C.A.B.E. Committee on U.S.E. sets the following targets

- Universal enrolment in Secondary by 2017
- Universal retention by 2020
- Mastery learning by more than 60 percent of children enrolled.

During the year 2009-10 annual work plan for Rs.991.62 crore is prepared of which Rs.243.90 crore is the state's share.

Plan and Non plan expenditure and Budget allotments for Primary & Secondary Education from 2008-09 to 2009-10 is given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5

Plan and Non-Plan expenditure and budget allotments on Primary & Secondary Education in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (B.E)

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Plan	Non Plan	Total
2007-08(Accounts)	106835.36	465057.91	571893.27
2008-09(RE)	135819.40	587700.45	723519.85
2009-10(BE)	148278.55	590614.69	738893.24

Source: Budget volume - VIII

Mass Education

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

1. Project for Eradication of Residual Illiteracy(PRI)BakiUlidaAnaksharastara Saksharatha Karyakrama:

This Programme / Scheme was launched in order to increase the literacy rate particularly women literacy in the 17 districts where the literacy rate is below the state average. The scheme was implemented during 2006-07 and continued in 2007-08 and 2008-09 also. This is a joint programme of State and Central Govt. where the Central Government share is 2/3 and state share is 1/3. By the end of 2005-06 sanctioned 14 projects were sanctioned. During 2008-09, 13.29 lakh illiterates got registered and

6.72 lakh of them completed the learning of part III of primer. As on 30.09.2009 about 9.5 lakh illiterates have completed the learning of part III of the primer.

2. Literacy through Students (each 1 teach 2):

In order to derive the benefit of a social commitment in the student community the Literacy Through Students (LTS) was started during the year 2005-06 and is continued during this year also. The students studying in 8th & 9th standards are encouraged to provide guidance to two illiterates to learn reading writing and simple calculation. Under this programme such students will be awarded 10 marks as internal assessment based on their achievements. During 2008-09 out of 2.75 lakh enrolled for learning, 1.25 lakh learners completed part III of the primer. During the year 2009-10 under LTS 3.75 lakh illiterates are enrolled for learning process.

3. Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):

Special camp based literacy programme is implemented to raise the literacy rate of SC & ST population. As per the provisions of the programmes a special six months rapid literacy camp is conducted in the villages, colonies, thandas and palyas where large number of non-literate SC /ST reside. In each camp opportunity is given to learn and to become literate. For 50 illiterate in the age group of 15-35 years each one of the volunteers is a trained to provide literacy to 10 illiterates. 5 volunteers and 50 non-literates attend the teaching learning process for 1 ½ to 2 hours a day in 5 batches for a period of six months. After the completion of the learning process (completion of part III of primer) external evaluation in **Sakshara Chavadi** with video documentation of learning was conducted.

During the year 2009-10 under SCP 325 camps with a target of 16250 illiterates and in TSP 163 camps with a target of 8150 illiterates have been started. As on November-2009 out of the 325 SCP camps, 324 camps are started and 15,237 illiterates are learning, and in TSP out of 167 camps, 162 camps are started with an admission of 8090 illiterates.

4. SCP/TSP Vocational training

During the year 2009-10 Vocational Training for Schedule Caste & Schedules Tribes neo literates have been started. Based on local needs, vocational training is given to 30 neo literates in each camp for a minimum period of 30 days with management and marketing guidance. By the end of November-2009 out of 333 SCP camps, 290 camps with 8117 neo literates have started and under TSP out of 167 camps, 131 camps with 4167 neo literates have started.

5. Community learning and vocational training centers (CLVTC)

As the Continuing Education Programme of Government of India was closed on 31.03.2009, Community learning and vocational training centers: (CLVTC) in 72 backward and most backward taluks of the State have been started in each Gram Panchayat. Each center has 20 illiterates and one volunteer teacher. Functional literacy and social awareness and vocational guidance is provided under this scheme. By the end of November-2009, 5754 centres are opened and 114395 illiterates are enrolled.

6. Computer Based Literacy Programme

Computers are used to provide an opportunity to learn 3R's the software of the "**Baravva Kaliyaka**" is prepared. The letter or word is pronounced when the computer mouse

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

7. Literacy through EDUSAT

To broadcast literacy programmes through EDUSAT, 30 episodes have been prepared. Schools in Gulbarga & Chamarnagar districts

and KGBV schools in other districts have received the programme during the period 03.03.2009 to 09.04.2009. Very good feedback has come from the learners.

8. Radio literacy Programme

The broadcasting of literacy lesson, songs and slogans through AIR started in 2007-08 is continued. Learners in CES's and NCE's got the benefits of 60 episodes broadcast by AIR on 60 days. The response is encoming for the programme.

9. Satellite based interaction Programme

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

Table 9.6
Mass education in Karnataka state

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. No. enrolled in the Mass campaign No.in lakh	18.56	18.54	5.19
2. Enrolment in Continuing Education Programme No. in lakh	5.01	2.00	NIL
3. NCE/CE Centre's	1737 16571	1737 16571	489 4764

Source: Directorate of Mass Education.

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2007-08	1170.00	1166.12
2008-09	1650.40	1644.86
2009-2010 (Upto end of Nov.09)	1200.00	1166.85

Vocational Education

Vocational Education was introduced in the State during 1977-78.

Aim of Vocational Education:

- To inculcate confidence in students and motivate them for self-employment.
- To cater to the needs of organized and unorganized medium scale industries by providing skilled workers.
- To provide an alternate arrangement for those who rush to higher education without any particular aim.
- To encourage rural students to take up self-employment.
- To identify skills in students and help them achieve excellence in it.

At present there are 29 trades in vocational education. During the year, 32587 students have sought admission to first year of vocational education in 562 colleges in the state.

Table 9.7 gives the physical and financial progress from 2008-09 to 2009-10. Details of progress achieved since 2007-08 are given in Appendix 9.4.

Table 9.7
Selected indicators of Vocational Education in Karnataka

	2008-09	2009-10(A)
No. of Institutions	553	562
Expenditure (in lakh)		
Plan	1464.90	1000.01
Non Plan	976.58	839.68

A: anticipated

Source: Directorate of Vocational Education

Directorate of State Education Research and Training (DSERT)

The DSERT as an academic organization encompassing several academic units viz., Teachers Education, Evaluation, Science, Education and Technology. It also has the responsibility of administering teacher-training institutions Research work both at the elementary and secondary levels. The department also conducts several quality improvement programmes in collaboration with various states, national and non-governmental organizations. The DSERT is an academic organization encompassing three academic units viz.,

1. State Institute of Science and Educational Technology Unit

This wing organized the following activities and programmes to improve science education in Primary and Secondary school levels and to create interest and to develop scientific attitude among students and teachers.

1. Science Seminar for High school students.
2. Quiz program for High school student.
3. Science Exhibition for High School teachers and students
4. Science Drama Competition
5. 10 days Refresher Training for teachers
6. Mahithi Sindhu Project

2. State Education Evaluation Unit and Educational Guidance Unit

Educational and vocational guidance, workshop on SUPW and improvement of SSLC results, conduct of NTS Examination, English Language training through RIE Bangalore, Health awareness and Adolescent Education training programmes to High School Teachers,

Population Education programmes were conducted.

3. Teacher Education Unit

This unit deals with administration and release of central and state grants to various programmes. This covers the up-gradation of training institutes by providing infrastructure and equipment, Monitoring and supervision of Academic activities of the CTEs, DIETs, and Govt. TTIs are looked after. It caters to B.Ed. and D.Ed Colleges of the private managements also. These Institutions carry on the In-service teacher training programme, which are monitored by this unit of DSERT.

DSERT has also taken up technology related education programmes in a big way. Radio lessons are being broadcast daily through 10 stations of All India Radio to all the primary schools in the State.

In the year 2009-10 through 13 stations of All India Radio, Radio lessons are being broadcast for I to VIII Std students, 406 Radio lessons are broadcast so far. Under Mahithi Sindhu, 1009 Schools have been covered for basic education schools.

Phase III of Information and communication Technology (ICT) have been sanctioned during the year 2009-10. Under this 1763 Government high schools & 2633 Government aided high schools are selected for implementation.

Phase I was implemented during 2007-08 in 480 High Schools & Phase II in 1571 High Schools was implemented during 2008-09.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF KARNATAKA 2009-10

The main objectives of ICT are:

- i. To enable the students to gain computer education and to understand its application.
- ii. To enhance the learning levels of the students in curricular subjects through computer aided education using multimedia software.
- iii. To enable the students to understand the basics of computer programming and to train
- iv. rural youth in the use of computers outside schools.
- v. To introduce students to the communication media of e-mail and Internet and to provide opportunities to the entire community about the usage of computers.

Pre-University Education:

Pre-University education is an extension of high school education through independent and composite pre-university colleges.

As at the end of 2008-09, there are 1200 Government PU colleges, 801 aided and 1370 unaided colleges in the State. 3398 classrooms under NABARD assistance have been taken up to the end of Nov.2009, out of this 1231 classrooms have been completed. 142 new buildings and 42 laboratories have been taken up during 2009-10. Under NABARD (RIDF XIII) 1042 classrooms have been taken up.

For the second time satellite training programmes in eight subjects were arranged for the lecturers. All Govt/ Private P.U. college lecturers were benefited from this programme. Rs.3.20 crore fees to girls studying in government

P.U.Colleges are reimbursed to 1.25 lakh girl students benefited.

C. Higher Education

Policies on higher education can be traced back to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948. It declared that 'Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on basis of merit'. There is a clear distinction in the treatment of elementary education and higher education as evident from the use of the words 'compulsory' for elementary education as against 'generally available' and 'equally accessible' for higher education.

Higher education comprises undergraduate education; post graduate education and research institutes. In Karnataka, higher education is primarily organized under 16 universities. The first to be set up was the University of Mysore in 1916. Law University was established in 2008. Establishment of Music University and Sanskrit University is in process.

(i) Collegiate Education:

There are 356 government colleges 296 private aided colleges and 532 un-aided colleges in the State. There are 5435 teaching staff and 2538 non-teaching staff in the Government colleges and 6671 teaching staff and 3821 non-teaching staff in the private aided institutions. Computer education also has been started in selected government college. Postgraduate courses have also been started in addition to job-oriented courses.

(ii) Technical Education:

There are 174 engineering colleges, 273 polytechnics, Six Junior Technical Schools and three fine arts colleges in the State. Among the 174 engineering colleges, four are university colleges eleven are private aided colleges, 149 private colleges. Out of 273 polytechnics, 81 are government, 44 are private aided and 148 are private unaided.

Permission is granted for opening 22 new Government and 25 private polytechnics during 2009-10.

Under plan Rs.46.90 lakh has been provided to Government polytechnics for building toilets/electrical repairs.

Students coming from poor and lower income group families are finding it difficult to pursue their studies because of lack of financial assistance and support. Even though banks are offering Education loans rate of interest at 11 to 12 percent on education loan is high. With a view to help eligible bright and needy students to pursue their higher studies, scheme of providing interest subsidy at the rate of 6 percent on educational loan for students admitted in professional colleges is introduced during the year 2008-09.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (TEQIP), a project assisted by the World Bank and implemented by the National Project Implementation Unit (NPIU) has been launched. The main aim of the TEQIP is to improve the quality of technical education and enhance existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven and quality conscious for technological change. 15 Engineering colleges are participating in this project.

Karnataka State Council for Higher Education (KSCHE) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Higher Education Minister and eminent persons are members in order to make policy recommendations to strengthen and promote higher education.

Karnataka Knowledge Commission

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (Karnataka Knowledge Commission) is a high powered Commission constituted on 5th September 2008 with the mandate to transform Karnataka into a vibrant Knowledge Society. The Commission is headed by eminent space scientist, who is presently a Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, Dr. K. Kasturirangan. It has twenty six members belonging to diverse field like education, industry, agriculture, science & technology and health.

The Commission has identified the following six focus areas and each of these focus areas has constituted its own Working Groups to accomplish the mandate.

1. Literacy and School Education
2. Higher Education
3. Vocational Education
4. Humanities, Social Sciences, Law and Management
5. Health Sector
6. Libraries and Knowledge Networks

Till date the Commission has met seven times and has submitted four Quarterly Reports to the Office of the Chief Minister. In August 2009, the Commission submitted 26 recommendations as First Set of Recommendations to the Government as per the Terms of Reference. Subsequently the Commission held series of

meetings with concerned Departments for their feedback. This has resulted in implementation of following Twelve Recommendations in collaboration with the concerned Departments:-

1. To transform two of the existing Universities into Model Universities in order to make them trendsetters for others. The blue print for such process will be prepared by a Committee of Eminent Experts.
2. To strengthen and empower DSERT, DIETs, BRCs and CRCs in the state of Karnataka for becoming decentralised lead resource institutions.
3. To bring about reforms in pre-service and in-service teacher education by revising D.Ed. and B.Ed. curriculum; by upgrading elementary teacher education to degree level programmes and by increasing the number of graduate elementary teachers.
4. To create an Autonomous Certification and Administrative Body in Karnataka to bring in more dynamism and contemporariness to the vocational education and training. This body would cover certain uncovered areas: bringing elements of quality, quantity and relevance on an ongoing basis and knowledge plus skills and certification, which will have wider societal acceptance.
5. To develop and depute one mobile Internet Van in every district of Karnataka for the purpose of creating awareness and interest in online availability of

knowledge resources. This mobile unit will visit all the Block Resource Centres (BRCs) of that district as per a fixed timetable, which will be disseminated to all people through mass media and others. This effort could also explore Public-Private partnership model.

6. Create Wikipedia type of portal in Kannada which will become the encyclopedia of all information in Kannada. The farmers, rural students, backward classes, homemakers (house wives) etc., will be the beneficiaries in addition to researchers and academicians.
7. Establish 'Karnataka State Research and Innovation Fund' for encouraging colleges and Universities to pursue relevant research and also to build interface between state planning and research in Higher Education.
8. To upgrade Indira Priyadarshini Children's library presently located in Cubbon Park, Bangalore into an invaluable resource center for the children of various schools of Karnataka in fields such as Science, Technology, Mathematics, Music, Culture, History, Inventions, Innovations etc.
9. To increase Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education from 11.6% to 15% by taking measures such as:

Increase the intake for UG courses in the existing colleges by permitting additional sections or shifts by making use of the existing infrastructure and

teachers. All those colleges with a good track record of at least five years could be considered for this purpose.

10. To introduce uniform academic calendar with specific dates for all universities of Karnataka with regard to admission, examination, declaration of results, issue of marks card and convocation for all courses including UG, PG, M.Phil. and Ph.D.
11. To make necessary amendments to the existing Policy on Apprenticeship in Karnataka in order to make it to align with the changes in job market. The proposed amendments could include increased stipend to students, creation of an environment for private public partnership and adoption of open apprenticeship placement instead of 'designated trade.'
12. To impart skill training in retail business, communication skills, life skills, data entry operation, entrepreneurship etc. to the present students pursuing BA course on an experimental basis in two districts of Karnataka. This training will be imparted along with their course in their respective colleges at no extra cost to the students.

2. Health and Family Welfare services

Karnataka has a wide institutional network providing health services both in urban and rural areas. There are 17 district hospitals, 10 other hospitals, 29 Autonomous & Teaching Hospitals, 325 Community Health Centres, 2193 Primary Health Centres, and 8143 sub-centres, Under Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani,

Siddha and Homeopathy) 103 hospitals with a bed strength of 1595 and 659 dispensaries are functioning. The State has a doctor to population ratio of 1:10018 and bed to population ratio of 1:1120. Karnataka's population has registered a decadal growth rate of 17.5 per cent in 1991 to 2001 compared to 21.12 per cent during the preceding decade manifesting a declining trend. Demographic indicators show that infant mortality rate is 45 during 2008 and under five

mortality rate is 70 (during 2001) and maternal mortality rate is 228 per lakh live births (2004-06). As per the 2001 census sex ratio in Karnataka is 964.

The table 9.8 indicates the current level of Health as well as alternative scenario to enhance the quality of Health care in Karnataka

TABLE 9.8

Indicator	Current level	Goal (for 2020)
IMR (Infant Mortality Rate)	46	10
MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate)	228	50
Under 5 Mortality	54.7	15
TFR (Total Fertility Rate)	2.08	1.8
Child Sex Ratio	949	975
Women in reproductive age (15-49year) with Anaemia	50%	15%
Births assisted by appropriate health personnel	71.3%	100%
Anaemia in children (6-35 Month)	82.70%	25%
Child Vaccination	55%	100%
Out of pocket expenditure (OPE) on health	>80%	60%

Source: Karnataka Vision 2020

Karnataka Health System Development & Reform Project

Karnataka Health System Development & Reform Project is a World Bank assisted five years Project launched on 11.1.2007 at a cost of Rs 897.77 crore(US \$ 206.48 million) with IDA Credit of US \$ 141.83 million and state share of US \$ 64.65 million. The Project is in its 3rd year of implementation and Project closing date is 31.3.2012.

Project Objectives and funding pattern

Project aims to increase utilization of Curative, Preventive and Public Health Services, particularly in the underserved areas and among

vulnerable groups, to accelerate achievement of the Health related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

IDA Credit is available under Project & Program Streams

Under Project Finance, IDA share is disbursed at 90% of actual expenditure on certain new initiatives, to foster result based orientation in the Department and test certain new approaches to service delivery and Health Financing.

Under Program Finance, IDA Credit is disbursed at 50% of increase in the actual

expenditure incurred on ongoing State Sector Programmes and activities.

Progress achieved upto November 2009 under project components are

1. Organization Development: 233 personnel at various levels commencing from HoD to Group D have been trained in various aspects of Health Care & Hospital Management.

2. Service Improvement Challenge Fund

- a) Construction Facilities: Out of the Target of creating new facilities –35 PHCs, 161 ANM Sub/Training Centers, 13 Drug Warehouses, 16 PHCs, 144 ANM Sub/training Centers have been completed during the year. Out of Repair /modification of 54 existing facilities, 20 are completed.
- b) 19 Mobile Health Clinics are operating & more than 2000 camps conducted and about 75000 patients checked/treated.
- c) 6 Citizen Help desks at various District Hospitals are operationalized.
- d) 13 Specialists Doctors are contracted at various PHCs for improving Health care.

3. Public Health Competitive Fund

- a) Selection of 31 Organizations (atleast one per District) for imparting training to 4.50 lakh members of the VHSC and ARS is in final stages.
- b) Process of selecting 29 HCMW Officers for Hospitals with more than 100 beds is in final stage. Health Establishments

generate huge quantities of Health Care and Liquid Waste. Series of steps are proposed for safe and effective disposal of the waste by training and creating facilities for treatment of the Bio Medical waste.

4. Health Financing: Helped to create and establish Suvarna Arogya Raksha Trust. Plan to supplement the proposed Suvarna Arogya Raksha Trust for implementing Health Insurance Schemes for BPL families.

German Assistance Project (KfW)

KfW assisted Secondary Level Hospital Development Project Phase II implementation commenced in 2007. Under this Project construction, renovation and expansion of 21 hospitals in Gulbarga Revenue Division at cost of Rs.7528 lakh have been taken up.

National Rural Health Mission

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims to provide accessible, affordable acceptable and accountable health care through a functional public health system. It is designed to galvanise the various components of primary health system, like preventive, promotive and curative care, human resource management, diagnostic services, logistic management, disease management and data management system for improved service delivery. National Rural Health Mission is being implemented in the State from April 2005. Since its inception the state has constituted State Health Mission for policy and institutional reforms to enable effective implementation, State level Planning, implementation and monitoring and Karnataka State Health and Family Welfare Society for effective implementation of RCH/ NRHM programme. District Health and Family Welfare Society has been formed for

programme implementation in all 29 districts. State Programme Management Unit and District Programme Management units are established

to manage and support the programme implementation. All vertical National health programmes are merged both at the state and at district levels.

Table 9.9
Goals of National Rural Health Mission

Sl. No.	Indicators	Current Status	2009-10	2010-11
1	Reduction in maternal mortality Rate	228	150	125
2	Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate	45	30	28
3	Institutional deliveries	67%	85%	98.48
4	Fully functional sub centres	8143	8143	8143
5	24x7 PHCs	963	1200	1250
6	Janani Suraksha Vahini	192	192	192
7	Safe deliveries	71.3%	80%	90%
8	Total fertility rate	2.68	2.0	1.9

Sources : Health & FW services, Bangalore

In order to encourage institutional delivery, especially for BPL women, reduction in maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate the following schemes have been initiated.

PHCs Providing 24X7:

To provide round the clock access to essential obstetric care and new born care 974 PHCs are converted into 24 hours service providers by appointing 2404 contractual staff nurses at the rate of 3 per PHC, 815 dai at the rate of one per PHC as an assistant to the staff nurse 25 contractual MBBS doctors were recruited and posted to PHCs for 6 'C' category district viz., Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur and Bagalkot.

Thayi Bhagya:

This scheme "Thayi Bhagya" envisages a basket of interventions funded by GOI (under NRHM components) and State Government.

The interventions broadly have the following objectives.

a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Safe delivery):

The goals of JSA are a reduction in maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate as well as to increase the institutional deliveries in BPL and SC/ST families. Under this Yojana besides ensuring maternity services like 3 antenatal checkups and referral transport, cash assistance is given. In the rural areas the cash assistance to the mother for institutional delivery is Rs. 700/- per case where as in the urban areas the cash assistance to mother is Rs. 600/- for institutional delivery. The cash assistance is also available for women delivering at home, the amount given is Rs. 500/- per case. If in case of government run health Centers or hospitals, specialists are not available, the institution can hire such specialists to manage complications or for Caesarean section. Assistance up to Rs.1500/- per delivery could be utilized by the health institution for hiring services of specialists.

Private Hospitals accredited under JSY are also eligible for JSY funds. Total deliveries conducted during the year upto the end of Nov.2009 is 632623 and JSY incentive was paid to 245054 mothers.

b) Prasuthi Ariake Yojana:

Financial support for nutritious diet and incentive to seek ante-natal check up. This was introduced in 7 districts in the state in the year 2007-08. It has been extended to all the districts during this year. This scheme consists of giving a cash incentive of Rs. 2000/- in cash (in 2 installments of Rs 1000 each to be paid by cheque in 2nd and 3rd trimester) to all BPL women who deliver in Government Hospitals and identified hospitals. Upto the end of Nov.2009, 129718 are benefited under the scheme.

c) Madilu:

Promotion of institutional delivery and improve hygiene. Under this scheme assistance is provided to BPL pregnant women delivering in government institutions, the assistance is in the form of Madilu Kits consisting of requirements for baby and mother is provided after delivery. Distribution of Madilu kits upto the end of Nov.2009 is 184109.

d) Chiranjeevi:

Financial assistance for simple/ complicated deliveries and post-natal care through direct payment. Under this scheme private Hospitals will be empanelled in the identified districts (6 C category districts and Chamrajnagar) to provide cashless treatment for deliveries conducted at such hospitals, for BPL Women. This covers normal as well as complicated deliveries. Private providers are

reimbursed for every 100 deliveries (Rs. 3 lakh for 100 deliveries with 10% advance payment). During 2009-10 (upto Nov 2009) 15731 deliveries are conducted in Government and 5289 deliveries are conducted in Private Hospitals. There is an improvement in the institutional delivery rate from 60% to 70%.

Self Help Groups like Sthree shakti groups have been involved in providing basic health care knowledge to the rural poor and also to distribute drugs for common ailments.

Karnataka Drug Logistics and Warehousing Society (KDLWS) have been formed with the assistance of European Commission. It includes construction of 14 drug warehouses, providing infrastructure to the warehouses like furniture, storage racks, materials handling equipments, computer hardware etc along with qualified personnel.

Drug Distribution Management System (DDMS) is an integrated system covering various functions involved in the effective monitoring of procurement and distribution of drugs, medicines, suture and surgical equipments to all Government hospital institutions in the State.

As at the end of November 2009, out of 6224 sanctioned posts of doctors, 4929 doctors are in position leaving 1295 posts vacant. Out of 407 sanctioned posts of Dental doctors, 320 doctors are in position leaving 87 posts vacant. Similarly out of 34523 sanctioned posts of para-medicals, 25823 posts are in position leaving 8700 number of posts vacant. In Autonomous Medical Colleges out of 2474 sanctioned posts of doctors, 2043 doctors are in position leaving 431 posts vacant. Under Ayush, out of 1010 sanctioned post of doctors, 877 doctors are in

position leaving 133 posts vacant and out of 400 sanctioned posts of paramedical, 235 posts are in position leaving 165 posts vacant.

HIV and AIDS in Karnataka:

Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) was established in 1997 with the aim of reducing the spread of HIV infection and also strengthening the state's potential to prevent and control HIV/AIDS. It has implemented HIV prevention, care and support programmes within the framework of NACP-I, II and III with support from NACO. KSAPS built strong partnerships with the government health infrastructure, NGOs, and collaborative projects.

Situational Analysis

HIV Sentinel Surveillance: Karnataka is one of four large southern India states with a

relatively advanced HIV epidemic, with the adult HIV prevalence in several districts exceeding 1% for the past 9 years. As a part of the National AIDS Control Program (NACP) of the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), Karnataka has been conducting the HIV Sentinel Surveillance since 1998. Surveillance is carried out annually by testing for HIV at designated sentinel sites. The prevalence among antenatal clinics (ANC) attendees in 2007 is 0.86% (Table 9.10). This is close to the NFHS-3 estimate of 0.69% in 2006. HIV prevalence among the ANC attendees indicates a decline in adult HIV prevalence in the state, from 1.5% in 2003 and 2004 to less than 1% (0.9%) in 2007. HIV prevalence among sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic attendees, female sex workers (FSW) and men who have sex with men (MSM) is 7.15 %, 5.83% and 17.6 % respectively.

Table 9.10
Number sites and percentage of HIV positive, by type of site and year

Type of surveillance site	2005		2006		2007	
	No. of sites	% +ve	No. of sites	% +ve	No. of sites	% +ve
Antenatal clinics	54	1.3	54	1.13	54	0.86.
Antenatal clinics (ANC)(ages 15-24)	1	2.3	1	0.75	--	--
STD clinics	7	15.7	7	9.4	7	7.15
Female sex workers	1	17.4	4	8.6	4	5.83
intravenous drug users (IDUs)	-	-	1	3.6	1	2.00
MSM	1	11.6	1	19.2	1	17.60
Tuberculosis centres	1	9.8	-	-	-	-

Source: Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society Annual Report 2008-09.

HIV prevalence among STD clinic attendees, female sex workers (FSW) and MSM is approximately 10-fold higher than in general population indicating HIV transmission in localized sexual networks of highly vulnerable populations including FSWs, their clients, MSM and transgender groups

Although HIV prevalence among ANC attendees has declined substantially, there are many areas where prevalence remains high, including rural areas and districts with lower levels of socio-economic development.

Overall in the state, there has been a sharper decline in HIV prevalence among the younger women under age of 25, indicating a possible decline in the incidence of HIV in general population. Districts in Northern Karnataka (Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Bellary) tended to have a relatively higher HIV prevalence among ANC attendees. However, there is a decline in HIV prevalence in this region when compared to the prevalence rates in districts of Southern Karnataka.

In 2006-07, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) provided the HIV prevalence for India and selected states, separately for men and women. Compared with an HIV prevalence of 0.28% among the men and women age group 15-49 in the country, Karnataka has an HIV prevalence of 0.69% (slightly higher prevalence among men than women), second only to Andhra Pradesh among the states for which the estimate is available. The NFHS does not give the breakdown in HIV prevalence by rural/urban residence or by age for the state.

Red Ribbon Express

The Red Ribbon Express has been called the “World’s largest mass mobilization campaign on HIV/AIDS”. In Karnataka, the unique mobile multimedia exhibition campaign was setup at eleven railway stations for 24 days.

Important demographic indicators

Important demographic indicators such as Sex Ratio, Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate, Crude Birth and Death Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth are better for Karnataka when compared to All India. However Karnataka’s performance needs to be improved considerably to catch up with the best performing state like Kerala. Details are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11
Important demographic and health indicators of southern states and India

State	Sex	IMR			MMR	LEB		CBR			CDR		
	Ratio	(2008)			(2004-2006)	(2006-11)		(2006)			(2006)		
		T	R	U		M	F	T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Karnataka	965	45	50	33	228	63.10	67.43	19.8	20.9	17.9	7.4	8.5	5.5
Andhra Pradesh	972	52	58	36	110	63.92	66.16	18.4	19.1	16.8	7.5	8.3	5.7
Kerala	1058	12	12	10	195	72.00	75.00	14.6	14.6	14.6	6.6	6.7	6.4
Tamilnadu	974	31	34	28	134	68.45	71.54	16.0	16.2	15.8	7.4	8.2	6.3
India	933	58	58	36	301	65.63	67.22	22.8	24.4	18.5	7.4	8.0	5.9

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services

Important state interventions during 2009-10:

1. Aarogya Kavaacha : To provide Emergency Management Response Services like Aarogya Kavaacha is implemented under the public private partnership. Ambulance service is provided for emergency such as delivery, accident etc. at free of cost within 30 minutes when call received from dedicated toll free telephone number 108. During the year 258 ambulances have been added into services in all 408 ambulances have been inducted. During the year 2009-10 (upto Nov 2009) 73.80 lakh calls are received & cases have been shifted to near by hospitals. Total number of life saved is 5493.

2. Arogya Sanjeevini Scheme: This scheme provides free health facilities to SC & ST population who are coming under BPL families. This scheme is implemented in existing 'Yeshaswini' Health Insurance Scheme, which is being implemented through co-operative department.

3. Special Development Plan : 53 Community Health Centre buildings were taken up during 2008-09 and are nearing completion. 52 Taluk Headquarters hospital buildings (100 bed), 42

Community Health Centre buildings and 3 District Hospitals building are under various stages of construction.

4. Aarogya Bandhu: Under public-private partnership (PPP), Private institutions like medical colleges, Trusts and charitable institutions have been handed over Primary Health Centers for maintenance and to provide free medical facilities under contract for a period of 5 years. The entire cost will be borne by the State Government. During the current year 9 PHCs are included and total 51 PHCs have been handed over to medical colleges and NGOs.

5. During the year 2009-10, 21,000 ASHA health workers are trained and their services are being utilized.

6. Citizen Help Desk : In order to make Hospital User friendly and address the patients problems, Citizen Help Desks have been established in 20 District Hospitals.

Details of health facilities in Karnataka and Budget allocation for Health and Family Welfare (plan and non-plan) are given in table 9.12 and 9.13.

Table 9.12
Selected indicators of health facilities

Sl. No.	Indicators		Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
						Target	Achivement (Nov 09)
1	No. of Hospitals	District Hospitals	No.	26	26	17	17
		Other Hospitals	No.	42	42	10	10
		Autonomous Teaching Hospitals	No.	-	-	29	29
2	Community Health Centres (cum)		No.	325	325	325	325
3	Primary Health Centres (cum)		No.	2193	2193	2193	2193
4	Sub-centres (cum)		No.	8143	8143	8143	8143
5	Eligible Couples		No in lakh	85.24	85.47	90.00	90.00
6	Couples Protected		No in lakh	56.67	56.07	65.00	50.00
7	Proportion of Couples protected		Percent	66.38	66.30	72.22	55.56
8	Immunisation (Measles)		No in lakh	10.43	10.29	10.69	5.82

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services

Table-9.13
Plan and Non –Plan expenditure on
Health and Family welfare

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan
2007-2008(A/C)	81460.62	102149.55
2008-2009(RE)	111560.07	118513.56
2009-2010(BE)	117062.73	120200.28

Source: Budget Volume III

3. HOUSING

Housing is one of the most basic needs of the people. Housing for the poor and downtrodden assumes greater importance both in Rural and Urban areas in the State. Every successive Government has been giving greater attention to the problem of housing scarcity and the budgetary allocation has also been increased year after year to provide shelter to the shelter less people in the State, particularly in the rural areas.

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited was established in the year 2000, to implement all housing programmes of Government of Karnataka for economically weaker section and special occupational categories both in rural and urban areas. The Corporation facilitates introduction of new technologies in house construction and deliver the funds to the end beneficiary at a very short period of time through its Internet banking system. The Corporation monitors the progress both physical and financial through its website. Since inception up to end of November 2009 the corporation has built 18,36,216 houses. Details of houses constructed under various programmes are furnished in **table 9.14**.

Table 9.14
Details of Houses constructed by
RGRHCL,
2000-01 to 2009-10 (up to end of
November 2009)

Scheme	Houses Completed (No.s)
Rural Ashraya	1221473
Urban Ashraya	133786
Ambedkar	145060
Indira Awas Yojana	328368
Pradhan Manthri Grameena Awas Yojane	7529
Total	1836216

a. Rural Housing

Under the rural housing scheme a sum of Rs. 650.46 crore have been provided for the Housing Department in 2009-10, out of which Government has released Rs. 268.43 crore during the year 2009-10 up to the end of November 2009 and the amount released has been spent fully.

Rural Ashraya Scheme

This is a State Government sponsored housing scheme for the houseless rural poor. The annual household income limit fixed for the selection of beneficiaries under this scheme is Rs.11, 800/-. The beneficiaries are selected by Grama Panchayats through Grama Sabhas. The Grama Panchayats select the beneficiaries from the list of houseless persons identified in Grama Sabhas. The Unit cost of houses under Ashraya is given in table 9.15.

Table 9.15
Details of Unit Cost under Rural Ashraya Scheme

(In Rs.)

	Unit cost	Loan	Subsidy
Rural (General)	40,000	20,000	20,000
Rural (SC & ST)	40,000	-	40,000

b. Ambedkar Rural Housing scheme

This is a State Government sponsored housing scheme for the rural SC/ST population. The annual income limit for the beneficiaries of this scheme is Rs.11, 800/-. The beneficiaries are

selected by Grama Panchayats through Grama Sabhas. The Grama Panchayats select the beneficiaries from the list of houseless persons identified in Grama Sabhas. The scheme is presently under implementation mainly in the rural areas only. The financial assistance given under this program was Rs.30000/- up to 2007-08. It has been enhanced to Rs. 40,000 from 2008-09, the entire amount is provided as grant.

Progress Under Rural Housing Schemes

The details of houses constructed and sites distributed by Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd., (RGHCL) during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 (till November 2009) are given in **table 9.16**.

Table 9.16
Details of Houses constructed & sites distributed in rural area

Year	Houses constructed		Sites distributed
	Ashraya	Ambedkar	
2005-06	78005	6507	6814
2006-07	113676	6736	2280
2007-08	227858	11628	1191
2008-09	192858	13430	139
2009-10 (till Nov.09)	89000	9352	1097

c. Urban Housing: Urban Ashraya Scheme

This is a State Government sponsored housing scheme for the houseless urban poor. The annual income limit for the beneficiaries of this scheme is Rs.11,800/-. The beneficiaries are selected by Ashraya Committees comprising both official and non-official members appointed

by the Government. The Committees select the beneficiaries from the list of houseless persons identified by the urban local bodies.

The details of houses constructed and sites distributed by RGHCL in urban areas during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10(till November 2009) are given in **table 9.17**.

Table 9.17
Details of Houses constructed & Sites distributed in urban areas

Year	Houses constructed		Sites distributed
	Ashraya	Ambedkar	
2005-06	8961	118	3160
2006-07	5488	182	3566
2007-08	1452	-	2066*
2008-09	2317	-	139
2009-10	2701	-	908

* Backlog series have been added for the year 2007-08

Indira Awas Yojane (IAY) and Pradhan Manthri Grameena Awas Yojana (PMGAY)

The Centrally sponsored schemes of IAY & PMGAY, which were being implemented by the RDPR Dept, was transferred to RGRHCL during 2004. The progress under these schemes from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (up to November 2009) is given in **table 9.18**.

Table 9.18

Details of Houses constructed under IAY and PMGAY

Scheme	Houses constructed (Nos.)
Indira Awas Yojana	328368
Pradhan Manthry Grameena Awas Yojana	7529
TOTAL	335897

NEW SCHEMES

The State in its 50th year of formation, as part of Suvarna Karnataka celebration, has launched the following two new schemes:.

1. Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana:

Under the Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana Scheme 1426 villages were proposed to be provided with new extensions to accommodate all houseless and siteless families. All basic infrastructures required will also be provided in these layouts. RGRHCL has proposed for procurement of 10 acres of land in each of these villages for formation of new layouts and also 100% coverage of all eligible EWS siteless families. As on 30.11.2009, 53 acres 04 Guntas land has been purchased in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Udupi and Raichur districts and a sum of Rs. 95.52 lakh has been released for the same. 102 beneficiaries have been selected till date.

2. Houses for special categories :

It is proposed to cover all physically challenged, devadasis, HIV infected persons, leprosy cured, flood victims who are houseless and siteless families on top priority. Already 34167 families belonging to these categories have been identified by the special district level committee constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the respective districts. 34167 beneficiaries have been selected and 8652 houses were completed up to end of November 2009. 7358 houses are under various stages of construction.

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana [SGSY]:

Various programmes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, TOOLKITS, GKY and MWS were merged to form a new scheme known as Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) that came into effect from 01-04-1999. Under this programme 10 percent of the funds are earmarked for training, 10 percent for revolving fund, 20 percent for infrastructure development and remaining 60 percent as subsidy for taking economic activities with thrust on group activities. Eligible beneficiaries are identified by the Grama Panchayats with the approval of the Grama Sabha. The greater participation of the Grama Panchayats will enable the implementing agencies to have greater flexibility in execution and to meet the needs of the local people. To tackle the problem of poverty, programmes have been formulated and implemented and the beneficiaries have been assisted to acquire productive assets. Self-employment programmes like the Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana are implemented in urban areas also. Under some of these programmes lower rates

of interest are offered, subsidy provided and a longer time for repayment allowed. These are aimed at encouraging the unemployed to take up self-employment.

During 2008-09, 570 individual families and 5,774 SHGs were assisted by providing loan of Rs.2.16 crore and Rs.186.08 crore and subsidy of Rs.0.86 crore and Rs.71.47 crore respectively.

During 2009-10, it is anticipated to disburse a sum of Rs.5.44 crore and Rs.175.75 crore of loan and Rs.1.97 crore and Rs.63.80 crore of subsidy to the 1973 individual families and 5104 SHGs.

Sanctions and disbursements of loan and the subsidy under Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (up to November 2009), Beneficiaries under self employment schemes and advances under Swarna Jayanthi Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are furnished in **table 9.19, 9.20 and 9.21** respectively.

Table 9.19
Sanctions and disbursements of loan and subsidy under Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (Up to November 2009)

Category	Year	Sanctions		Disbursements		Subsidy released	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1 Individuals	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2006-07	2773	6.58	2695	6.58	2695	2.54
	2007-08	1641	5.78	1549	5.78	1549	2.13
	2008-09	709	2.68	570	2.16	570	0.86
Groups (Swarozgar- garies)	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	622	2.70	466	2.03	466	0.72
	2006-07	3543	78.42	3298	78.42	3298	36.67
	2007-08	9107	148.68	8789	148.68	8789	64.91
	2008-09	6325	203.83	5774	186.08	5774	71.47

Category	Year	Sanctions		Disbursements		Subsidy released	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Total	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	3260	126.89	2482	96.61	2482	35.81
	2006-07	6316	85.00	5993	85.00	5993	39.21
	2007-08	10748	154.46	10338	154.46	10338	67.04
	2008-09	7034	206.51	6344	188.24	6344	72.33
	2009-10 (upto Nov.09)	3882	129.59	2948	98.64	2948	36.53

Table 9.20

Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes for the period 2006-07 to 2009-10

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht. (up to Nov.09)
37603	46407	65032	82158	76834	88794	34768	43493

Table 9.21

Advances under Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) disbursement

Indicator	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008-09	2009-10 (Anticipated)
1. Beneficiaries (in thousands)	46.92	46.41	82.15	88.79	43.49
2. Of which SCs/STs (in thousands)	20.16	31.32	38.97	42.34	20.91
3. Loan Component (Rs.cr.)	79.44	84.83	154.46	188.24	98.66
4. Grant in aid (Rs.cr)	40.55	39.21	67.04	72.33	36.53
Total (3+4)	119.99	124.04	221.50	260.57	135.19

Special Project :

An amount equivalent to 15 per cent of the SGSY funds will be set apart at the National level for implementing prominent schemes. Alternative schemes could be taken up with other departments, semi-government or international agencies.

Each special scheme is a time- bound one with the objective of lifting a definite number of families below the poverty line through self-employment programmes. Organising the rural poor, providing infrastructure, technology, marketing facilities, training or through other activities, sustainable employment opportunities will be created.

Twenty-two proposals worth Rs.177.76 crore have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Of which, two Special Projects of Dakshina Kannada, one each of Kolar, Mysore, Bellary, Dharwad and Bagalkote districts have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs.23.85 crore have been released out of which Central share is Rs.17.94 crore and State share is Rs.5.91 crore.

Wage Employment Programme:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA):

The scheme aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural house hold whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This is a demand driven programme and not a target-oriented

programme. The works prescribed under the Act are prioritized.

Initially the scheme was implemented in Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davangere & Chitradurga districts of the State with effect from 2.2.2006.

The Scheme was extended to 6 more districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Chickmaglore, Hassan, Kodagu and Shimoga with effect from 1-4-2007. The scheme is extended to all the remaining districts of Karnataka from 1-4-2008.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme with effect from 2nd October 2009

The physical and financial progress made under this scheme is furnished in **table 9.22** and **9.23**.

Table 9.22

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme progress achieved during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Availbale funds	Expenditure	No. of Lakh person days generated	Employment provided (House holds)
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07 (5 Districts)	34133.36	25189.00	222.05	545185
2007-08 (11 Districts)	41925.46	23650.80	197.77	549994
2008-09 (29 Districts)	54745.44	35787.47	287.64	896212

Table 9.23
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
District wise Financial and physical progress achieved during 2009-10

(up to November-2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Availbale fund (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)*	No. of person days generated	Employment provided to the labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bagalkot	4293.17	6848.19	6122660	120139
2	Bangalore(Urban)	2812.25	1725.78	1212572	21199
3	Bangalore (Rural)	2038.58	1643.02	977302	17804
4	Belgaum	12305.14	9941.52	6942332	149722
5	Bellary	7785.88	3779.71	2659495	41738
6	Bidar	4178.60	3491.94	2185749	53394
7	Bijapur	3475.96	3171.12	2659260	49274
8	Chamarajanagar	1510.62	1115.75	900040	31156
9	Chikkaballapur	6404.06	4564.43	4170135	95535
10	Chikamagalur	1439.67	1166.20	828666	17769
11	Chitradurga	4179.33	5154.69	3189533	63242
12	Dakshina.Kannada	767.47	412.30	352696	10164
13	Davangere	8425.64	5059.64	3546046	76395
14	Dharwad	1560.64	2322.47	1438713	34213
15	Gadag	2935.33	2162.39	1909108	53430
16	Gulbarga	17842.53	16958.11	12252574	213016
17	Hassan	2572.33	1743.69	1285419	38460
18	Haveri	2950.41	2655.02	1611938	42736
19	Kodagu	635.45	307.89	201990	4659
20	Kolar	8192.60	8914.61	8345162	136328
21	Koppal	3684.52	3081.31	3523560	72835
22	Mandya	808.39	935.59	907138	20909
23	Mysore	2539.81	2627.60	2391717	51282
24	Raichur	5916.47	5647.68	4182684	77880
25	Ramanagar	624.32	435.44	279228	6458
26	Shimoga	4393.28	3248.30	2578515	83100
27	Tumkur	7432.37	9646.25	8967844	146470
28	Udupi	940.93	342.55	360279	11505
29	Uttara Kannada	2530.05	1442.39	1088089	31877
Grand Total		125175.82	110549.58	87070444	1772689

Rural Energy Programme (REP):**National Project on Biogas Development:**

National Project on Biogas Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented since 1982-83. This is mainly a women component programme.

Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry can be used as good quality manure in agricultural fields.

Government of India provides a subsidy of Rs.3500/- per biogas plant of 3CMT to 10 CMT

capacity, along with a Turn Key Fee of Rs.700/- and an additional subsidy of Rs.500/- for latrine linked biogas plants.

Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which, up to March 2009, 3.75 lakh of biogas plant have been constructed. A physical target of 10,000 Biogas plants to Karnataka state has been allocated by Government of India for the year 2009-10. In the State Budget a sum of Rs.841.33 lakh has been provided which includes Centre and State share. Physical progress of 2,331 has been achieved up to end of November 2009. Progress of Non-conventional sources of Energy in Karnataka from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is furnished in **table 9.24**.

Table 9.24

**Progress of Non-conventional sources of Energy in Karnataka
2007-08 to 2009-10**

(Nos)

SI No	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to Nov.2009)
1)	National Biogas Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) (Biogas Plants)	3573	6579	2331

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

As per 2001 census 3.49 crore people live in rural areas of the State, spread over 59,630 habitations. The State of Karnataka has prioritized the provisioning of adequate and safe drinking water supply to all the rural habitations.

Since inception, following drinking water supply schemes have been established in the State:

- Hand Pump Bore-wells - 2,07,814
- Piped Water Supply Schemes - 28,874
- Mini Water Supply Schemes - 20,845

The details of water supply service level to the rural habitations from the above schemes are indicated below:

- Above 55 lpcd - 22,610
- 40-55 lpcd - 15,792
- 20-40 lpcd - 18,455
- Below 20 lpcd - 2,773

As per the revised guidelines of Government of India, adequate and safe drinking water supply has to be ensured. But at the first stage, State is going in the direction of providing atleast 40 lpcd water. Accordingly, first priority is being given to the habitations, which have less than 40 lpcd water supply. Action is also being taken to augment the drinking water supply system of the habitations, which have already 40 lpcd service level. Normally, majority of rural water supply schemes are ground water source based. Every year on account of inadequate rain and over exploitation of ground water source from

different quarters as well as owing to drinking water quality problem, 21% of the established schemes are becoming defunct from time to time. This has resulted in the fresh investment for revival, repairs and to formulate alternate schemes for their implementation.

The target and achievement under Phase-I Bharat Nirman Programme (2005-06 to 2009-10 Up to Nov.09) and Year-wise status of various drinking water supply schemes implemented are given in **tables 9.25** and **9.26**

Table 9.25
Target and achievement under Phase-I Bharat Nirman Programme

Sl No	Program	Target	Ach.
1	Coverage of CAP-99 (below 20lpcd habs.)	5618	5618
2	Coverage of Slipped Back habitations	6036	6036
3	Coverage of Water Quality affected habitations	21008	12929*
4	Coverage of Rural Schools.	23683	22778

* Included in the sanctioned schemes and are under implementation. It is programmed to complete them before December-2010. Remaining 8079 habitations are programmed to be covered before 2012

Table 9.26
Year-wise status of various drinking water supply schemes implemented between 2005-06 to 2009-10 (up to Nov.2009)

Year	Bore-Wells fitted with Hand Pumps	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Mini Water Supply Schemes
2005-06	4,413	715	1,177
2006-07	3,996	1,008	1,087
2007-08	5,993	963	2,044
2008-09	6011	1032	1786
2009-10 (Up to Nov.2009)	1636	382	607

Special attention is being given towards sustainability of the above schemes and for Operation & Maintenance and also for Rain Water Harvesting programme by the Grama Panchayats. The State has taken up an intensive HRD/IEC programme to motivate rural people to participate in all rural development programmes as well as to equip the local panchayats to discharge their obligatory functions.

Priority is being given for Ground Water Recharge System in the context of sustainability of the schemes instead of drilling new bore wells. Apart from this, action has been taken to revive the bore wells through the Hydrofracturing system. The success rate of Hydrofracturing system is in the order of 88-98%. To supplement this, a Community Participatory Pilot Project is under implementation in the selected 60 villages, through M/s. BAIF, wherein Roof Top and Surface Rain Water Harvesting is being advocated with the scientific approach. The interim report of this scheme showed certain reformation in the ground water improvement as well as minimizing the excess fluoride, which showed considerable improvement among the rural populace who were earlier affected with dental and skeletal fluorosis. Karnataka Ground Water Legislation is in force from 27th Oct 2003, and the same is being enforced for the protection of public drinking water sources.

All the 5628 Gram Panchayats have been supplied with Water Quality Testing Kits for conducting drinking water quality tests. They have been trained in their use. This has helped to know the drinking water quality level.

Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (KRWSP):

The World Bank Assisted Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project “**Jal Nirmal Project**” and the centrally sponsored “**Swajaldhara Project**” are being implemented in the State for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facility for the rural population.

1. World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project

World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project is a demand responsive project being implemented in 11 districts of northern Karnataka with an estimated project cost of Rs.997 crore. Water supply schemes are taken up in 744 GPs having 3063 villages / habitations and Roads & Drain schemes are taken up in 1523 villages / habitations and about 51 lakh rural people have been benefited by this project. The project is proposed to be completed by December 2009.

As at the end of November-2009, 2840 water supply schemes and 1427 roads & drain schemes have been implemented. 203 water supply schemes and 106 roads and drain schemes are under progress.

State Government has allocated Rs.10000 lakh for 2009-10 and as at the end of November-2009, Rs.1700 lakh has been released and against this Rs.3031 lakh (includes old balance, community & Grama Panchayat contribution) is utilized. Rs.83000 lakh has been released as at the end of November 2009 since inception and against this Rs.83634.07 lakh is utilized (includes old balance, community & Grama Panchayat contribution). Till now Rs.6537.76 lakh has been claimed as reimbursement since

inception and Rs.1949.60 lakh claims are in pipeline, out of this Rs.63684.04 lakh Additional Central Assistance is cleared by Government of India.

2. Centrally sponsored Swajaldhara Project

In order to strengthen and scale up reform initiatives in Rural Drinking Water Supply Sector, the Government of India has launched a participatory and community-led scheme called 'SWAJALDHARA'. This scheme is being implemented in 29 districts of the state by following the principles of sector reforms. The scheme has come to an end during December 2007. Incomplete schemes of previous years are being implemented during the current year.

Under this scheme, 78 schemes have been completed as at the end of November 2009 during 2009-10 and out of 5,464 schemes (including Sector Reforms Programme), 5,334 schemes have been completed since inception.

During 2009-10 an expenditure of Rs.202.07 lakh has been incurred as at the end of November 2009. Since inception, against a release of Rs.18,511.00 lakh (including Sector Reforms Programme), Rs.17,718 lakh has been spent.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):

Total Sanitation Campaign has been launched to encourage Sanitation in totality among rural masses. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and a time bound programme.

In a developing country like India, consumption of polluted water, improper disposal of excreta, environmental sanitation, personal

hygiene and lack of food hygiene have been the cause for outbreak of many diseases in rural areas. In this background Central Government is making intense efforts to imbibe awareness on health and sanitation across the country through **Total Sanitation Campaign** by which it is aimed to improve quality of life in rural areas.

Commencement of programme and Financial Outlay:

Government of India has approved proposals of all the districts in the State and the programme formally took off on 2nd October 2005 (Gandhi Jayanthi day) in the state. Initially the financial proposal of the state was pegged at Rs.325.15.crore. With the revised guidelines coming into effect from 01-04-2006, project outlay has been revised to Rs.797.83 crore (including beneficiary share).

Objectives of Total Sanitation Campaign:

- a) To bring an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- b) Acceleration of sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- c) Generating felt demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- d) Covering schools/Anganwadis in rural areas with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- e) Encouraging cost effective and appropriate technologies in sanitation.
- f) Elimination of open defecation to minimize risk of contamination of drinking water Sources and food.

Components under Total Sanitation campaign

Individual House Hold Latrines:

The objective of TSC is mainly to improve the rural environment by making rural areas 100% open defecation free areas. Of the total 55.58 lakh individual household latrines 22.32lakh IHHLs have been constructed so far. Families belonging to BPL category will be given subsidy of Rs.3,000/- for construction of toilets. However for APL families though there is no subsidy, efforts will be on to motivate people to construct toilets by bringing in awareness regarding health and hygiene and its link with sanitation apart from disseminating technical options.

School & Anganwadi Toilets:

School and Anganawadi Sanitation is an integral part of TSC project. As against the target of 35,698 Schools and 24,086 Anganawadi sanitation, about 99% have been covered.

Community Sanitary Complexes:

Community Sanitary Complex will be constructed only where there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets. It is proposed to construct 1305 community sanitary complexes across the State.

Rural Sanitary Mart and Production Centers:

The Rural Sanitary Mart is an outlet dealing with all the materials required for the construction of sanitary latrines and production

centres for other sanitary facilities required in rural areas.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

To maintain total cleanliness at village level, through community involvement systematic means of disposal is envisaged thus ensuring sustainability.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar:

To add vigour to the TSC, GOI initiated an incentive scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats. An incentive of Rs.50,000 to Rs. 5 lakh will be given to Grama Panchayats depending upon the population. Further for fully sanitized blocks and districts an incentive of Rs.10 lakh to Rs.50 lakh will be given depending upon the population.

Awards bagged by the State:

In the year 2006-07, 121 Grama Panchayats were awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar. During the year 2007-08 third party evaluation was conducted to verify quality of implementation. Accordingly 592 Gram Panchayats and 15 block Panchayat applications were forwarded to Government of India. Of these 479 Grama Panchayats and 3 Block Panchayat were awarded. Karnataka State had least rejection of application at National level, thus attributing for quality of implementation. In the year 2008-09, 245 GPs and 1 Block are awarded with NGP. Physical target and progress under TSC and financial status are furnished in **table 9.27** and **9.28** respectively.

Table 9.27
Physical target and progress under Total Sanitation Campaign (Nos.)

Sl No	Component	Target	Progress (As on 30-11-09)	%
1	Individual House Hold Latrines	55,58,061	22,32,868	40
2	School Toilets	35,698	35,472	99
3	Anganwadi Toilets	24,086	23,805	99
4	Sanitary Complexes	1,305	557	43
5	Rural Sanitary Marts and Production centre	307	222	72

Table 9.28
Financial Progress under Total Sanitation Campaign From 2005-06 to 2008-09
(Up to end of Oct'2009)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No	Total Project Outlay	Release of funds		Total releases	Expenditure		Total expenditure	%
		Centre	State		Centre	State		
1	79783.30	18805.88	7983.65	26789.53	12146.80	6519.85	18666.65	70

State reward scheme:

The State sanitation reward scheme is called **Nairmalya**. The **Nairmalya** award consists of cash award with citations at different levels (Taluka, District, Division and State).

Community Led Total Sanitation Campaign (CLTS) approach has been taken up on pilot basis in Gulbarga, Davangere, Belgaum

and Chamarajanagar districts. In the year 2009, under assistance of the UNICEF 13 more districts have been taken to CLTS of which 8 districts namely Bellary, Bagalkote, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Gadag and Koppal CLTS training have been completed.

Funding pattern for different components under Total Sanitation Campaign is given in **table 9.29**.

Table 9.29
Funding pattern for different components under Total Sanitation Campaign

Sl No	Component	Component wise limits prescribed	Contribution percent		
			GOI	State	Beneficiary
1	IEC & Start Up Activities	Up to 15%	80	20	0
2	Alternate delivery mechanism (PCs/RSMs)	Up to 5% (Subject to a maximum of Rs. 35 lakh per district for PC/RSMs and additional Rs. 50 lakhs as revolving fund for group lending activity)	80	20	0
3	1. Individual latrines for BPL/Disabled households 2. Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60	20	20
4	Individual household latrines for APL	Nil	0	0	100
5	Institutional Toilets including School & Anganawadis sanitation	Actual amount required for full coverage	70	30	0
6	Administrative charges, including training, staff, support services, Monitoring and Evaluation etc.	Less than 5%	80	20	0
7	Solid/Liquid waste Management (Capital cost)	Up to 10%	60	20	20

Grama Swaraj- Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project [GSY] :

With the financial assistance of World Bank, the Gram Swaraj Project is being implemented in 1,341 Grama Panchayats of 39 most backward taluks of the State identified by Dr.Nanjundappa's Redressal of Regional Imbalance Committee. The period of the Project will be 5 years from October 2006 to October 2011. The Chief, Grama Swaraj and Panchayat Facilitation Experts are overseeing the activities.

Objective :

The objective of the project is to provide them opportunities towards improving their present conditions particularly with respect to the management of public resources and the delivery of services in the 39 most backward taluks which the rural people prioritize. In order to achieve this objective, the following activities are evolved.

- To build capacity of the Grama, Taluka and Zilla Panchayats and thereby to improve its own revenue collection.

- Provide formula based Block grants to 1,341 GPs in the ‘Most Backward Talukas’
 - Revamp financial management and procurement system.
 - Improve the effectiveness of service delivery at GP, TP & ZP levels.
- The Budget provision for the Gram Swaraj Project for the 2009-10 is given in **table 9.30**

Table 9.30
The Budget provision for the Gram Swaraj Project

Head of Account	Grants Allocated (Rs.in crores)
4515-00-103-3-00 (Karnataka rural poverty alleviation project)	105
2515-00-101-0-80 (Karnataka rural poverty alleviation project- Grama Swaraj)	10
Total	115.00

Brief description of the activities undertaken in Gram Swaraj Project:

- Planning process
- Release of untied fund
- Construction of Samarthya Soudha buildings for capacity building of the PRI's in 175 taluks of the state
- Supervision and maintenance of accounts as per KPR (Accounts & Budgeting) rules 2006
- Developing Software for implementation of new account rules
- Special Development activities undertaken to build the capacity of the PRI's
- Effective implementation of Environmental Guidelines
- Establishment of Gram Swaraj website and its maintenance
- Establishment of SATCOM-satellite based training centers

Planning process:

Gram Panchayat has to prepare Annual Action Plan [AAPs]. For releasing the Block

Grants under this project, these AAPs have to be approved by Ward/Gram Sabhas and General Body meetings. Annual Action Plan includes all the activities mentioned in section 58 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act (KPR) 1993. By this planning process, Gram Panchayats are free to deliver better service to the public.

Release of untied Grants:

Release of Block Grants to 1,341 Gram Panchayats is being made in two installments. This grant is allocated according to formula, considering geographical area, total population, SC/ST population etc., Gram Panchayats will receive these Block Grants to implement their Annual Action Plans by submitting utilization certificates.

Construction of Samarthya Soudha buildings for capacity building of the PRIs in 175 taluks of the state:

There is need to conduct capacity building programmes for the elected representatives, Officers and officials of the Panchayath Raj Institutions. Action has been taken to construct

Samarthya Soudha buildings at an estimated cost of Rs.25 lakhs for each of the building from the Gram Swaraj Project. The following table shows the progress achieved as on 30th November 2009. Status of Samarthya Soudha buildings is given in **table 9.31**.

Table 9.31
Status of Samarthya Soudha Buildings

Status of Samarthya Soudha buildings	Numbers
Buildings Completed	56
Foundation Level	16
Plinth Level	11
Lintel Level	11
Roof Level	15
Buildings Yet to start	66
Total	175
Amount Released	Rs.1843.65 lakhs
Expenditure	Rs.1307.98 lakhs

Supervision & maintenance of accounts as per KPR (Accounts and Budgeting) rules 2006:

Services of the Chartered Accountant firms are provided to assist the Grama Panchayats in maintenance of accounts in Double entry Book keeping system. Grama Panchayats have to compulsorily maintain accounts as per rules & thorough supervision is being done.

Development of Software for implementation of new account rules:

To bring transparency in Gram Panchayats administration, action has been taken to develop Panchatantra software in co-ordination with NIC. In order to maintain accounts in double entry system that are made compulsory in the KPR (Accounts and Budgeting) rules 2006, the

software development is under finalization. The World Bank team has expressed its satisfaction in this regard.

Special activities undertaken to build the capacity of the PRIs:

Special attention has been given through Media Campaign and Kalajatha to create thorough awareness about services delivered by the Gram Panchayats to stakeholder and also to ensure their better participation in Panchayat Raj System. It is being done in coordination with the Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute for Rural Development, Mysore.

Effective implementation of the project:

In order to avoid bad effects on environment, while implementing developmental works under the project, detailed guidelines have been issued and thorough supervision is being done.

Gram Swaraj Website:

All the information pertaining to Gram Swaraj project is being updated in the website and made available to the public. Efforts have been made to receive progress reports on online basis.

Organised documentation of Physical and Financial progress

Monthly progress reporting system under Grama Swaraj (both physical & financial) is made on-line under Management Information System so that the information is easily accessible to the department and government.

SATCOM -Satellite based training centers:

Action has been taken to establish SATCOM- Satellite based training centers in five

districts of the State viz. Davangere, Dharwad, Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada & Gulbarga with the co-ordination of Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute for Rural Development, Mysore,

to impart training effectively & efficiently. Financial Progress Achieved under Gram Swaraj Project up to end of November 2009 is given in table **9.32.**

Table 9.32
Financial Progress Achieved under Gram Swaraj Project
(2006-07 to 2009 end of November)

(Rs. crore)

Components	Grants Allocated	Amount Released	Expenditure
A – Block Grants	427.01	323.14	231.45
B – Information System	16.68	5.91	5.42
C – Capacity Building of the Panchayats of the Project limit	90.42	23.44	15.65
D – Capacity Building of the Panchayats of the State	12.58	4.72	4.72
Total	546.69	357.21	257.24

Suvarna Gramodaya :

His Excellency, the President of India has launched the Suvarna Gramodaya yojane on 25.02.2007.

This is a new initiative of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. Launched at the commencement of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State of Karnataka, the new initiative will focus on the development of 1,000 villages every year by the concerted efforts of the Government, Non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities.

Objectives

- to upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life

- to fully develop the income generating potential of land based activities
- to provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.
- to generate significant levels of non agricultural employment, especially for educated unemployed youth
- to support community awareness and development through self-help groups, cultural associations etc.

Selection of Villages:

The population covered in each taluk was determined based on the rural population in that taluk in relation to total rural population of the entire State. Further weightage of 1.15, 1.10, 1.05 and 1.00 was given to Most Backward, More Backward, Backward &

relatively developed taluks respectively, according to Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances and funds are allotted at the rate of Rs.2,500 to 3,000 per capita in addition to ongoing programmes. In general, the villages comprising of population above 2,500 but below 8,000 are selected. In the hilly and western ghat area the population limit is relaxed.

Particulars of grants:

In the medium size villages comprising on an average 700 to 750 families, around Rs.1.00 crore worth developmental activities are planned under Suvarna Gramodaya.

1st Phase Status:

- No.of villages selected:1204

- No.of works in progress (villages): 1204
- No.of roads and drainage works completed (villages):805
- Roads Length (Kms)-Target: 2918 Kms
- Roads length (Kms)-Progress: 2580 Kms
- Drainage Length (Kms)-Target: 3616 Kms
- Drainage Length (Kms)-Progress: 2760 Kms
- Physical target of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana:2657
- No.of Buildings in progress/ completed:1158

Details of implementation of the project is given in **table 9.33**.

Table 9.33
Details of implementation of Suvarna Gramodaya

(Rs. crore)

Year	Budget	O.B	Release	Lapse (at District level)	Available Fund	Expenditure
2006-07	200.00	-	164.70	1.47	163.24	-
2007-08	350.00	163.24	294.14	8.11	449.26	318.46
2008-09	300.00	130.70	300.00	2.77	427.93	366.65
2009-10	300.00	61.28	150.20	-	211.48	145.72
Total	1150.00	355.22	909.04*	12.35	896.69	830.83

*Inclusive of releases towards Swachha Grama, Kugrama - Suvarna Grama, MCA and RGRHCL etc.,

2nd Phase: 222 villages have been selected in the five districts of Gulbarga Division.

3rd Phase: 1,543 villages have been selected in all the districts of the state.

4th Phase: The 4th Phase of Suvarna Gramodaya has come into effect on 15.09.2009 in the five district of Gulbarga revenue division.

Urban water supply

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board was constituted by an Act of Legislature in 1974 and has been functioning since August 1975.

The Board is responsible for providing drinking water and under ground drainage facilities to 213 cities / towns coming under the jurisdiction of the Board. The Board has covered almost all the cities/towns in its jurisdiction in respect of drinking water supply.

The Board is executing water supply and sewerage works under the following categories:

(i) Piped Water Supply Schemes:

Urban areas with population less than 20,000 as per 2001 census come under this category. The Government, as Grant-in-aid, provides 100% of the estimated cost. The Board has commissioned 278 schemes since inception. It is proposed to commission 7 schemes during 2009-10 and as at the end of November 2009, 2 schemes have been commissioned and others are in progress. The details of financial and physical progress are given in **table 9.34**.

Table 9.34
Financial and physical progress under piped water supply scheme

Year	Financial Progress (Rs. in Crore)	Physical Progress (Towns covered) (Nos.)
2005-06	39.95	8
2006-07	54.50	5
2007-08	44.97	6
2008-09	34.05	6
2009-10 (up to Nov.09)	24.75	2

(ii) Urban Water Supply Schemes:

Urban areas with population more than 20,000 fall under this category. The schemes

are taken up as per the funding pattern as given in **table 9.35**.

Table 9.35
Funding pattern under Urban water supply scheme

Population range (as per 1991 census)	Financial Institution loan	State Govt. Grant	Local body contribution
a). Above 20,000 up to 75,000	50%	50%	-
b). Above 75,000 including City Corporations	66.66%	23.33%	10%

The Board has commissioned 168 schemes since inception. It is proposed to commission 10 schemes during 2009-10 and as at the end of November 2009, 1 scheme has been

commissioned and others are in progress. The financial and physical progress is given in **table 9.36**.

Table 9.36
Financial and Physical progress under Urban Water supply scheme

Year	Financial Progress (Rs.in Crore)	Towns Covered
2005-06	85.96	7
2006-07	65.13	2
2007-08	103.71	4
2008-09	122.85	13
2009-10 (up to Nov.09)	100.12	1

(iii) Under Ground Drainage (UGD)

Schemes:

All urban areas irrespective of population come under this category. These schemes aims at providing the under ground drainage system

in urban areas. 46 schemes were commissioned since inception. It is proposed to commission 6 schemes during the year 2009-10 and all are in progress. The details of financial and physical progress are given in **table 9.37**.

Table 9.37
Financial and physical progress under UGD schemes

Year	Financial Progress (Rs.in Crore)	Towns Covered (No. of Schemes)
2005-06	23.91	8
2006-07	15.98	1
2007-08	30.67	4
2008-09	39.02	-
2009-10 (up to Nov.09)	30.37	-

Details of schematic progress achieved by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board are given in **table 9.38**.

Table 9.38
Details of Schemes commissioned KUWS & DB (Cumulative)

Year	Piped water supply scheme	Urban water supply scheme	Water supply schemes implemented by the Board	U.G.D. Schemes
2005-06	261	149	20	41
2006-07	266	151	20	42
2007-08	272	155	20	46
2008-09	278	168	20	46
2009-10 (up to Nov.09)	280	169	20	46

(iv) Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-IV Phase-II

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken up this programme to augment water supply by 500 MLD to Bangalore City at an estimated cost of Rs.3383.70 crore, with assistance from Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) to the tune of Rs.2830.70 crore. For 2009-10, an allocation of Rs. 600 crore has been provided of which, Rs.272.82 crore have been utilized till November 2009.

Slum Improvement and Development

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board has identified 2676 slum areas in the State with an estimated population of 43.78 lakhs. The Board is implementing the following three schemes, viz.

- Nirmala Jyothi Programme.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Jn-NURM)
(Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP))
- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Nirmala Jyothi Programme

The Slum Upgradation programme in 21 Class – I Cities of Karnataka is being implemented from the year 2002-03. In the 1st Phase programme (2002-03) 260 slums in 21 Class-I cities of the state have been taken up to provide basic amenities to the slum dwellers at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.50 crore. The works have been completed.

For the 2nd Phase programme during 2006-07, 265 slums of 17 Class-I cities have been taken up for providing basic amenities at an estimated cost of Rs.71 crore. In all 17 cities works have been

commenced and Rs. 63.66 crore have been spent so far, for providing infrastructure facilities such as drinking water, road, drainage, streetlight, community hall etc.,. Works are under progress.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM):

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has sanctioned 11,603 houses for Bangalore city under Phase-1 at an estimated cost of Rs.189.18 crore and 3,151 houses under Phase-II at an estimated cost of Rs.112.44 crore. For Mysore City, 2788 houses under Phase-1 at an estimated cost of Rs.45.27 crore and 2500 houses under Phase –II at an estimated cost of Rs.90.92 crore have been sanctioned. Under phase III 3426 houses at an estimated cost of Rs.136.79 crore for Bangalore city have been sanctioned. Under Phase III 1040 houses at an estimated cost of Rs.47.76 crore with developmental works have been sanctioned for Mysore city. Works are under progress.

The objectives of the Mission are as follows:

- a) Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities covered under the Mission.
- b) Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructure services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also becomes self-sustaining over time.
- c) Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban infrastructure services.

- d) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors, so that urbanisation takes place in a dispersed manner.
- e) Scale up the delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor.
- f) To take up urban renewal programme, i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion and
- g) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

Houses sanctioned under JN-NURM during phase – I, II & III and cost of the project with State & Central share, amount released and Expenditure incurred is furnished in **table – 9.39 & 9.40.**

Table-9.39**Houses sanctioned, cost of the project including Central & State share under Jn-NURM**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Phase	Name of City	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Total Project Cost	Central Share	State Share
1	I	Bangalore City	11603	189.18	94.59	94.59
2		Mysore City	2788	45.27	36.22	9.05
1	II	Bangalore City	3151	112.44	56.22	56.22
2		Mysore City	2500	90.92	72.74	18.18
1	III	Bangalore City	3426	136.79	62.18	74.61
2		Mysore City	1040	47.76	34.78	13.04

Table – 9.40**Houses sanctioned, cost of the project, amount released & expenditure incurred under Jn-NURM**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	Phase	Name of City	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Total Project Cost	Amount Released	Expenditure
1	I	Bangalore City	11603	189.17	68.44	45.35
2		Mysore City	2788	45.27	10.62	32.72
1	II	Bangalore City	3151	112.44	25.28	18.44
2		Mysore City	2500	90.92	19.34	7.18
1	III	Bangalore City	3426	136.79	28.60	-
2		Mysore City	1040	47.76	10.10	-

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (I.H.S.D.P)

The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for slum less cities with a healthy living and good environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of MoHUPA, Govt. of India, New Delhi has sanctioned 25 projects for Karnataka with an estimated cost of Rs. 240.27 crore for constructing 13,053 houses of which the central share is 80% and State share 20%, the Central assistance is Rs. 150.80 crore, the remaining will be state share. Out of the state share, beneficiary contribution is 10%. Progress achieved under IHSDP is given in **Table - 9.41**.

Table - 9.41
Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme
Progress achieved during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Up to end of Nov.2009)

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No	No.of City/Town	Houses sanctioned (Nos)	Total Project Cost	Amount Released	Expenditure
1	25 City/ towns	13053	240.27	45.74	116.12
2	8 City/ Towns	4184	139.38	38.46	1.27

6. Roads

The construction and maintenance of only National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads come under the purview of the Public Works Department. The length of these roads which was 22213 Km in 1970-71 has increased to 73232 Kms. by 2009-10. About 51019 Km. of road length have been added over a period of 39 years. The rural road length in the State is 1,47,212Kms., the surface feature of which is Black top – 41,057 Kms., WBM – 23,059 Kms., Gravel – 27,630 Kms., Earthen – 55,458 Kms. (These roads are mainly from the village to fields).

Road lengths under different categories as on March 1971 and November 2009 are given in **Table 9.42**

As at the end of March 2009, Rural connectivity was 64116 Kms. by all weather roads, 27630 Kms. by good roads, 55458 Kms. by earthen roads and 1718 habitations remained as unconnected by any road.

Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project (KSHIP-I):

The Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project with World Bank Assistance will improve 2414 Km length of important State Highways and Major District roads at a cost of about Rs.2304.50 crore. Out of 2414 km, 2394 Km have been improved incurring an expenditure of Rs.2277 crore, and the balance works are in progress.

Table 9.42
Road lengths under different categories

Category of road	Road length (km)		Increase from 1971-2009
	1971	2009	
National highways	1269	4491	3222
State highways	6724	20905	14181
Major District Roads	14220	47836	33616
Municipal Roads	4492	8366	3874
Other District & Village Roads	57044	147212	90168
Total	83749	228810	145061

Under KSHIP-II, it is proposed to develop 3411kms of road length, and in the 1st phase improvement of 1689 Kms is proposed with the loan assistance of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and the Detailed Project Report is also prepared. The preparation of Detailed Project Report for the development of balance length is underway.

NABARD R.I.D.F Scheme:

The improvement of rural roads and construction of bridges are being taken up under the NABARD loan assisted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. The details of the progress achieved under this scheme as on November 2009 is furnished below:

Table 9.43
Progress under NABARD R.I.D.F Scheme:

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	Works taken up	Length (km)	Loan amount Sanctioned	Works Completed	Length Improved (km)	Amount Spent up to 31.11.09
RIDF – I	<u>No programme</u>					
RIDF – II						
Roads	119	1693	70.54	119	1693	71.73
Bridges	124	-	50.43	123	-	55.61
RIDF – III						
Roads	315	2985	113.47	315	2985	129.08
Bridges	58	-	24.68	58	-	27.95
RIDF – IV						
Roads	257	2330	86.14	257	2330	112.25
Bridges	41	-	17.01	41	-	21.53

RIDF – V						
Roads	315	2706	150.41	315	2663	169.10
Bridges	34	-	16.04	34	-	18.19
RIDF – VI						
Roads	355	2863	196.26	355	2844	207.99
Bridges	76	-	25.24	76	-	27.87
RIDF VII						
Roads	129	1006	76.73	129	943	75.61
Bridges	46	-	20.08	46	-	23.39
RIDF VIII						
Roads	45	316	26.20	45	315	27.19
Bridges	12		8.00	12	-	8.43
RIDE IX						
Roads	215	1550	118.85	215	1489	149.15
Bridges	23	-	8.97	23	-	11.25
RIDF X						
Roads	382	2401	186.13	379	2330	221.01
Bridges	48	-	18.26	46	-	22.54
RIDF XI						
Roads	440	2067	165.58	425	1818	233.57
Bridges	43	-	15.99	38	-	16.88
RIDF XII						
Roads	526	2165	232.40	468	1707	273.73
Brdiges	45	-	16.71	27	-	18.15
RIDF XIII						
Roads	541	1555	263.70	250	705	196.80
Brdiges	2	-	0.77	-	-	0.35
RIDF XIV						
Roads	341	1206	216.15	0	0	0.32
Brdiges	16	-	7.04	-	-	0

Karnataka Road Development Corporation Ltd (KRDCL) :

The KRDCL has been created as a state owned enterprise for the development of Road Infrastructure facilities in the State.

The schemes taken up by the Corporation are as under :

1. Construction of 759 bridges are taken up under II, III and IV phases, of which 534 bridges are already completed and the balance 225 bridge works are in progress. So far an amount of Rs.371.00 crore has been spent for this purpose.
2. Apart from the bridges, the Corporation has also taken up the development of the following important State Highways.
 - Improvements to 148.50 Km length of Mysore - Bantwal S.H in 3 packages.
 - Improvements to Mysore-Kushal Nagar road for a length of 86.66 Kms. An amount of Rs.137.87 crore is spent.
 - The work of improvements to Kushalnagar-Sampaje road for a length of 60.20 kms is under progress with an expenditure of Rs.5.82 crore.
 - Improvements to Yadagiri - Shahapur road for a length of 81 km is taken in 2 packages; of which first package of 46 kms is completed. The second package work from A.P.border to Shahapur is under progress.
 - The seleted stretches of Channarayapatna-Arakalgud road from 28.51 km to 72.00 km has been

improved with an expenditure of Rs.43.52 crore.

- Construction of over bridge / flyover at Kengeri on Bangalore-Mysore SH is taken up at a cost of Rs.25.80 core and the work is in progress.
- Improvements of Belgaum-Chorla road for a length of 50 km is under progress.
- Land acquisition process for the construction of Hassan Ring Road is under progress.

3. State Highway Maintenance 1st phase:

The maintenance of 7327 km of State Highways was been taken up at an estimated amount of Rs.210.00 crore; of which 3445 km of SH have been asphalted. The scheme has come to a close in March 2004.

4. State Highway Maintenance 2nd phase (2005-08) :

The maintenance of 14,500 km of SHs are taken up with an estimated amount of Rs.458.00 crore. So far, an expenditure of Rs.472 crore is incurred. Details furnished below.

Table 9.44
Progress under phase-II of State Highway Maintenance (2005-08)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Length (in kms)	Achieved. (in kms)
1	Re-Surfacing	5967.36	5963.46
2	Pot-hole filling	12278.47	12258.67

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in the State in December 2000 with the objective of providing road connectivity through all weather roads to all rural habitations with a population of 500 persons or more by the year 2007. In the process all unconnected habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons will be covered in the next three years. The scheme focuses on other district and village roads. The roads considered for this purpose will be surface roads. Funds for this programme are provided by the Centre to the States as additional central assistance since 2000-01. Rs.2011.06 crore have been spent up to November 2009 under this scheme and 10089.60 kms of road length has been asphalted.

The Rural roads of Karnataka connecting habitations of 500 persons and above are to be improved under this scheme. In order to implement the scheme more effectively the Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency, registered under Karnataka Societies Act-1960 has been formed during October-2005. The Agency will prepare detailed Project Reports in each stage, implement the works as approved by Government of India at the required standards, and release the grants as provided by Government of India with utmost responsibility.

For the year 2009-10, Government of India approved to upgrade 2787.98 Kms of Rural roads with an outlay of Rs.810.22 crore . So far, Government of India has released Rs.1996.08 crore up to the end of November 2009. It is targeted to upgrade 13394 kms of rural roads before March-2010 in Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojane. Under this 60% of the road length is to be upgraded under PMGSY and remaining

40% of road length is to be upgraded under State Funds.

7. Social security :

Social security is defined as the security that society furnishes through appropriate organizations against certain risks, to which its members are perennially exposed. These risks are essentially contingencies against which an individual of small means cannot effectively provide by his own ability. Therefore, the mechanics of social security consists of counteracting the blind injustice of nature and economic activity by rational planned justice with the touch of benevolence to temper it. These contingencies are sickness, medical care, maternity, unemployment, invalidity, injury, old-age, widowhood and death.

Social security schemes are categorized into preventive schemes, promotional schemes and protective schemes. Preventive schemes are preventive health care and vaccination against diseases. Promotional schemes are food and nutritional security, employment security, health security, education security, women security schemes and assistance to disabled. Protective security schemes take care of old age income needs (OAP), survival benefits, medical care of insured families, widow and children economic needs(pension), maternity benefits etc.

The security programmes being implemented in the state for the destitute, disabled and the elderly and the progress achieved are as below:

- Financial assistance of Rs.400 per month is provided to the disabled. (For persons with more than 75% disability, a pension of Rs.1000/- is being

provided). In 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs.244.12 crore was distributed to 6.25 lakh beneficiaries.

- Old age pension of Rs.400 per month is paid to elderly persons aged 65 years and above and who are without any means of support. In 2009-10 (up to the end of November 2009) Rs. 295.28 crore was distributed to 8,42,840 persons.
- In 2009-10 (up to November 2009), Rs. 338.42 crore was distributed to 10.02 lakh destitute widows at the rate of Rs. 400 per month.

Schemewise expenditure incurred and the number of beneficiaries is given in Appendix 9.13

8. Women and Child Development

The all-round development of women is to be achieved by treating them not as wives and mothers but as individuals with a right to human dignity and as significant players in the country's socio-economic development. For this the focus has been shifted from welfare to empowerment. Programmes have been taken up for empowerment of women and to ensure that children get protection from neglect, abuse and exploitation.

a) Stree Shakthi

The Stree Shakthi Programme, launched in 2000-01, aims at empowering rural women through the formation of Self Help Groups. Anganawadi workers are actively involved in organising rural women into self help groups. The benefit of the schemes of various departments and Corporations such as Backward Class Development Corporation, SC, ST development

corporation, Animal Husbandry, Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation, etc; are also extended to these groups.

The self help groups, thus formed are given revolving fund of Rs.5,000/- from the Government after 6 months of formation. 76,952 groups have taken up income generating activities like sheep rearing, chicks rearing, readymade garments, papad preparation and fryme etc. with an investment of Rs. 821.81 crore. So far 1.40 lakh groups have been formed with 20.73 lakh women members. Out of this 3.83 lakh are sheduled caste members, 1.56 lakh are scheduled tribe members and 1.39 lakh belong to the minority communities. These groups have so far mobilized savings of Rs. 821.81 crore. 1,23,456 groups have been credit linked and given financial assistance of Rs. 1,111.44 crore. 1,22,955 groups have been trained in credit management, 1,22,212 groups in Book keeping and 1,17,798 groups have been trained in social issues.

During 2009-10, Rs. 950.00 lakh has been allocated and Rs. 750.00 lakh has been allocated for Stree Shakthi Taluk Marketing Complex. Upto Nov-2009, Rs. 352.65 lakh and Rs. 192.50 lakh has been released.

During 2009-10 incentive to 1460 groups involved in income generating activities has been given @ Rs. 5,000 per group. So far, sanction has been accorded to 19 taluks for construction of Taluk Stree Shakthi marketing complexes @ Rs. 7.50 lakh per bhavan.

b) Udyogini:

Under this self employment /income generation programme, subsidy is provided to women to take up business and trading activities with a maximum unit cost of Rs. 1 lakh. This

scheme aims at preventing women from taking loan from private institutions at higher interest rate. Women in the age group of 18-45 years and with annual family income not exceeding Rs. 40,000/- are eligible for this scheme. There is no income limit for widows, physically handicapped and destitute women. For general category women, subsidy of 20% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/- whichever is less, and for special category women, subsidy of 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-, whichever is less, is provided. The remaining portion is provided as loan from the Banks/Financial Institutions. During 2009-10, Rs. 505.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 6128 beneficiaries. Rs. 256.55 lakh have been spent covering 1258 beneficiaries (upto November 2009)

c) Marketing Assistance Scheme:

The Women Development Corporation which is implementing this scheme organizes district and state level exhibitions cum sale on a regular basis to bring Women Entrepreneurs and potential customers together on a single platform. In addition, the Corporation also organizes a State level exhibition in connection with the International Women's Day Celebration on March 8th every year. This provides a marketing platform to sell the products produced by the upcoming women entrepreneurs and women organizations. During 2009-10, Rs. 35.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 1055 beneficiaries. Rs. 20 lakh have been spent covering 372 beneficiaries (up to November 2009).

d) Women Training Programme:

This scheme provides various job-oriented /skilled training programmes to the

women belonging to lower income groups, widows, destitute and physically handicapped women to take up self employment / employment. Training Programmes like Beautician, Dress designing, Food Processing, P.C. Hardware technique, Computer Training etc., are organized through Government / Quasi Government, Bank sponsored, technical institutions and NGOs having good track records. It includes EDP & EAP concepts covering women empowerment, gender issues, women rights, women's law, health aspects, government programmes, market assistance. Women in the age group of 18-45 with annual family income not exceeding Rs. 40,000/- are eligible for this scheme. There is no income limit for widows, physically handicapped and destitute women. Eligibility criteria for educational qualification is decided based on the type of the skill training to be provided. During 2009-10, Rs. 255.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 4755 beneficiaries. Rs. 109.28 lakh have been spent covering 2745 beneficiaries (upto November 2009).

e) Aasare Yojane:

The scheme was launched during 2007-08 to take up various business activities with unit cost of more than Rs. 1 lakh up to Rs. 2 lakh by women to become self-employed. The Corporation provides margin money up to Rs. 25,000/- at 4% interest and subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- for each women beneficiary to take up economic activities. Remaining amount required for the economic activities or income generating activities will be sanctioned by the respective banks based on the project report. During 2009-10, it is proposed to cover 400 beneficiaries. Rs. 31.00 lakh have been spent covering 124 beneficiaries (upto November 2009).

f) Santwana:

The scheme was launched during 2000-2001 in order to assist women who are the victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence and aims at providing legal and financial relief and temporary shelter protection to the victims of atrocities. It is implemented in all the 28 districts head quarters and 47 taluk head quarters through Helpline run by 45 identified NGOs. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) an amount of Rs.107.49 lakh, as against a provision of Rs. 325.00 lakh, has been spent to cover 121 santwana centres.

g) Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme:

To eradicate the evil social system of Devadasis, the Women Development Corporation rehabilitates the ex-devadasi women by encouraging them to take up income generating activities. 50% of the unit cost upto Rs. 10,000/- is provided as subsidy for this purpose. It also conducts awareness and health camps. During 2009-10, Rs. 500.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 2500 beneficiaries. Rs. 323.73 lakh have been spent covering 1629 beneficiaries (upto November 2009)

h) Pension to Ex-Devadasis:

During the year 2007-08, the Government of Karnataka has sanctioned a Pension scheme to ex-devadasis. Monthly pension of Rs. 400/- is provided to ex-devadasi women above 45 years of age. During 2009-10, Rs. 800.00 lakh have been provided in the budget. It is proposed to cover 16,666 beneficiaries. Rs. 400.00 lakh have been spent covering 15603 beneficiaries. (upto November 2009)

i) Bhagyalakshmi:

The bias against the girl child is reflected in the fall of child sex ratio (0-6 years) which has declined from 960 in 1991 to 949 in 2001. To correct this adverse sex ratio and to give moral courage to BPL families and also to eradicate the social evils such as child labour, female foeticide, child marriage, child trafficking and promote overall development of girl child in the fields of health, education, nutrition care etc., a programme called **Bhagyalakshmi** has been introduced in the year 2006-07. This is an umbrella programme for child development for providing financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- which will be deposited in the name of the girl child born in the BPL family and the maturity value will be given at the age of 18 years along with accrued interest. This scheme has been modified on 14.8.2008 (applicable for the children born from 1.8.2008) The features of the modified scheme are (i) An amount of Rs.19,300/- in the name of the first beneficiary of the family and an amount of Rs.18350/- in the name of the second beneficiary of the same family will be deposited. On attaining 18 years of age an amount of Rs.1,00,097/-and Rs. 1,00,052/- together with interest accrued will be made available to the 1st and 2nd beneficiary respectively. (ii) The beneficiary who attains 15 years of age and willing to continue further studies, after passing SSLC the bonds issued by the selected partner financial institution will be mortgaged in recognised banks to provide loan upto Rs.50,000/-. The benefit under the scheme is limited to two girls in each BPL family. Benefits will be given to about 2 lakh girl children every year.

During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 354.64 crore have been provided and up to November 2009 Rs. 177.32 crore have been released for

this programme and 1.6 lakh beneficiaries have been benefited.

9 Nutrition:

In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and nursing mothers and to provide health care to them, the State Government is implementing various schemes under the Nutrition Programme.

The programme consists of the following components:

1. Supplementary nutrition programme under ICDS.
 - Women and Child Development department.
2. Supply of food grains to the poor at subsidized rates.
 - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs department
3. Mid day meals-Education department

a) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) is the most widespread disorder among children. A vast majority of poor children show varying degrees of growth retardation. Mean heights and weights of children have shown a decreasing trend over the decade. It is estimated that there is a deficit of 300-350 calories of energy and 8-10 grams of protein in the existing diet of children below 6 years and 500-600 calories of energy and 20-25 grams of protein in the diet of pregnant women and nursing mothers which has resulted in malnutrition in children and women and subsequently in the deliver of low birth-weight

babies. Ultimately this also results in higher Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). To tackle this Government is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme. Under this scheme, supplementary nutrition is one of the important services.

This component aims at prevention of malnutrition among children between 6 months and 6 years of age and also pregnant women and nursing mothers through supplementary feeding in anganawadi centres. Children attending anganawadi centres in the 3 - 6 years age group and selected children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years are given supplementary nutrition with an emphasis on coverage of all children between 6 months to 3 years, as this group is the most vulnerable to malnutrition. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to pregnant women / nursing mother / adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 @ 2 per centre. The grass-root level ICDS functionaries (Anganawadi Workers & Helpers) @ 2 per centre are also beneficiaries under the programme. Awareness programmes are also conducted in the community so that the parents can make efforts to provide nutritive food to all pre-school children in their homes as per their requirements.

To make up the deficit in calories of the children, supplementary nutrition is given at a unit cost of Rs. 4/- per child per day and for pregnant women and nursing mothers / adolescent girls / Anganawadi Workers / Helpers at Rs. 5/- per day per beneficiary. For severely malnourished children supplementary nutrition is provided at Rs. 6/- per day. To prevent nutritional anemia, IFA tablets are also provided to pregnant women / nursing mothers

All the 175 revenue blocks and 10 urban areas in the state are covered under ICDS through 185 projects. 27% of the beneficiaries are from the SCs and STs and 12% from minority communities. From 2005-06 onwards the cost of supplementary nutrition is being borne by the State and Central Governments on a 50:50 sharing basis and 90% of the administrative cost and training cost is met by the Central Government & 10% by the State Government from 2009-10.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 7-10-2004 and 13.12.2006 has stated that contractor shall not be used for the supply of food to the Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of local women groups, mahila mandals. Village communities should be encouraged to supply the supplementary food distributed in Anganwadi centers. To implement this, capacity builders have been identified. This capacity builder has established Mahila SNP food Production cum Training centers (MSPTC) in 137 taluks by identifying suitable buildings, erection of required machinery, providing training to SHG members in manufacturing SNP food items and production has started from 1.08.2009. These MSPTC groups manufacture the following food items for Anganwadi centers in 183 projects.

Types of Food Manufactured in 183 projects:-

Ready to cook food

Nutri wheat upma (FRM-I) for children

Nutri wheat upma (FRM-I) for pregnant and lactating mothers

Nutri wheat sweet (FRM-II) for children

Nutri wheat sweet (FRM-II) for pregnant and lactating mothers

Nutri rice upma (FRM-III) for children

Nutri rice upma (FRM-III) for pregnant and lactating mothers

Nutri rice sweet (FRM-IV) for children

Nutri rice sweet (FRM-IV) for pregnant and lactating mothers

Ready to eat food

AREF -I (Jaggery based formulation enriched with amylase)

AREF-II (Sugar based formulation enriched with amylase)

Energy food for children

Energy food for pregnant and lactating mothers

In 2 Bangalore urban ICDS Projects:

Milk bread for children in the age group of 6 months - 6 years and pregnant and Nursing mothers is provided.

The implementation of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme through ICDS projects has helped to bring down the IMR to 42 per 1000 live births (NFHS-III), MMR to 175 per one lakh live births & the percentage of severely malnourished children to 0.25 and moderately malnourished children to 21.

Table 9.45
Nutrition programme in Karnataka

Supplementary Nutrition Programme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. Plan expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	8244.41	9994.28	11016.91	6219.43
2. Beneficiaries (including Non-plan) (in 000s)	4171	4320	4245	4064

b) Administrative arrangements:

There are 58,972 anganawadi centres and 734 mini anganawadi centres functioning in the State. Anganawadi workers working in these centres are assisted by helpers. To provide medical facilities and death relief to anganawadi workers and helpers, a welfare fund has been created. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) an amount of Rs. 17.50 lakh has been spent and 127 anganawadi workers/helpers /nominees of anganawadi workers/ helpers have been provided medical facilities and death relief fund.

c) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):

This is a Central Government programme for Adolescent girls in Karnataka, being implemented in selected 3 backward districts, viz Kolar, Chikballapur and Gulbarga on a pilot basis. Malnourished adolescent girls (11-19 years) who weigh less than 35 Kgs. are given rice, @ 6 Kgs. every month, free of cost. An amount of Rs. 160.31 lakh have been released from Government of India during 2009-10. 2.15 lakh beneficiaries are identified. No amount has been spent as Rice is not allocated from Government of India till date.

d) Distribution of food grains at subsidised rates to the poor:

Food grains like Rice and Wheat are supplied at subsidized rates to the BPL families.

The total BPL families identified in the State are 63.50 lakh and BPL families under Nemmadi centres are 23.15 lakh, making a total of 86.65 lakh families. State Government is providing maximum of 20 kgs of Rice and 3 kgs of Wheat or Ragi at the rate of Rs. 3/- per kg to all BPL families incharge of BPL identified under Nemmadi centres.

11.99 lakh families have been identified under Anthyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). Under this scheme each beneficiary gets 35 kgs of food grains. In this, 29 kgs of Rice and 6 kgs of Wheat per month at the rate of Rs. 3/- and Rs. 2/- per kg respectively are provided by the Govt of India. The expenditure for the last 3 years are as below:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Grants	Expenditure
2007-08	650.00	649.94
2008-09	730.00	726.17
2009-10 (Upto Dec. 2009)	987.00	986.78

Progress under Distribution of temporary Ration Cards

The details of Ration cards issued to AAY, BPL and APL families in the state are as follows:

(In Lakh)

Scheme	No. of families
1. Antyodaya Anna Yojane	11.99
2. Below Poverty Line	86.65
3. Above Poverty Line	52.97

Involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions to monitor the PDS:

In pursuance of the guidelines issued by GOI, the State Government has issued instructions to involve Panchayat Raj Institutions in the Public Distribution System (PDS), to make it more effective and transparent. Gram Panchayats are entrusted with monitoring and supervision of PDS at the Panchayat level as well as to create awareness to the consumers about the PDS.

In pursuance of Beluru declaration and to implement 73rd Constitutional amendment the responsibility of distribution of commodities under public distribution in the rural areas has been assigned to Gram Panchayats. Ahara Khatri Samiti comprising of one SC and one ST and one Women member of Gram Panchayat headed by the Chairman of the Social Justice Committee of Gram Panchayat has been constituted for this purpose. Taluk level and District level RPIs are monitoring the distribution. This system is working satisfactorily.

10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

The programmes for educational development, economic empowerment and social empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups are being implemented in the State.

A. Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, which are:

- Financial assistance of Rs.8,000/- and Rs.10,000 is being provided to scheduled caste students pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D. courses respectively.
- Rs. 5000 incentive money is being paid to those SC students who secure within the first three ranks in Graduation and Post Graduation levels during the academic year.
- One time assistance of Rs. 50,000 is being sanctioned to students studying in IIM / IISC / IIT.
- Financial assistance to SC students who take up higher studies in foreign universities to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh for the entire course.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh have been spent (up to November 2009) for all the above programmes covering 30 candidates.

- Prize money is being awarded to encourage the SC students who secure first class in first attempt in public examination. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 1.93 lakh have been distributed to 390 students as against a provision of Rs.5.00 lakh to cover 500 SC students.
- Merit scholarship is being awarded to SC students in 10th Standard who score more than 60% marks in annual examination. Pre-matric scholarships are also awarded to (5th to 10th Standard) those who get

the highest mark in public examination. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009), Rs. 846.91 lakh have been spent as against a provision of Rs.1495.22 lakh to cover 2,81,635 lakh students, against a target of 3,23,948 students.

- 1270 pre-matric hostels are providing free boarding and lodging facilities to 87,370 scheduled caste students studying in standards V to X. The inmates of these hostels are provided with books, dresses and other requisites in addition to meeting the boarding expenses. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 6856.91 lakh have been spent for this programme, against a target of Rs. 11656.24 lakh.
- Post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to SC students whose parental income does not exceed more than Rs. 1 lakh. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 2395.88 lakh have been spent as against a provision of Rs.5742.19 lakh to cover 61413 lakh students, against a target of 1,64,062 students.
- Under the maintenance of Govt. College Hostels scheme, 141 Govt. college hostels are extending boarding and lodging facilities to 20,170 SC students. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 1223.70 lakh have been spent for this programme, against a provision of Rs. 2088.90 lakh.
- 90 residential schools, 122 Morarji Desai Model residential schools and 4 Navodaya model schools run by Social Welfare department are providing boarding and lodging facilities to 11250 SC students studying in I – V standard. The inmates of the residential schools are provided books, uniforms, beds, oil, soap, medical and washing expenditure in addition to the boarding and lodging facilities. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 2789.72 lakh have been spent as against a provision of Rs. 5452.11 lakh.
- 60 Women Welfare centres are running in the 29 districts. Children in these centres are being provided with mid-day meals. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 227.34 lakh have been spent as against a provision of Rs. 357.33 lakh to cover 3000 SC boys and girls.
- Distribution of free houses to the scheduled caste families is being implemented in the State under SCP. The scheme to construct houses for SC families living below poverty line is implemented by the Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation. Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed for constructing 6250 Ambedkar houses during 2009-10.
- Scheduled caste widows and divorcee women are trained in various crafts through 28 tailoring training centers in the State. Stipends of Rs.150/- per trainee per month are being paid to SC women. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 41.99 lakh have been spent as against a provision of Rs. 72.37 lakh to train 620 women.
- Under Navachetana Scheme, certain reputed institutions/private organizations are imparting training to scheduled caste educated unemployed youth in different trades and in computer to enable them

to get employment or be self-employed. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009), Rs. 16.28 lakh have been spent on 354 students as against a provision of Rs. 103.89 lakh to train 2078 SC students.

- Under land purchase scheme, Government has provided certain amount for purchase of land to the SC's families who have no land. During 2009-10 Rs. 2500.00 lakh have been proposed to cover 2907 beneficiaries.
- Compensation ranging from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.2 lakh is paid to the victims of atrocities, depending upon the nature of loss sustained. During 2009-10 Rs. 704.00 lakh have been earmarked for this.

B. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

For the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes various schemes are being implemented by Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department to improve the socio-economic conditions of STs. The details of some of the major schemes are as below:

- Financial assistance of Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 10,000/- for each Scheduled Tribe students pursuing M.phil and P.hd respectively is provided under the scheme of Fellowship to M.phil and Ph.d students.
- Scheduled Tribe students studying in IIT/ IIM/IISC are provided with a one time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for the entire course.
- To encourage Scheduled Tribe girl students to continue their education in high school

an incentive of Rs. 500 per student per annum is being sanctioned in addition to pre-matric scholarship of Rs. 100/- per student per annum.

- To encourage the parents of the children belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) to send their children to the schools, (pre-matric courses) an incentive of Rs. 200/- per parent per annum is given.
- Unemployed scheduled tribe law graduates are given training for a period of 4 years in administration of justice. During the period of training, a stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month is provided.

The above schemes were merged with the scheme of Hostels, Scholarships, Financial Assistance. During 2009-10 (Upto the end of November 2009) an amount of Rs. 360.87 lakh has been spent to benefit 50,871 students.

- Postmatric scholarships are being sanctioned to scheduled tribe students whose parent's annual income is within Rs. 1,08,000/-. During 2009-10 (up to the end of November 2009) 1,09,972 Scheduled Tribe students have been covered and an amount of Rs. 4618.84 lakh have been spent for this purpose.
- Incentive scholarships are being awarded to the first 5 meritorious Scheduled Tribe students in each district who have passed SSLC and PUC, annual examination in the first attempt. The rate of incentive is Rs. 5,000/- for SSLC and Rs. 10,000/- for PUC students. During 2009-10 (upto the end of November 2009) an amount of

Rs. 21.75 lakh have been spent to benefit 290 students.

- Providing cash incentive of Rs. 10,000/- to Students who secure more than 75% and Rs. 5,000/- to ST students who secure more than 60% in S.S.L.C. is another scheme. Under this Scheme 8921 Scheduled Tribe students are going to be benefited.
- A scheme of admitting meritorious poor Scheduled Tribe students to prestigious schools in the districts is being implemented since 2007-08. The entire educational expenses of these students will be borne by the State Government. An amount of Rs. 112.50 lakh have been utilized upto November 2009 for 1198 Scheduled Tribe students towards renewal of those who have continued during 2007-08 and 2008-09 for the fresh students who have been admitted during the year 2009-10.
- Under Navachetana Scheme, training to Scheduled Tribe educated unemployed youths is being imparted in different trades including Information Technology to enable them to get employment or self-employment. The selected students are sent to reputed Institutions/Private organizations for training. During 2009-10 (Upto the end of November 2009) 218 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries have been covered and an amount of Rs.4.63 lakh has been spent for this purpose.
- Free houses to the scheduled tribe families are being distributed in the State. During 2009-10 (up to end of November 2009) Rs. 1000.00 lakh have been released to

Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation for this purpose.

C. SC Development Corporation (Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation)

During 2009-10, Government have allocated Rs.8190.00 lakh in the budget to implement various schemes of the Corporation. Further, Rs.900.00 lakhs for Land Purchase Scheme, Rs.2500.00 lakh for Gangakalyana Scheme and Rs.3000.00 lakh for energisation of bore wells drilled in backward taluks identified as per Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa report has been provided from out of the pooled funds (pooled from the earmarked funds for SCP of different Departments). Apart from this, it is planned to raise a loan of Rs.3671.00 lakh from the National Finance & Development Corporation (NFDC). From the allocated funds, it is planned to assist 48,112 SC beneficiaries. 15423 SC beneficiaries have been assisted with an expenditure of Rs.7921.37lakhs upto November 2009.

Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

During 2009-10, it is planned to drill 8232 Individual Irrigation Bore wells and to takeup 65 Lift Irrigation Projects from the allocated funds.

Up to November 2009 from the backlog target, 4029 Individual bore wells have been drilled with an expenditure of Rs.3521.41 lakh and for Lift Irrigation backlog work Rs.246.21 lakh has been spent for 47 projects.

Land Purchase Scheme:

Under this scheme up to November 2009, proposals have been sanctioned to purchase 779.33 acres of dry land and 114.39 acres of wet

lands to 520 SC beneficiaries are covered with an expenditure of Rs.222.92 lakh of subsidy and Rs.222.92 lakh of term loan.

Self-Employment Programme:

Under this scheme up to November 2009, 6345 SC beneficiaries have been assisted with an expenditure of Rs.652.49 lakh of subsidy and Rs.435.90 lakh of margin money and Rs.763.71 lakh of term loan.

Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme:

Under this scheme up to November 2009, 1340 beneficiaries have been assisted with an expenditure of Rs.130.46 lakh of subsidy, Rs.11.21 lakh of margin money & Rs.283.14 lakh of term loan.

Micro Credit:

Under this scheme up to November 2009, 447 beneficiaries have been assisted with an expenditure of Rs. 4.20 lakh of subsidy and Rs.64.95 lakh term loan.

Micro –Credit (Finance):

The Government has ordered to implement Micro Credit (Finance) scheme for the development of SCs belonging to semi urban or Urban areas who are skilled or unskilled and who can start their own petty business activities. Under this Scheme up to November 2009, 1521 beneficiaries have been assisted with an expenditure of Rs.38.02 lakh of subsidy and Rs.38.02 lakh of loan.

Training Programme:

Training programmes like, Mobile Technology, Light Motor Vehicle, Accounts

and Computer, Web Design, Yakshagana, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Fashion Design/ Fashion Technology are continued during 2009-10.

Upto the end of November 2009, 848 candidates were trained with an expenditure of Rs.35.81 lakhs.

It is proposed to train unemployed candidates through Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation to ensure placement and self employment. It is proposed to train the candidates in three groups i.e SSLC Pass/fail, PUC Pass/fail and Degree Pass/fail

D. ST Development Corporation:

The Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is functioning independently with effect from 22.02.2007.

Ganga Kalyana Scheme :

Under this scheme, 2015 borewells have been drilled with an expenditure of Rs.1751.88 lakh (up to November 2009) and 2210 borewells have been energized.

Land Purchase Scheme :

Under this scheme 126 acres of land have been purchased with an expenditure of Rs. 110.28 lakh of which Rs. 55.14 lakh as subsidy and Rs. 55.14 lakh as term loan (upto November 2009).

Self-Employment Programme:

Under this scheme, 1091 beneficiaries were assisted with an expenditure of Rs.94.29 lakh subsidy, Rs. 77.42 lakh margin money and Rs. 52.23 lakh term loan (up to November 2009).

Micro-Credit Scheme:

Under this scheme, 500 beneficiaries were assisted with an amount of Rs.12.50 lakh as subsidy and Rs.12.50 lakh as margin money (up to November 2009).

11. Backward Classes & Minorities**A. Welfare of Backward Classes**

- Prematric and post-matric scholarships are being sanctioned to Backward Class students for pursuing education. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 1929.03 lakh have been spent as against the provision of Rs.2490.12 lakh helping 1,97,446 students.
- 1760 Government pre and post matric hostels are being maintained for providing boarding, lodging and also other facilities to the backward classes students. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 9519.88 lakh have been spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 16289.43 lakh, benefiting 1,22,385 students.
- Boarding grants are being provided to the Backward Class students enabling them to pursue their pre and post-matric education in 249 hostels managed by the voluntary organizations. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 57.07 lakh have been spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 324.90 lakh, covering 12,937 students.
- 124 Morarji Desai residential schools are being maintained for providing free higher primary and high school education along with hostel facilities. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 2,288.48 lakh have been spent as against the provision of Rs. 5081.79 lakh, benefiting 21,044 backward class students.
- Backward Class students pursuing post matric courses are provided with the Extra Boarding and Lodging (EBL) charges who are not getting hostel facilities in Government or Government aided hostels. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 47.86 lakh have been spent as against the provision of Rs. 281.74 lakh, covering 2917 students.
- Backward class candidates pursuing BSc Nursing and GNM courses are provided with stipend and fee expenditure. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided and about 350 candidates will be benefited through this scheme.
- Fee concession to the students of backward class is sanctioned whose family income is not more than Rs. 11000/- per annum irrespective of caste. Tuition fee, Exam fee, Lab fee are being sanctioned under this scheme. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is provided in the budget and about 1.70 lakh students will be benefited.
- 805 unemployed backward class Law graduates are being given training in legal practice for a period of 4 years under Senior Advocates / Govt. pleaders. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs. 58.04 lakh have been spent as against the provision of Rs. 111.81 lakh.
- Unemployed backward class women are provided with training in various Computer courses and in Plastic Processing

Technology under the Koushalya scheme to enable them to get employment or to become self employed. During 2009-10 up to November, 4021 candidates are undergoing training. An amount of Rs. 550.00 lakh is provided in the budget for this scheme.

B. Minorities Welfare

Incentive for minority students:

A scheme of incentives to the merited minority students of SSLC/PUC and Degree is being implemented under which incentives of Rs. 3000/-, 4000/- and 5000/- per annum will be given. During the year 2009-2010 a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose, out of which upto November 2009 a sum of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been spent benefiting 2650 students.

Skill Development scheme:

During the year 2009-10 for skill development, self employment and improving the financial conditions among the unemployed boys/girls of minority communities the department has introduced schemes viz., nursing, computer training, and also imparting different training programmes through the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology, Mysore. Further, through KEONICS, NIIT Post Graduate Diploma in Banking and Financial Services and Infrastructure Management Services trainings are imparted. For this purpose during the year 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 470.04 lakh has been provided out of which upto November 2009 Rs.190.00 lakh has been spent benefiting 2645 candidates.

Shadimahhal/Community Hall

A scheme of Shadimahhal/Community Hall is being implemented in the state since 2000-

01 for assisting & promoting the social and cultural activities and performance of marriages of minorities. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) as against the provision of Rs. 1500.00 lakh, Rs. 481.50 lakh have been granted to 61 institutions.

C. Backward Class Development Corporation (D. Devaraj Urs Backward Class Development Corporation)

Chaitanya Scheme:

Under this scheme, loan is provided to backward class persons to the projects up to Rs. 1.00 lakh unit cost to take up self employment activities in collaboration with bank and financial institutions whose family income is less than Rs.22,000/-per annum are eligible for Chaitanya Scheme. Subsidy at the rate of 50% limited to Rs.5000/- per beneficiary, 20% margin money in case of projects having unit cost up to Rs. 25,001/- to 1.00 lakh are being given. The margin money carries 4% interest per annum. During 2009-10 (up to November-2009) Rs.351.86 lakh has been sanctioned to 5784 backward class beneficiaries. Of this Rs.305.36 lakh as margin money, Rs.46.30 lakh as subsidy and Rs.363.49 lakh as bank loan have been provided.

Shram Shakthi Scheme:

The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the professional skill and technology of the traditional artisans and occupation groups belonging to Backward Class and providing them with financial assistance and training required to improve their economic status. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs.322.00 lakh has been sanctioned to 2070 traditional artisans and occupational groups of backward class.

Job Oriented Training Programme:

The Government has provided Rs.50.00 lakh as Grant-in-Aid for this scheme. The Corporation is providing job oriented training for unemployed youths in Naturo-therapy, Fashion design, Food processing, Tourist guide, Hotel Management etc. through Rural Development Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) and other Govt Organizations. During 2009-10 (up to November-2009) Rs.63.88 lakh have been spent covering 988 beneficiaries.

Micro-Credit Scheme :

The main objective of the scheme is to provide immediate financial requirement for skilled/unskilled persons belonging to backward classes in rural, semi-urban and urban areas to start/develop small business activities, services like fruit and vegetable hawkers, saloon, cycle repair shop, carpentry, tailoring etc. During 2009-10 (up to November-2009), Rs.163.00 lakh have been spent covering 3231 beneficiaries.

Assistance to Traditional Artisans:

Financial assistance is being provided to one lakh traditional artisans of Backward Classes engaged in traditional occupations such as Kumbara, Murthedara, Badiga, Akkasaliga, Darji, Kshourika etc. Under this scheme Rs.5000/- subsidy and Rs.5000/- loan will be given to each artisans. Rs.5000/- subsidy provided by the Corporation and loan amount will be sanctioned by the commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operative banks. The beneficiaries will be selected by the committee constituted under the chairmanship of Members of Legislative Assembly.

Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

The Corporation is providing irrigation facility for the benefit of small and marginal farmers among the backward classes under this

scheme. The unit cost fixed is Rs. 2.53 lakh (community irrigation) to provide irrigation to 8 acres of land and Rs. 3.59 lakh to irrigate 15 acres of land. This cost includes drilling of bore wells, supply of pump sets and panel boards, casing pipes and cost of energisation. Wherever perennial sources of water are available lift irrigation is also being provided under this scheme. Individual irrigation is also being implemented to help the small and marginal farmers among category I & IIA of backward classes. The unit cost fixed for individual irrigation is Rs. 0.75 to 1.00 lakh. Rs. 1735.43 lakh has been spent to extend irrigation facility to 1687 Backward Class farmers in 1518 units till the end of November 2009.

Special Scheme to Landless Agriculture / other labourers:

This scheme was launched during 2006-07 for the economic upliftment of landless agricultural labourers. The Corporation is extending financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- to each beneficiary. In this, for self employment ventures in agriculture and allied activities, service and business sectors Rs. 5000/- as subsidy will be provided. During 2009-10 (up to November-2009), Rs.261.83 lakh has been released to 1688 landless agricultural labourers / wage labourers.

Special scheme of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic people:

This scheme is launched during 2006-07 for the economic upliftment of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic people. The corporation is extending financial assistance to the extent of Rs.25000/- with 5000/- subsidy to take up self-employment activities which helps the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic population to stay at one place. During 2009-10 (up to November-2009)

Rs.105.38 lakh have been spent to cover 634 beneficiaries.

D. Minority Development Corporation

Education Loan(Arivu) Scheme :

Under this scheme , the corporation has introduced Education loan (Arivu) of Rs.50,000 per year for the entire course to help the minority students to pursue professional courses like medical, engineering, dental etc,. The loan has to be repaid after completion of the course and bears an interest rate of 2% p.a. During, 2009-10 (up to November 2009), Rs.694.74 lakh have been spent covering 4852 beneficiaries.

Sharmashakthi Scheme:

Objective of the scheme is to train the minority artisans in order to upgrade their artistic and technical skill and also to provide loan of Rs.25,000/- at the rate of 4% to improve and set up business. During 2009-10 (up to November 2009) Rs.364.67 lakh have been spent covering 2595 beneficiaries.

Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

Under this scheme , the corporation is providing irrigation facility for the benefit of small and marginal farmers belonging to minority community. Out of the allocation pertaining to 2008-09 (up to November 2009), Rs. 824.32 lakh have been spent covering 826 beneficiaries.

12. Welfare of the Disabled and Senior Citizens:

In democratic states it is the responsibility of the Government to produce & distribute welfare for the vulnerable groups in the society. The woes of the persons with disabilities is vast and its

impact on the individual, family and community is severe.

Various assistance schemes are being implemented for the welfare of the disabled.

- Monthly maintenance allowance of Rs.400/- per month is given to persons having more than 40% and below 75% disability. As per Government order dated 29-08-2008 the persons who have got 75% and above disability are eligible to get Rs.1000/- per month. During 2009-10 Rs.310.00 crore is earmarked for this and till November 2009 Rs.213.78 crore has been spent on 6.10 lakh beneficiaries.
- Scholarship scheme is being implemented to disabled students from 1st Std., to P.G.Course level. Rs.50 to 350 per month will be given as scholarship. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh is earmarked during 2009-10 and an amount of Rs.9.73 lakh has been spent to cover 1500 disabled students.
- Under District sector schemes, NGOs are being given grants to run special schools for the disabled. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.330.95 lakh is earmarked, and till November 2009 Rs.307.23 lakh has been spent, 5200 children are studying in these special schools.
- Various Áids & Appliances are being provided to persons with disabilities free of cost. An amount of Rs.410.00 lakh is earmarked for the purpose. Till November 2009 an amount of Rs.335.00 lakh has been spent by which 35000 beneficiaries availed the benefit.

- Under Medical Relief Fund financial assistance is given to persons with disabilities to undergo corrective surgery. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is earmarked for the purpose and till November 2009, 13 beneficiaries availed the benefit and Rs. 2.75 lakh has been spent
- Under Prathibhe and Sadhane scheme, disabled persons are given financial assistance for Sports and Cultural activities. During 2009-10 out of the earmarked amount of Rs.5.00 lakh for the purpose, till November 2009, an amount of Rs.3.57 lakh has been spent and 65 beneficiaries availed the benefit.
- For rehabilitating persons with disabilities, Grameena Punarvasathi Yojane is implemented to provide services at the doorsteps of persons with disabilities where one disabled person/Grama panchayat(VRW) and one disabled person at Block level (MRW) are engaged on honorarium basis to provide services. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.199.00 lakh is earmarked and till November 2009, Rs.99.50 lakh has been spent utilising the services to provide the services to 4370 disabled persons.
- For the welfare of Senior Citizens. Old Age Homes are established in 27 districts for which Rs.36.81 lakh is earmarked during 2009-10. Till November 2009 Rs.21.49 lakh is incurred and 1350 Senior Citizens are availing the benefit of food & shelter.
- For the welfare of senior citizens 15 helplines and 4 day care centers are established in the districts through NGOs. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.69.54 lakh is earmarked and Rs.34.27 has been spent till November 2009 and 850 senior citizens have availed the benefit.

10

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

This chapter focuses on: (1) macro dimensions of human development; (2) policies and programmes for human development; and (3) identification of areas needing policy interventions for human development.

1. Macro dimensions of human development:

1.1 Indian State Hunger Index

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), New Delhi has computed India's Hunger Index for the year 2008 with state wise disaggregates based on National Family Health Survey 2005-06 and National Sample

Survey 2004-05. The computed indices are based on the methodology adopted for computation of Global Hunger Index (GHI).

Karnataka state with a state hunger index of 23.7 is on par with all India Hunger Index (23.7) ranking 11th among the states. Punjab with a Hunger Index of 13.6 ranks first and Madhya Pradesh with a Hunger Index of 30.87 ranks 17th, least among the major states. The Hunger Indices for all the southern states of Kerala (17.6), Andhra Pradesh (19.5), Tamil Nadu (20.8) are below Karnataka (see table 10.1).

Table 10.1
The Indian State Hunger Index and its underlying components

State	Prevalence of calorie under-nourishment (%)	Proportion of underweight among children <5 years (%)	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per hundred)	Indian State Hunger Index score	Indian State Hunger Index rank
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	11.1	24.6	5.2	13.63	1
Kerala	28.6	22.7	1.6	17.63	2
Andhra Pradesh	19.6	32.7	6.3	19.53	3
Tamil Nadu	29.1	30.0	3.5	20.87	6
Karnataka	28.1	37.6	5.5	23.73	11
Madhya Pradesh	23.4	59.8	9.4	30.87	17
India	20.0	42.5	7.4	23.70	

Source: IFPRI-report on India State Hunger Index-2008, Published in February-2009, Table-2, page 15.

1.2. Comparison of Indian states with GHI Ranking

India ranks 66th among different countries in terms of Global Hunger Index for the year 2008. Different states in relation to the GHI ranking for the state of Punjab with a state hunger index of 13.6 as a global ranking of 33 among the various countries. Kerala with a state hunger index of 17.6 ranks 46th in terms of global hunger index. Andhra Pradesh with a state hunger index of 19.5 ranks 54 among the countries in terms of global hunger index. Tamil Nadu with a state hunger index of 20.9 ranks 60th in terms of global hunger index. Karnataka with a state hunger index of 23.7 is similar to all India rank of 66th in terms of global hunger index. Madhya Pradesh with a global hunger index of 30.9, least among the states in India ranks 81st in terms of global hunger index among various countries (see table 10.2).

Table 10.2

Comparison of Indian states with Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2008

Country/ State	State Hunger Index	GHI Rank
1	2	3
Punjab	13.6	33
Kerala	17.6	46
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	54
Tamil Nadu	20.9	60
India	23.7	66
Karnataka	23.7	66
Madhya Pradesh	30.9	81

Source: IFPRI-report on India State Hunger Index-2008, published in February 2009. Table-4, Page 19

1.3 Trends in Indian State Hunger Index

The state Hunger Index computed for different states(2008) has been compared with Nutrition Index computed for different states(1994) as there is no comparable state hunger index for earlier years. Table 10.3 shows that Haryana, which stood 1st among the states in terms of nutrition index, has been replaced by Punjab ranking first in terms of state hunger index. Kerala, which had second rank in terms of nutrition index, has continued to be in the second rank in terms of hunger index. Karnataka state on the other hand ranked ninth in terms of nutrition index in 1994 has fallen to 11th rank in terms of state hunger index in 2008

1.4: Decadal Trend of Human Development Index (HDI) and Gendering Development Index (GDI)

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India supported by United Nations Development Programme and assisted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration had prepared Human Development and Gender Development Indices for years 1996 and 2006 for different states in India. Table 10.4 gives comparison of Human Development Index and Gender Development Index for Southern states and all India and percentage change in 2006 over 1996.

The comparison shows that Human Development Index and Gender Development Index as computed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI has increased by about 11% each for all India between 1996 and 2006. Karnataka with a Human Development Index of 0.658 and Gender Development Index of 0.647 is above all India Human Development Index of 0.648 and Gender Development Index of 0.633 in 2006. All the southern states except

Table 10.3**Change in State Ranking from the Nutrition Index-1994 to the Indian State Hunger Index-2008**

Nutrition Index rank (1994)	State	Indian State Hunger Index rank (2008)	State
1	2	3	4
1	Haryana	1	Punjab
2	Kerala	2	Kerala
4	Punjab	3	Andhra Pradesh
6	Andhra Pradesh	5	Haryana
9	Karnataka	6	Tamil Nadu
11	Madhya Pradesh	11	Karnataka
12	Tamil Nadu	15	Bihar
15	Bihar	17	Madhya Pradesh

Source: IFPRI-report on India State Hunger Index-February, 2009, Table-5, page 23.

Andhra Pradesh have been above all India in terms of Human Development and Gender Development Indices for the periods 1996 and

2006. However, percentage changes in Human Development Index and Gender Development Index have been less than all India both in 2006 and 1996.

Table 10.4**Human Development Index and Gender Development Index for Southern States and All-India 2006 and 1996**

Sl. No	States/ UTs	HDI			GDI		
		2006	1996	Percentage of 2006 & 1996, HDI	2006	1996	Percentage of 2006 & 1996, GDI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.627	0.568	10.39	0.617	0.558	10.57
2	Karnataka	0.658	0.598	10.03	0.647	0.586	10.41
3	Kerala	0.775	0.747	3.75	0.757	0.731	3.56
4	Tamil Nadu	0.694	0.629	10.33	0.683	0.617	10.70
5	All India	0.648	0.584	10.96	0.633	0.568	11.44

Source: Gendering Human Development Indices-2009- Ministry of Women and Child Development, GOI.

1.5 Infant mortality rate, birth rate and death rate in 2008: Southern states.

The Infant Mortality Rate, an important demographic indicator, has been steadily declining over the years in all the southern

states and all India. The Infant Mortality Rate for Karnataka was 77 for thousand live births in 1990-91, which has declined to 45 in 2008 (see table 10.5).

Table 10. 5

Trends in Infant Mortality Rates: Southern States and All-India

(Per 1000 live births)

State	1991	1997	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Karnataka	77	58	58	57	58	52	49	50	48	47	45
Tamil Nadu	57	53	52	51	49	43	41	37	37	35	31
Andhra Pradesh	73	66	66	65	66	59	59	57	56	54	52
Kerala	16	16	14	14	11	11	12	14	15	13	12
All-India	80	72	70	68	66	60	58	58	57	55	53

Source: Registrar General of India, Government of India, SRS Bulletin, various years.

The SRS Bulletin provides inter state data on Birth and Death and Infant Mortality Rates with urban and rural breakup. The rural and urban comparison shows that urban areas

have performed better than the rural areas in all the southern states including Karnataka and India, though Kerala has a very narrow urban and rural difference, followed by Tamil Nadu (See table 10.6).

Table 10. 6

Birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate in 2008: India and southern states

State	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	22.8	24.4	18.5	7.4	8.0	5.9	53	58	36
Andhra Pradesh	18.4	19.1	16.8	7.5	8.3	5.7	52	58	36
Karnataka	19.8	20.9	17.9	7.4	8.5	5.5	45	50	33
Kerala	14.6	14.6	14.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	12	12	10
Tamil Nadu	16.0	16.2	15.8	7.4	8.2	6.3	31	34	28

Source: SRS Bulletin, Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India, New Delhi, October 2009, volume 44 No.1.

1.6: HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Karnataka: 2007

The table 10.7 shows the percentage of pregnant women who tested positive for HIV at antenatal clinics in the districts. As per the table in Karnataka as a whole percentage of pregnant women who tested positive for HIV antenatal clinics has declined from 1.5% in 2004 to

0.86% in 2007. Among the districts Bangalore and Udipi districts have the lowest percentage of 0.13 each. Gulbarga has a percentage of 2.74, highest among the districts. Districts of Bangalore Urban, Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur stand above the state average of 0.86 percent.

Table 10.7
Percentage of pregnant women who tested positive for HIV at antenatal clinics, by district, Karnataka, 2004-2007

District	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
Bangalore Rural	2.50	0.88	0.50	0.13
Bangalore (U)	0.60	0.50	1.38	1.25
Bagalkot	2.60	2.88	2.13	0.63
Bellary	1.10	0.88	1.50	0.38
Belgaum	4.30	3.63	3.13	2.00
Bidar	0.90	0.88	0.88	1.13
Bijapur	1.40	2.13	1.23	1.00
Chamarajanagar	1.00	1.63	1.38	1.00
Chikmagalur	1.00	0.88	1.50	2.38
Chitradurga	0.80	0.63	0.25	0.25
Davanagere	2.10	1.38	1.38	0.75
Gadag	1.10	1.13	0.88	0.50
Gulbarga	2.30	2.63	0.88	2.74
Hassan	1.00	1.38	2.38	1.25
Haveri	0.60	0.38	0.63	0.25
Dharwad	2.90	2.63	0.88	0.38
Uttara Kannada	1.40	0.75	1.35	0.50
Kolar	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.38
Koppal	3.00	2.88	1.63	1.25
Mandya	1.10	1.00	0.25	1.25
Kodagu	0.80	0.75	0.50	0.75
Mangalore	1.40	0.38	0.75	0.13
Mysore	2.40	1.13	1.00	0.88
Raichur	1.10	1.63	1.38	0.50
Shimoga	0.50	0.88	0.50	0.38
Tumkur	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.13
Udipi	1.00	0.63	0.75	0.13
TOTAL	1.52	1.34	1.13	0.86

Source: Karnataka State AIDS prevention society, Annual Report 2008-09.

HIV prevalence in selected states 2005-06: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) provides data on HIV prevalence for India and selected states, separately for men and women. Compared with all India HIV

prevalence rate of 0.28% among the men and women (age group 15-49 years). Karnataka has HIV prevalence rate of 0.69% (slightly higher prevalence among men than women).

Table- 10.8
Percentage Distribution of HIV prevalence for India and selected states by sex in age group 15-49 years, 2005-06

State	Total (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)
1	2	3	4
Manipur	1.13	0.76	1.59
Andhra Pradesh	0.97	0.76	1.22
Karnataka	0.69	0.54	0.86
Maharashtra	0.62	0.48	0.78
Tamil Nadu	0.34	0.40	0.27
Uttar Pradesh	0.07	0.05	0.10
Non-high prevalence states	0.12	0.08	0.16
India	0.28	0.22	0.36

Source: NFHS-3, Table-12.9, page No. 399.

Table-10.9
Percentages of households using electricity as primary source of energy for lighting in southern states and all India

States	61st Round (July 2004-June 2005)	55th Round (July 1999-June 2000)
	House holds whose major fuel for lighting was Electricity	
1	2	3
Rural		
Andhra Pradesh	84.0	68.8
Karnataka	86.2	74.6
Kerala	79.4	67.7
Tamil Nadu	84.6	74.1
All India	54.9	48.4
Urban		
Andhra Pradesh	94.9	90.0
Karnataka	95.9	91.3
Kerala	93.0	88.0
Tamil Nadu	94.6	91.6
All India	92.3	89.1

Source: NSS Report No.511, 61st round, 2004-05, Statement-5, page no.14.

1.7 Energy sources for lighting:

In Karnataka, electricity and kerosene together served almost 100% of the households as the primary source for lighting in both rural and urban areas in National Sample Survey(NSS) 61st round (2004-05), whereas at national level, it served 99% of the households. There has been an increase in the proportion of households using electricity as major source of lighting by 7 percentage points (from 48% to 55%) at National level and about 12 percentage points (74.6% to 86.2%) in Karnataka for rural areas and by 3 and 5 percentage points in urban areas for All India and Karnataka respectively in between 1999-2000 and 2004-05 as shown in Table-10.9.

1.8 Bed Population Ratio 2004 for Southern States

60th round of NSS report provides state wise data on population covered per hospital bed, percentage of beds in Government hospital treated in Government and Private hospitals

with rural, urban breakup. Table 10.10 shows comparative data on population per hospital bed, percentage of beds in Government hospital and number of persons per thousand treated in hospital for southern states and all India. The comparison shows that for all India 1503 persons are covered per hospital bed including Karnataka all southern states are below the all India average. 62 % of beds are in the government hospitals in the all India level while Karnataka (74%) and Tamil Nadu (78%) are above the all India average. At the all India level number of persons per thousand treated are more in private hospitals (583) as compared to government hospitals (417) in rural areas. Similarly, in urban areas number of persons treated in private hospitals (618) is more than government hospitals (382) per thousand population. Including Karnataka, number of persons treated in private hospitals is more than in government hospitals, both in rural and urban areas.

Table-10.10

Number (per 1000) of hospitalized cases treated in public hospital and private hospital and population per hospital bed in southern states and all India

States	Population per hospital bed	% of beds in Govt. hospital	Treated in hospital			
			Rural		Urban	
			Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1057	40	272	727	358	642
Karnataka	1319	74	400	600	289	711
Kerala	325	31	356	644	346	654
Tamil Nadu	1135	78	408	592	372	628
All India	1503	62	417	583	382	618

Source: NSS Report No.507, 60th round, Jan-June, 2004 Statement-21.2 & 24.1, page no.25 &28.

1.9: Economic dependence of aged persons:

Table 10.11 shows percentage distribution of aged persons by sex and region for southern states and all India based on 60th round NSS

report. It is seen from the table that about 52 % of persons in the age group 60 years and above are wholly dependant on others at the all India level both in rural and urban areas. A comparison by sex shows that dependency among females is

more than males both in rural and urban areas for all India. Karnataka state is slightly higher than

the all India both in terms of male and female dependency in rural and urban areas.

Table-10.11
Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence for each sex in southern states and all India

States	State of economic independence of aged persons					
	Fully dependent on others					
	Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	39.4	72.9	56.7	32.7	64.6	49.8
Karnataka	32.1	73.1	51.9	34.9	78.6	56.9
Kerala	43.2	70.0	58.2	34.5	64.0	50.4
Tamil Nadu	35.5	64.2	49.9	31.8	68.8	51.4
All India	32.0	72.0	51.9	30.1	72.1	51.6

Source: NSS Report No.507, 60th round, Jan-June, 2004 Table-11, page no.A-261-266

1.10 Facilities in lower primary schools in the State

Table 10.12 gives district wise detail of teacher's ratio per school, student teacher ratio and availability of toilet and water facility in the lower primary schools. It is seen in the table that Karnataka has a teacher per school ratio of 2.1 for lower primary schools. Among the districts Gadag (2.9) followed by Bidar (2.8), Dharwad, Bellary, Bagalkot, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Belgaum, Davanagere, Haveri, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Udupi and Yadagiri are above the state average. In terms of students per teacher ratio Karnataka has a ratio of 18.48 students per teacher highest student teacher ratio is seen in Gulbarga district (30.25) followed by Koppal (29.56) and Yadagiri (26.66). Lowest pupil

ratio is seen in Chickmagalur (12.74), Hassan (12.50), Tumkur (13.02). Above 80% of the lower primary schools in the state have common toilet facility. Similarly above 80% of schools have water facility. Above 40% of schools have separate toilet facility for Girls in Karnataka. District wise position reveals that Chickmagalur has the highest number of schools having common toilet facility (95%) followed by Kodagu (94%). On the other hand Raichur district has the lowest number of schools which are having common toilet facility (61%). Girls toilet facility is highest in Udupi district (74%) followed by Kodagu district (73%). Chikkaballapur district has the lowest percentage of 19.3% followed by Gulbarga 20%. Water facilities in schools is highest in Kodagu and Haveri districts, lowest being Bidar with 54% of schools having water facility.

Table-10.12
Teacher's ratio per school, percentage common Toilet, Girls Toilet and water facilities available
in lower primary schools

School Category: Education Department-Lower Primary Schools

Sl. No.	Educational District	Teacher's ratio per school	Student per Teacher	Percentage of Facilities available		
				Common Toilet	Girls Toilet	Water facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bagalkote	2.3	23.39	68.67	30.71	64.52
2	Bangalore North	2.3	20.80	81.60	52.40	89.20
3	Bangalore Rural	2.0	13.57	87.85	50.98	77.37
4	Bangalore South	2.2	22.09	77.66	64.43	86.77
5	Belguam	2.3	18.78	68.25	30.32	73.33
6	Bellary	2.5	24.79	73.32	30.85	88.57
7	Bidar	2.8	20.85	49.80	20.92	54.38
8	Bijapur	2.1	22.22	76.87	25.93	83.06
9	Chamarajanagara	2.1	16.26	79.62	23.10	76.36
10	Chickballapura	1.9	15.56	61.40	19.35	70.84
11	Chickamagalur	1.8	12.74	95.03	45.66	90.17
12	Chikkodi	2.1	22.61	72.46	34.76	77.09
13	Chitradurga	2.0	15.28	82.44	44.96	59.31
14	Dakshina Kannada	2.1	17.23	92.61	59.51	93.31
15	Davanagere	2.3	18.53	72.39	34.95	76.06
16	Dharwad	2.6	24.32	75.41	34.02	81.15
17	Gadag	2.9	23.62	80.98	34.63	83.41
18	Gulbarga	2.6	30.25	56.74	20.00	70.07
19	Hassan	1.9	12.50	77.89	24.24	71.57
20	Haveri	2.3	20.17	86.43	40.48	100.00
21	Kodagu	2.1	14.48	93.84	73.29	100.00
22	Kolar	2.0	16.31	69.36	24.11	88.34
23	Koppal	2.4	29.56	71.95	26.90	79.54
24	Madhugiri	1.9	16.27	87.83	64.02	76.32
25	Mandya	1.8	15.60	80.56	33.33	75.00
26	Mysore	2.3	17.41	87.49	64.26	85.69
27	Raichur	2.4	25.84	61.34	44.20	58.89
28	Ramanagara	1.9	14.60	83.33	53.48	73.31
29	Shimoga	1.9	15.00	89.88	57.11	81.86
30	Tumkur	1.9	13.02	88.90	52.43	69.43
31	Udupi	2.2	15.39	88.97	74.14	92.40
32	Uttara Kannada	1.8	14.05	91.40	33.05	85.75
33	Yadgir	2.5	26.66	49.00	24.09	76.91
	State	2.1	18.48	77.73	39.09	77.37

Source: DISE 2008-09 & Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana.

2. Policies and Programmes for Human Development:

State Initiatives, important state interventions with gender perspective and educational schemes are discussed below:

Karnataka State has implemented a number of Human Development schemes with gender perspective during 2009-10. Some of the important interventions that aimed at empowering women and children, health and education schemes have been discussed below.

2.1. Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY)

Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane which aims at ensuring general equality and integration of women in the main stream of development aims at earmarking one third of resources for women in individual beneficiary oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes of various departments of the Government. During the year 2009-10 (upto the end of 2009) 25 departments have identified 239 schemes under Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane programme. Out of total outlay of Rs.4245.08 crore, Rs. 2083.10 crores was earmarked for these women oriented schemes of which Rs. 284.80 crore was spent by end of December 2009.

2.2. Bhagyalakshmi Scheme

One of the important initiatives of the state government is the introduction of an innovative scheme for the girl child i.e. 'Bhagyalakshmi'. The objective of the scheme is the empowerment of the girl child in society, by way of financial assistance. The scheme was partly modified during August 2008. The revised scheme is applicable to all children born on or after 01/08/2008.

The modifications made to the existing scheme are as indicated below:

- An amount of Rs. 19,300/- will be deposited with the financial institution in the name of the first girl beneficiary and Rs. 18,350/- in the name of the second girl beneficiary of the family who fulfils the conditions of the scheme will get a maturity amount of Rs. 1,00,097/- and the second girl beneficiary will get Rs. 1,00,052/-.
- The beneficiaries who are desirous to continue higher education after passing SSLC and have attained 15 years are eligible to pledge the bond and avail loan up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- from recognized banks.
- The father/mother/guardian of the beneficiary belonging to landless rural family is eligible to avail benefit under Janashree Bhima Yojana.

During 2009-10 an expenditure of Rs. 177.32 crores has been incurred up to November 2009 as against allocation of Rs. 354.64 crores.

2.3. Girl Child Tracking System under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme

Recognizing that children under 18 years constitute a significant percentage of the population, the Department of Women and child Development is committed to their welfare and development. A protective environment needs to be created to ensure their access to education, protection from economic and sexual exploitation and to make them lead their lives with safety and dignity.

The importance of an effective child tracking system which tracks children from birth to 18 years has major implications for the well

being of a significant number of children. Quick access to data is essential for tracking children in the context of protection, continued education, prevention of child marriage, follow-up on the growth and development of children.

The Girl Child Tracking System has been developed with the support of the National Informatics Center. The software so developed will enable the monitoring of the status of the child with regard to health, education, migration and benefits availed from different departments under different schemes. All the baby girls who are covered under the Bhagyalakshmi scheme will be included in the Girl Child Tracking System at birth and monitored till the age of 18 years. All relevant information has to be maintained under the system. The software has been developed on an experimental basis and training is being imparted to the field level staff.

2.4. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

ICDS programme, a centrally sponsored scheme, is a flagship programme, which provides a package of six services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between 3-6 years. Eligible beneficiaries covered under this programme are children below six years of age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and adolescent girls. The package of six services is provided to the beneficiaries through the Anganawadi Centers managed by an Anganawadi Worker & Helper at the village level and also in urban slums.

At present 60046 Anganwadi centres and 3331 mini Anganwadi centres in 185 ICDS

projects are sanctioned for the State, covering all 175 taluks and 10 urban areas. During 2009-10, 43.40 lakh beneficiaries have availed the benefits under the scheme.

2.5. Balavikas Academy

Government of Karnataka has set up a Balavikas Academy in January 2009 for over all development of children and to formulate special programmes with the focus on socially and economically backward children. This academy also intends to develop and implement creative programmes for the intellectual development of children and to build self-confidence among rural children. During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been spent till December 2009.

2.6. Bicycles to Students

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

The scheme was introduced from the academic year 2006-07. Under this programme 1,75,023 girls and 2,23,300 boys were benefited. During 2007-08, 2,21,300 girls and 2,13,700 boys were benefited from the scheme in 202 educational blocks. During 2008-09 Bicycles were distributed to all Students studying in 8th standard in Government and Aided Schools (Except students studying in Metropolitan Schools) 3,24,682 girls and 3,41,540 boys benefited.

2.7. EDUSAT Programme

In order to provide basic education through the electronic media to children studying in primary schools, the EDUSAT programme has been taken up for implementation in a phased manner in collaboration with ISRO and DSERT. This programme was started in 2004-05 in Chamarajanagara District and extended to Gulbarga District in 2005-06. During the year 2008-09 Bangalore Rural District and Ramanagar district are covered.

2.8. Aarogya Kavacha (Emergency Management Research Institute) (EMRI)

This scheme is aimed at providing vehicle equipped Emergency Medical facilities to villages. 150 Vehicles have been inducted in the 1st phase from 1st November 2008. An amount of Rs.2000.00 Lakh has been paid to Emergency Management Research Institute which manages the programme.

2.9. Taayi Bhagya

This scheme has four important components which includes Janani Suraksha Yojane aimed at safe delivery of pregnant mothers, Prasuthi Arogya Yojana which aims at Nutrition and diet and antenatal check up, Madilu Yojane which aims at promotion of institutional delivery for pregnant women in BPL family and Chiranjeevi Scheme which aims at financial assistance for complicated deliveries and to ensure postnatal care in government and empanelled private hospitals.

2.10. Sakshara Bharatha

It is contemplated to introduce Sakshara Bharatha Scheme in 17 districts of Karnataka in

2009-10 where women's literacy is below 50% which aims at enhancing women's literacy to 80% by 2012.

2.11. Human Development Documentation in Karnataka

Karnataka State brought out its first State level Human Development Report in 1999 next only to Madhya Pradesh. The state also brought out its second Human Development Report in 2006 which has a thematic approach. Both these reports have district wise estimates of poverty ratios and Human Development Index for districts. Second Human Development Report of Karnataka has also computed Human Development Index for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately based on a socio-economic survey of the under privileged.

The State has published District Human Development Reports for Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udupi in the first phase. State has also taken up five more Districts of Bidar, Raichur, Davanagere, Chitradurga and Chamarajanagara to prepare the District Human Development reports in the second phase involving the concerned Zilla Panchayaths with the assistance of research institute of repute.

2.12. Human development: 11th Plan targets and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In the following Table 10.13 Plan targets to be achieved by 2011-12 and Millennium Development Goals set out by the UNDP to be achieved by 2015 and also present status of the indicators for Karnataka has been given.

Table 10.13
Eleventh Plan Targets and Millennium Development Goals –Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	Year of Reference	Source	Current status	Eleventh Plan target	MDGs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	IMR	2008	SRS, RGI	45	24	Under five mortality rate to be reduced by two-thirds between 1990-2015
2	MMR	2004-06	Special Survey of deaths using RHIME Method, RGI, GOI	213	76	Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate by three quarters by 1990-2015
3	Malnutrition of Children 0-3 years	2005-06	NFHS-3	41.1	22	-
4	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	2005-06	NFHS-3	51.5	21.2	-
5	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	2001	Census	946	954 (2011-12)	-
6	Total Fertility Rate	2005-06	NFHS-3	2.07	1.7	-
7	Poverty ratio	2004-05	Planning Commission	24.9	12.4 (2011-12)	The proportion of people whose income is less than a dollar a day to be reduced by half between 1990-2015
8	Literacy 2001	2001	Census	66.66	89.2	-
9	Female Literacy 2001	2001	Census	56.87	85.95	-
10	Gender gap in literacy	2001	Census	19.2	6.4 (2011-12)	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education & all levels of education not later than 2015

3. Policy imperatives – indentifications of areas needing policy intervention for further Human Development in the State

1. According to the IFPRI report on State Hunger Index for India, Karnataka state has a hunger index of 23.7 which is similar to all India hunger index ranking 11th among the major states. The underlying components of hunger index such as prevalence of calorie under nourishment, under weight among children and child mortality rates are very high. The UNICEF report on ‘State of the Worlds Children’ (special addition) 2009 has drawn attention to high incidence of infant mortality rate among children besides high incidence of under weight among children in India. Karnataka has similar position as that of India. Therefore, Karnataka needs to improve its position in terms of hunger index by reducing the mortality and improving nourishment among children.
2. Karnataka has high incidence of infant mortality rate particularly in rural Karnataka as compared to urban Karnataka. Similarly incidence of maternal mortality rate though lower than all India, it is still high at 213 per lakh live births. Therefore, there is need to reduce the incidence of infant and

maternal mortality rates in Karnataka by improving institutional deliveries.

3. The district wise data shows that facilities in schools such as toilet facility for girls is poor in the state particularly in the North Karnataka region. Therefore, there is need to upgrade such facilities in schools, so that girls participation in education can be improved.
4. At present more than 50% in the age group 60 years and above in the state are wholly dependant on others for survival. This proportion is similar to all India as per the 60th round NSS report. There is need to improve social security measures for this group of people who are dependant on others.
5. An inter state data for the southern states including Karnataka as revealed by 60th round NSS report shows that for Karnataka more than 70% beds are in government hospitals whereas number of persons treated in government hospitals is less than those in the private hospitals both for rural and urban areas. This shows that the facilities available in the government hospitals are not fully utilized as compared to private hospitals. There is a need to improve government hospitals, so that the people can take advantage of benefits of government hospitals.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.1
APPENDIX 1.1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ನೋಟ
KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

ವಿವರ	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	ITEM
ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (000 ಚ.ಕಿ)	192	192	192	192	192	Geographical Area (000 Sq.Km)
ಆಡಳಿತ ರಚನೆ						Administrative Setup
ಕಂದಾಯ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು	4	4	4	4	4	Revenue Divisions
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು	19	19	19	20	30	Districts
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು	175	175	175	175	176	Taluks
ಜನವಸತಿ ಇರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು	26377	26826	27028	27066	27481	Inhabited Villages
ಜನವಸತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು	2972	2707	2362	2127	1925	Uninhabited Villages
ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳು	231	245	281	306	270	Towns
ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ- ಜನಗಣತಿ ಮೇರೆಗೆ(000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	Population as per Census (in 000s)
ಒಟ್ಟು	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	Total
ಗಂಡಸರು	12041	14972	18923	22952	26899	Males
ಹೆಂಗಸರು	11546	14327	18213	22025	25952	Females
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	18320	22177	26406	31069	34889	Rural
ನಗರ	5267	7122	10730	13908	17962	Urban
ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ	3117	3850	5595	7369	8564	Scheduled Castes
ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ	192	231	1825	1916	3464	Scheduled Tribes
ಜನಸಾಂದ್ರತೆ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಚ.ಕಿ.)	123	153	194	235	276	Density of Population (per Sq.Km)
ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	29.80 *	36.83*	46.21**	56.04**	66.60**	Literacy Rate (Percentage)
ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತ (ಪ್ರತಿ 1000 ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	959	957	963	960	965	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	22.3	24.3	28.9	30.9	33.99	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

5 ವರ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
* Population aged 5 years and above

7 ವರ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
** Population aged 7 years and above

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.1 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.1 (Contd.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ನೋಟ

KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

ವಿವರ	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	ITEM
ರಾಜ್ಯದಾಯ - ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ							State Income - at Current Prices
ರಾಜ್ಯದಾಯ - (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	105895	114230	136705	160885	179673	211662	State Income (Rs. crores)
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ - (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	24859	22002	29401	35432	32743	37827	Primary Sector (Rs. crores)
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ - (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	24381	27516	33584	41202	48379	59190	Secondary Sector (Rs. crores)
ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ - (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	56655	64712	73720	84250	98551	114645	Tertiary Sector (Rs. crores)
ತಲಾದಾಯ - (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	19621	20901	24720	28734	31718	36945	Percapita Income (Rs.)
ರೈತರಿ (ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 000 ಹೆ.)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Agriculture (Area in 000 ha.)
ಬಿತ್ತನೆಯಾದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	9838	9846	10499	10509	10104	10419	Net Area Sown
ಬೆಳೆಯಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ	11532	11450	12807	13027	12438	12893	Gross Cropped Area
ಒಟ್ಟು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	2841	2702	3328	3632	3603	3789	Gross Irrigated Area
ಒಟ್ಟು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯಾದ ಶೇಕಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	24.06	23.61	25.98	27.88	28.96	29.39	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (000 ಹೆ.)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Area under Principal Crops (in 000 ha)
ಭತ್ತ	1155	1074	1308	1485	1396	1416	Paddy
ಗೋಧಿ	247	232	242	253	269	276	Wheat
ಜೋಳ	1786	1698	1663	1520	1419	1382	Jowar
ಸಜ್ಜೆ	305	319	445	431	388	432	Bajra
ಒಟ್ಟು ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	4964	5007	5459	5616	5078	5487	All cereals
ಒಟ್ಟು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	2061	1874	2108	1981	2316	2386	All Pulses
ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	7024	6882	7567	7596	7394	7873	Total foodgrains
ಕಬ್ಬು	383	243	179	221	269	306	Sugarcane
ಹತ್ತಿ	393	317	522	413	376	403	Cotton
ನೆಲಗಡಲೆ	844	817	969	1040	764	908	Groundnut
ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (000 ಟನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Production of Principal Crops (in 000 tonnes)
ಅಕ್ಕಿ	2390	2550	3706	3999	3646	3176	Rice
ಗೋಧಿ	148	96	206	226	224	280	Wheat
ಜೋಳ	1225	781	1359	1479	1130	1682	Jowar
ಸಜ್ಜೆ	120	191	266	391	163	335	Bajra
ಒಟ್ಟು ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	5971	5993	9691	10585	8490	10182	All Cereals
ಒಟ್ಟು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	694	569	800	951	839	1233	All Pulses
ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	6664	6562	10491	11535	9329	11415	Total foodgrains
ಕಬ್ಬು	32485	16015	13993	19648	23642	25951	Sugarcane
ಹತ್ತಿ *	331	265	625	585	536	705	Cotton *
ನೆಲಗಡಲೆ	539	433	684	596	327	731	Groundnut

* in bales of 170kgs in lint form

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.1 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 1.1 (Contd.)

ಕೃಷಿ ಗಣತಿ	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06		Agricultural Census
ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 000 ದಲ್ಲಿ)	4309	4919	5776	7079	7581		No. of Operational holdings(in 000)
ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (000 ಹೆ.)	11746	11879	12321	12307	12385		Area of Operational holdings (000 ha)
ಸರಾಸರಿ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆ.)	2.73	2.41	2.13	1.74	1.63		Average size of operational holdings
ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿ	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003	2007(p)	Live Stock Census
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜಾನುವಾರು (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	21800	24680	24968	30688	28359	32812	Total Livestock (in 000)
ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೋಳಿಗಳು (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	9696	12096	15694	21399	24451	42437	Total Poultry (in 000)
ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	140	300	336	506	612		Tractors (000s)
ವರ್ಷಗಳು	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Year
ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (000 ಹೆ.)	3070	3070	3070	3070	3072	3072	Forest area (000 ha)
ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Factories
ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	9625	10128	10535	11175	11361	11983	Working Factories
ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	959106	970994	993186	1065453	1191181	1079681	Employees (In Nos)
ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು	1726	1718	1728	1823	2004	1785	Employees per lakh population
ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Electricity
ಒಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ-ಯೂ)	31210	33110	34257.73	40379.32	40195.31	41799.32	Total Generation (Mu)
ಒಟ್ಟು ಬಳಕೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ - ಯೂ)	21639.3	23298.8 3	24113	28454	29970	32020.00	Total Consumption (Mu)
ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬಳಕೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ- ಯೂ)	4542.29	5015.32	5617.51	6180.66	6903.25	7212.38	Industrial Consumption (Mu)
ಕೃಷಿ ಬಳಕೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ - ಯೂ)	8929.41	9231.39	8669.06	11089.50	10808.65	11533.87	Agricultural Consumption (Mu)
ಗೃಹ ಬಳಕೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ - ಯೂ)	4639.96	4908.54	5230.50	5815.41	6328.08	6710.26	Domestic Consumption (Mu)
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Banking
ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು	3710	4948	5002	5165	5390	5716	All Scheduled Commercial Banks (No)
ಠೇವಣಿಗಳು (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	93044	109417	134698	171898	210350	256708	Deposits (Rs.crores)
ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	58516	81106	103456	133177	164112	196717	Advances (Rs.crores)
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Education
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	51263	53461	54529	56348	56441	57520	Primary Schools (No.)
ದಾಖಲಾತಿ (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	9165	7900	7803	7826	7666	7570	Enrolment (000)
ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	8731	9462	9173	10537	11835	11753	High Schools(No.)
ದಾಖಲಾತಿ(000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	1284	2036	2157	2412	2478	2522	Enrolment (000)

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.1 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 1.1 (Concl.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ನೋಟ
KARNATAKA AT A GLANCE

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Health
ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	2618	2620	2598	2598	2708	2603	Hospitals (no.)
ಡಿಸ್ಪೆನ್ಸರಿಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	208	208	208	208	659	659	Dispensaries (No.)
ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗಳು (ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ)	95	95	102	102	98	98	Beds per lakh population
ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Demographic Status
ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	21.8	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.9	19.8	Birth rate
ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	Death rate
ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	52	49	50	48	47	45	Infant mortality rate
ಸಾರಿಗೆ	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Transport
ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಉದ್ದ (ಕಿ.ಮೀ.)	3172	3172	3172	3172	3172	3172	Railway route length (Km)
ಒಟ್ಟು ರಸ್ತೆ ಉದ್ದ (ಕಿ.ಮೀ.)	154462	167378	167779	204308	207379	209866	Total Road Length (Kms.)
ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು(ಕಿ.ಮೀ.)	41804	51741	51699	35531	62654	61294	Of which Surfaced (Kms)
ಮೋಟಾರ್ ವಾಹನಗಳು (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	4876	5435	6220	6940	7519	8294	Motor Vehicles (in 000s)
ಸಹಕಾರ	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Co-operation
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಾಲ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	4728	4731	4734	4738	4744	4827	Primary agricultural Credit Societies (No)
ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	4802	5515	5390	5391	6700	NA	Membership (in 000s)
ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	32209	32502	32469	32898	33483	34215	Total No. of Co-operative Societies (No.)
ಒಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ (000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	19700	20100	20500	20800	20900	18800	Total Membership (in 000s)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.2
APPENDIX 1-2

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾರತ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ
GENERAL PARTICULARS - KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

ವಿವರ	ಘಟಕ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ Karnataka	ಭಾರತ India	ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ Comparison with India (Percentage)	Unit	Item
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	52851	1028737	5.14	In Thousand	Total Population
ಗಂಡಸರು	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	26899	532223	5.05	In Thousand	Males
ಹೆಂಗಸರ	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	25952	496514	5.23	In Thousand	Females
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	34889	742617	4.70	In Thousand	Rural Population
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಕಡಾ	66.02	72.18	-	Percent	Percentage of Rural Population to total Population
ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	17962	286119	6.27	In Thousand	Urban Population
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಕಡಾ	33.99	27.82	-	Percent	Percentage of Urban Population to total population
ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತ	ಪ್ರತಿ 1000 ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	965	933	-	Females per 1000 Males	Sex Ratio
ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 1991-2001	ಶೇಕಡಾ	17.25	21.34	-	Percent	Percentage growth of Population - 1991-2001
ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ	ಶೇಕಡಾ	66.60	64.84	-	Percent	Literacy Rate
ಪ.ಜಾ./ ಪ.ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	12028	250962	4.79	In Thousand	Population of SC/ST
ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	23535	402235	5.85	In Thousand	Total Workers
ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಲಕ್ಷ ಚ. ಕಿ.ಮಿ.	1.92	32.87	5.84	Lakh Sq.Kms	Geographical Area
ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶ 2005-06)	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ	10509	141891	7.41	'000 ha.	Net Area sown (2005-06)
ಬೆಳೆಯಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ (2005-06)	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	13027	192796	6.75	'000 ha.	Gross Cropped Area (2005-06)
ಒಟ್ಟು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (2005-06)	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	3632	82630	4.39	'000 ha.	Gross Irrigated Area (2005-06)

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.2 (ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1-2 (Contd.)

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾರತ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ

GENERAL PARTICULARS - KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

ವಿವರ	ಘಟಕ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ Karnataka	ಭಾರತ India	ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ Comparison with India (Percentage)	Unit	Item
ಒಟ್ಟು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯಾದ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಶೇಕಡಾ	27.88	42.86	-	Percentage	Percentage of Gross irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area
ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (2006-07)						Area under principal Crops (2006-07)
ಭತ್ತ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	1395	43810	3.18	000 ha	Paddy
ಮುಸುಕಿನ ಜೋಳ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	960	7089	13.54	000 ha	Maize
ಜೋಳ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	1419	8470	16.75	000 ha	Jowar
ಗೋಧಿ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	269	27990	0.96	000 ha	Wheat
ಸಜ್ಜೆ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	388	9510	4.08	000 ha	Bajra
ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	7394	123710	5.98	000 ha	All Food Grains
ಕಬ್ಬು	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	269	5150	5.22	000 ha	Sugarcane
ಹತ್ತಿ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	376	9140	4.11	000 ha	Cotton
ನೆಲಗಡಲೆ	ಸಾವಿರ ಹೆ.	764	5610	13.60	000 ha	Groundnut
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳು (2003)	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	28359	485002	5.84	In Thousand	Total Livestock (2003)
ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು (2003)	(000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	612	23612	2.59	(000 Nos)	Tractors (2003))
ಕೃಷಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಯುಕ್ತ ಪಂಪುಗಳು (2003)	(000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	1108	72374	1.53	(000 Nos)	Diesel Engines with Pumps for irrigation Purpose (2003)
ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (2003)	(ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ.)	3070	774740	0.39	Sq.Kms	Forest Area (2003)
ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು (2004-05)	(ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	10128	136353	7.43	Nos	Working factories (2004-05)
ಸರಾಸರಿ ದೈನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ (2003)	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	1003	4927	20.35	In thousand	Average daily Employment (2003-P)
ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (2004-05)	ಜಿ.ಗಾ.ವ್ಯಾಟ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್	33110	552655	5.99	G.W.H	Total electricity Generation (2004-05)
ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬಳಕೆ (2004-05)	ಗಿ.ಗಾ.ವ್ಯಾಟ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್	23298	386133.7	6.03	K.W.H	Total electricity consumption (2004-05)
ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬಳಕೆ (2004-05)	ಜಿ ಗಾ.ವ್ಯಾಟ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್	5015	41590	12.05	G.W.H	Electricity Consumption in Industries (2004-05)
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು 2009	(ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ)	5716	79056	7.23	Nos	Banking Offices 2009

P= Provisional

(ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.2 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 1-2 (Concl.)

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿವರಣೆ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾರತ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ
GENERAL PARTICULARS - KARNATAKA COMPARED WITH INDIA

ವಿವರ	ಘಟಕ	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ Karnataka	ಭಾರತ India	ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ Comparison with India (Percentage)	Unit	Item
ರಾಜ್ಯ/ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಆದಾಯ						State / National Income
ಒಟ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (2008-09)	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	270697	5207534	5.20	Rs.Crores	Gross Income at Current Prices (2008-09)
ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆದಾಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (2008-09)	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	240473	4632305	5.19	Rs.Crores	Net Income at Current Prices (2008-09)
ತಲಾದಾಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (2008-09)	ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	41513	40141		Rupees	Percapita Income at current prices (2008-09)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3
APPENDIX 1.3

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ.) Geographical Area(in Lakh Sq. Km.) *	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Population (in lakh) *	ಜನ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆ Density of Population(per Sq Km) *	ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ % of Urban Population to total Population*	ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ % of State Population to all India Population *	ದಶಕದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Decennial growth rate of Population % *	ಅಂಗಾನು ಪಾತ Sex Ratio *	State
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	1991-2001	2001 Census	Reference Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	2.75	762.10	275	27.30	7.41	14.59	978	Andhra Pradesh
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	0.84	10.98	13	20.75	0.11	27.00	901	Arunachal Pradesh
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	0.78	266.55	340	12.90	2.59	18.92	932	Assam
ಬಿಹಾರ	0.94	829.98	880	10.46	8.07	28.62	921	Bihar
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	0.80	269.45	338	22.24	2.62	23.36	941	Jharkhand
ದೆಹಲಿ	0.01	138.50	9294	93.18	1.35	47.02	821	Delhi
ಗೋವಾ	0.04	13.48	363	49.76	0.13	15.21	960	Goa
ಗುಜರಾತ್	1.96	506.71	258	37.36	4.93	22.66	921	Gujarat
ಹರಿಯಾಣ	0.44	211.44	477	28.92	2.06	28.43	861	Haryana
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	0.56	60.78	109	9.80	0.59	17.54	970	Himachal Pradesh
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	2.22	101.44	99	24.81	0.99	29.43	900	Jammu & Kashmir
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	1.92	528.51	276	33.99	5.14	17.51	965	Karnataka
ಕೇರಳ	0.39	318.41	819	25.96	3.10	9.43	1058	Kerala
ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	3.08	603.48	196	26.46	5.87	24.26	920	Madhya Pradesh
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ	1.35	208.33	154	20.09	2.03	18.27	990	Chhatisgarh
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	3.08	968.78	314	42.43	9.42	22.73	922	Maharashtra
ಮಣಿಪುರ	0.22	22.94	107	25.11	0.21	24.86	978	Manipur
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	0.22	23.19	103	19.58	0.23	30.65	975	Meghalaya
ಮಿಜೋರಾಮ್	0.21	8.88	42	49.63	0.09	28.82	938	Mizoram
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	0.17	19.90	120	17.23	0.19	64.53	909	Nagaland
ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ	1.56	368.05	236	14.99	3.58	16.25	972	Orissa
ಪಂಜಾಬ್	0.50	243.59	482	33.92	2.37	20.10	874	Punjab

* excludes Union Territories

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ.) Geographical Area(in Lakh Sq. Km.) *	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Population (in lakh) *	ಜನ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆ Density of Population(per Sq Km)	ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನಗರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ % of Urban Population to total Population *	ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ % of State Population to all India Population*	ದಶಕದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Decennial growth rate of Population % *	ಅಂಗಾನುಪಾತ Sex Ratio *	State
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	1991-2001	2001 Census	Reference Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ್	3.42	565.07	165	23.39	5.49	28.41	922	Rajasthan
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	0.07	5.41	76	11.07	0.05	33.06	875	Sikkim
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	1.30	624.06	478	44.04	6.07	11.72	986	Tamil Nadu
ತ್ರಿಪುರ	0.10	31.99	304	17.06	0.31	16.03	938	Tripura
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	2.41	1661.98	689	20.78	16.16	25.85	898	Uttar Pradesh
ಉತ್ತರಖಂಡ	0.53	84.89	159	25.67	0.83	20.41	964	Uttarakhand
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	0.89	801.76	904	27.97	7.79	17.77	934	West Bengal
ಭಾರತ	32.87	10287.37	324	27.81	100.00	21.11	933	India

* excludes Union Territories

(ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು

Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ.ಜಾ/ಪ.ಪಂ. ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು Percentage of SC & ST Population to total population *	ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು Percentage of main workers to total population *	ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಕೃಷಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು Percentage of Agricultural workers to total workers *	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Female workers participation rate *	ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ Literacy Percentage			ಜನನದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಆಯುಷ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Life expectancy at Birth		State
					ಗಂಡಸರು Male *	ಹೆಂಗಸರು Female *	ಒಟ್ಟು Total *	ಗಂಡು Male *	ಹೆಣ್ಣು Female *	
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001-2006	2001-2006	Reference Year
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	22.8	38.11	62.30	37.92	70.85	51.17	61.11	62.79	65.00	Andhra Pradesh
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	64.8	37.80	62.30	39.20	64.67	44.24	54.74	N.A	N.A	Arunachal Pradesh
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	19.3	26.69	52.65	27.97	71.93	56.03	64.28	58.96	60.87	Assam
ಬಿಹಾರ	16.6	25.37	77.35	26.78	60.32	33.57	47.53	65.66	64.79	Bihar
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	38.1	23.92	66.85	34.12	67.94	39.38	54.13	65.66	64.79	Jharkhand
ದೆಹಲಿ	16.9	31.17	1.11	12.87	87.37	75.00	81.82	N.A	N.A	Delhi
ಗೋವಾ	1.8	31.56	16.61	28.24	88.88	75.51	82.32	N.A	N.A	Goa
ಗುಜರಾತ್	21.9	33.60	52.04	31.89	80.50	58.60	69.97	63.12	64.10	Gujarat
ಹರಿಯಾಣ	19.3	29.52	51.56	31.78	79.25	56.31	68.59	64.64	69.30	Haryana
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	28.7	32.31	68.65	43.64	86.02	68.08	77.13	N.A	N.A	Himachal Pradesh
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	18.5	25.72	50.10	28.61	65.75	41.82	54.46	N.A	N.A	Jammu & Kashmir
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	22.8	36.64	55.89	35.26	76.29	57.45	67.04	62.43	66.44	Karnataka
ಕೇರಳ	10.9	25.87	23.26	24.49	94.20	87.86	90.92	71.67	75.00	Kerala
ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	35.5	31.65	71.59	37.22	76.80	50.28	64.11	59.19	58.01	Madhya Pradesh
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ್	43.4	33.86	76.46	42.85	77.86	52.40	65.18	59.19	58.01	Chhatisgarh
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	19.1	35.87	55.41	34.78	86.27	67.51	77.27	66.75	69.76	Maharashtra
ಮಣಿಪುರ	37.0	30.43	57.38	44.22	77.87	59.70	68.87	N.A	N.A	Manipur
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	86.4	32.65	65.89	41.40	66.14	60.41	63.31	N.A	N.A	Meghalaya
ಮಿಜೋರಾಮ್	94.5	40.79	59.77	43.70	90.69	86.13	88.49	N.A	N.A	Mizoram
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	89.1	35.38	68.03	42.32	71.77	61.92	67.11	N.A	N.A	Nagaland
ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ	38.6	26.05	64.73	31.34	75.95	50.97	63.61	60.05	59.71	Orissa

* excludes Union Territories

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ.ಜಾ/ಪ.ಪಂ. ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು Percentage of SC & ST Population to total population *	ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ Percentage of main workers to total population *	ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಕೃಷಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ Percentage of Agricultural workers to total workers *	ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Female workers participation rate *	ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ Literacy Percentage			ಜನನದ ವೇಳೆ ಆಯುಷ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Life expectancy at Birth		State
					ಗಂಡ ಸರು Male *	ಹೆಂಗ ಸರು Female *	ಒಟ್ಟು Total *	ಗಂಡು Male *	ಹೆಣ್ಣು Fe-male *	
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001 Census	2001-2006	2001-2006	Reference Year
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
ಪಂಜಾಬ್	28.9	32.17	39.36	23.74	75.63	63.55	69.65	69.78	72.00	Punjab
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ್	29.8	30.86	66.00	38.17	76.46	44.34	61.03	62.17	62.80	Rajasthan
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	25.6	39.36	56.34	37.00	76.73	61.46	69.68	N.A	N.A	Sikkim
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	20.0	38.07	49.55	35.07	82.33	64.55	73.47	67.00	69.75	Tamil Nadu
ತ್ರಿಪುರ	48.5	28.52	50.92	28.31	81.47	65.41	73.66	N.A	N.A	Tripura
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	21.2	23.67	66.03	24.09	70.23	42.98	57.36	63.54	64.09	Uttar Pradesh
ಉತ್ತರಖಂಡ	20.9	27.36	58.03	36.31	84.01	60.26	72.28	63.54	64.09	Uttarakhand
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	28.5	28.72	43.94	24.06	77.58	60.22	69.22	66.08	69.34	West Bengal
ಭಾರತ	24.40	30.42	58.40	31.63	75.96	54.28	65.49	63.87	66.91	India

* excludes Union Territories

(ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Birth Rate	ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Death Rate	ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Infant Mortality Rate	ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾದಾಯ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Income at Current Prices (Rs)*	ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.of Students in Primary and Secondary Schools per 000* Population (I - VIII)	ಸರಾಸರಿ ಇಳುವರಿ (ಕ್ವಿಂಟಲ್/ಹೆ) Average Yield (qntls/Ha)		State
						ಒಟ್ಟು ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು Total Cereals	ಒಟ್ಟು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು Total Pulses	
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2008	2008	2008	2007-08	30.9.2006	2005-06	2005-06	Reference Year
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	18.4	7.5	52	35864	146	28.9	7.7	Andhra Pradesh
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	21.8	5.2	32	28945	243	12.2	10.8	Arunachal Pradesh
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	23.9	8.6	64	21991	172	14.5	5.4	Assam
ಬಿಹಾರ	28.9	7.3	56	11135	172	13.7	7.5	Bihar
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	25.8	7.1	46	19928	193	11.6	5.9	Jharkhand
ದೆಹಲಿ	18.4	4.8	35	78690	183	32.1	10.0	Delhi
ಗೋವಾ	13.6	6.6	10	105582	137	28.1	10.5	Goa
ಗುಜರಾತ್	22.6	6.9	50	45773	179	17.6	7.0	Gujarat
ಹರಿಯಾಣ	23.0	6.9	54	58531	163	31.6	6.2	Haryana
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	17.7	7.4	44	40134	178	17.7	7.1	Himachal Pradesh
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	18.8	5.8	49	24214	159	17.2	5.0	Jammu & Kashmir
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	19.8	7.4	45	36945	165	22.3	4.9	Karnataka
ಕೇರಳ	14.6	6.6	12	43104	129	22.7	7.8	Kerala
ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	28.0	8.6	70	18051	270	13.5	7.5	Madhya Pradesh
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ	26.1	8.1	57	29776	218	12.5	4.8	Chhatisgarh
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	17.9	6.6	33	47051	186	10.8	5.8	Maharashtra
ಮಣಿಪುರ	15.8	5.0	14	19780	225	23.3	5.2	Manipur
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	25.2	7.9	58	29811	321	14.8	7.5	Meghalaya
ಮಿಜೋರಾಮ್	17.8	5.1	37	27501	231	18.1	12.2	Mizoram
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	17.5	4.6	26	20892**	159	16.6	12.8	Nagaland
ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ	21.4	9.0	69	23403	172	15.1	4.2	Orissa

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು

Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Birth Rate	ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Death Rate	ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Infant Mortality Rate	ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾಡಾಯ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Income at Current Prices (Rs)*	ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.of Students in Primary and Secondary Schools per 000' Population (I - VIII)	ಸರಾಸರಿ ಇಳುವರಿ (ಕ್ವಿಂಟಲ್/ಹೆ) Average Yield (qntls/Ha)		State
						ಒಟ್ಟು ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು Total Cereals	ಒಟ್ಟು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು Total Pulses	
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2008	2008	2008	2007-08	30.9.2006	2005-06	2005-06	Reference Year
1	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	
ಪಂಜಾಬ್	17.3	7.2	41	44923	123	40.0	8.0	Punjab
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ್	27.5	6.8	63	23933	228	11.7	2.6	Rajasthan
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	18.4	5.2	33	33349	215	14.0	9.0	Sikkim
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	16.0	7.4	31	40757	157	21.3	3.4	Tamil Nadu
ತ್ರಿಪುರ	15.4	5.9	34	28806	218	22.5	6.3	Tripura
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	29.1	8.4	67	16060	200	22.6	8.1	Uttar Pradesh
ಉತ್ತರಖಂಡ	20.1	6.4	44	32884	209	16.1	5.9	Uttarakhand
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	17.5	6.2	35	31722	158	24.8	7.8	West Bengal
ಭಾರತ	22.8	7.4	53	33283	183	19.7	6.0	India

*1999-2000 ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

** 2006-07

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ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಸರಾಸರಿ ಇಳುವರಿ (ಕ್ವಿಂಟಲ್/ಹೆ)			ತಲಾವಾರು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Food grains production (Kgs)	ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರು ಬೆಳೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ.) Consumption of fertilizers per ha. of cropped area (Kg. per ha.)	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನೀರಾವರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ದಾರನ ಜಿತ್ತನೆಯಾದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶ Net area sown per cultivator	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ Average daily factory employ- ment per lakh popn.	State
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು Total Food Grains	ಹತ್ತಿ Cotton	ಕಬ್ಬಿ Sugar- cane						
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04(p)	2003-04(p)	2003 (p)	Reference Year
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	23.7	3.5	767.7	222	221.75	38.7	1.4	941	Andhra Pradesh
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	12.1	0	186.7	220	1.70	16.3	0.9	0	Arunachal Pradesh
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	14.2	7.3	372.3	138	53.49	5.4	1.0	353	Assam
ಬಿಹಾರ	13.1	0	428.2	103	134.86	57.9	0.8	0	Bihar
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	10.7	0	355.0	77	52.49	10.3	0.7	0	Jharkhand
ದೆಹಲಿ	31.8	0	0	9	23.41	0	0.9	0	Delhi
ಗೋವಾ	25.1	0	508.2	119	34.99	23.7	4.8	3348	Goa
ಗುಜರಾತ್	15.5	6.0	704.1	121	113.21	36.9	2.1	0	Gujarat
ಹರಿಯಾಣ	30.5	4.4	644.1	615	177.16	83.6	1.6	1707	Haryana
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	17.3	0	96.5	227	52.11	19.8	0.5	0	Himachal Pradesh
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	16.8	0	40.0	146	74.76	40.5	0.8	0	Jammu & Kashmir
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	17.8	2.3	834.1	255	114.06	23.6	1.6	1898	Karnataka
ಕೇರಳ	22.2	2.2	1347.8	20	69.97	14.4	3.7	0	Kerala
ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	11.3	2.0	436.9	219	62.69	29.2	1.7	691	Madhya Pradesh
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ್	11.1	2.3	25.6	274	68.25	20.7	1.4	0	Chhatisgarh
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	9.5	1.9	775.5	125	100.15	17.3	1.7	1255	Maharashtra
ಮಣಿಪುರ	22.4	0	328.6	174	67.87	18.4	0.8	0	Manipur
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	14.6	1.8	20.0	79	18.96	30.3	0.6	0	Meghalaya
ಮಿಜೋರಾಮ್	17.5	11.3	32.9	146	38.14	18.4	0.5	0	Mizoram
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	16.2	2.9	479.3	214	0.02	28.1	0.7	0	Nagaland
ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ	13.5	4.4	658.3	200	46.69	29.2	1.7	356	Orissa
ಪಂಜಾಬ್	39.9	7.3	578.6	1034	209.18	96.6	2.2	1897	Punjab
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ್	9.2	3.2	610.9	203	43.65	29.5	1.8	660	Rajasthan
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	13.5	0	0	185	1.72	12.1	1.1	0	Sikkim
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	18.5	2.6	1046.7	98	186.47	46.6	1.0	0	Tamil Nadu

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು

Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಸರಾಸರಿ ಇಳುವರಿ (ಕ್ವಿಂಟಲ್/ಹೆ)			ತಲಾವಾರು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Food grains production (Kgs)	ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರು ಬೆಳೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ.) Consumption of fertilizers per ha. of cropped area (Kg. per ha.)	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ನೀರಾವರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ದಾರನ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯಾದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಪ್ರದೇಶ Net area sown per cultivator	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ Average daily factory employ- ment per lakh popn.	State
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು Total Food Grains	ಹತ್ತಿ Cotton	ಕಬ್ಬು Sugar- Cane						
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07	2003-04(p)	2003-04(p)	2003 (p)	Reference Year
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	1
ತ್ರಿಪುರ	21.9	2.3	478.2	176	34.46	15.5	1.1	1000	Tripura
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	20.6	2.0	582.0	243	153.37	69.5	0.9	0	Uttar Pradesh
ಉತ್ತರಖಂಡ	15.5	0	607.3	188	118.14	43.6	0.7	0	Uttarakhan d
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	24.2	5.1	832.0	195	143.21	51.0	1.2	0	West Bengal
ಭಾರತ	17.2	3.6	669.2	203	112.69	40.3	1.4	473	India

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ತಲಾವಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ Per capita gross Output in Industries (Rs.in lakhs)	ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ತಲಾವಾರು ಮೌಲ್ಯ Per capita value added in industries (Rs.in lakhs)	ತಲಾವಾರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಗೃಹಬಳಕೆ Per capita Domestic Consumption of Electricity (in KWHs)	ತಲಾವಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಳಕೆ Per capita Industrial Consumption of Electricity (in KWHs)	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳು Motor Vehicles per lakh of Population	State
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2005-06	2005-06	2004-05	2004-05	2003-04	Reference Year
1	33	34	35	36	37	1
ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	747.41	132.55	103.38	152.31	7506	Andhra Pradesh
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	0	0	59.20	4.10	1922	Arunachal Pradesh
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	1373.88	220.45	27.08	22.17	2722	Assam
ಬಿಹಾರ	1005.69	40.11	0.14	9.87	904	Bihar
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	2618.47	883.19	31.19	237.16	4524	Jharkhand
ದೆಹಲಿ	624.46	92.49	452.24	139.90	30479	Delhi
ಗೋವಾ	2839.99	676.59	225.31	756.04	33548	Goa
ಗುಜರಾತ್	2191.07	410.45	107.25	313.14	13979	Gujarat
ಹರಿಯಾಣ	1993.47	365.36	134.40	164.56	12075	Haryana
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	2216.30	770.62	133.24	245.46	4735	Himachal Pradesh
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	1347.72	215.09	150.40	76.06	4343	Jammu & Kashmir
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	1674.25	311.84	93.16	122.43	7517	Karnataka
ಕೇರಳ	766.75	92.74	134.80	94.49	8780	Kerala
ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	1678.85	290.53	63.50	78.09	6307	Madhya Pradesh
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ	901.63	91.96	66.51	207.04	5845	Chhatisgarh
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	1996.62	449.26	130.70	234.11	9256	Maharashtra
ಮಣಿಪುರ	74.98	18.29	49.44	3.50	4623	Manipur
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	1339.53	397.48	73.99	211.67	3190	Meghalaya
ಮಿಜೋರಾಮ್	0	0	95.34	2.17	5268	Mizoram
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	106.73	33.81	60.31	1.83	9040	Nagaland
ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ	1502.53	416.02	72.36	97.41	4144	Orissa

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

APPENDIX 1.3 (Contd.)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ತಲಾವಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ Per capita gross output in Industries	ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ತಲಾವಾರು ಮೌಲ್ಯ Per capita value added in industries	ತಲಾವಾರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಗೃಹಬಳಕೆ Per capita Domestic Consumption of Electricity	ತಲಾವಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಳಕೆ Per capita Industrial Consumption of Electricity	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಮೋಟಾರು ವಾಹನಗಳು Motor Vehicles per lakh of Population	State
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2005-06	2005-06	2004-05	2004-05	2003-04	Reference Year
1	33	34	35	36	37	1
ಪಂಜಾಬ್	713.39	95.36	207.86	357.94	14463	Punjab
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ್	902.93	159.92	59.74	92.07	6785	Rajasthan
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	0	0	182.12	49.92	3447	Sikkim
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	893.40	158.86	177.60	226.23	13742	Tamil Nadu
ತ್ರಿಪುರ	174.67	38.21	47.91	15.68	2360	Tripura
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	1131.69	188.65	62.14	39.47	3887	Uttar Pradesh
ಉತ್ತರಖಂಡ	1731.12	423.06	119.02	104.70	6070	Uttarakhand
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	1339.03	1278.97	70.08	107.27	3177	West Bengal
ಭಾರತ	1361.55	260.20	92.99	132.87	7069	India

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

(Contd.....)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 1.3 (Concl'd.....)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಪ್ರತಿ ನೂರು ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಉದ್ದ Total Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಬೆಲೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು No.of Fair Price/ Ration shops per lakh Population	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ) No.of Banking Offices per lakh of Population	ತಲಾವಾರು ಠೇವಣಿ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Deposits (Rs.)	ತಲಾವಾರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಸಾಲಗಳು (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Bank Credit (Rs.)	State
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2002(p)	2001	31.03.2009	31.03.2009	31.03.2009	Reference Year
1	38	39	40	41	42	1
ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	71	53	8.45	28533	27841	Andhra Pradesh
ಅರುಣಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	22	94	7.01	3353	8324	Arunachal Pradesh
ಅಸ್ಸಾಂ	114	123	5.14	14791	5670	Assam
ಬಿಹಾರ	81	57	4.61	10440	2846	Bihar
ಜಾರ್ಖಂಡ್	14	31	6.33	20602	6602	Jharkhand
ದೆಹಲಿ	1739	22	15.48	373380	255893	Delhi
ಗೋವಾ	242	37	29.60	177418	47066	Goa
ಗುಜರಾತ್	70	29	8.45	37084	23422	Gujarat
ಹರಿಯಾಣ	64	39	10.14	41242	25357	Haryana
ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	53	58	15.58	38841	14972	Himachal Pradesh
ಜಮ್ಮು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ	11	29	9.42	28939	13395	Jammu & Kashmir
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	80	39	10.82	48573	37222	Karnataka
ಕೇರಳ	388	44	12.61	42452	25631	Kerala
ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	52	31	6.46	16731	9604	Madhya Pradesh
ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ್	26	31	5.71	18929	10088	Chhatisgarh
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	87	51	7.63	103727	94176	Maharashtra
ಮಣಿಪುರ	51	76	3.49	10323	3993	Manipur
ಮೇಘಾಲಯ	43	155	8.62	26552	7340	Meghalaya
ಮಿಜೋರಾಮ್	24	104	10.47	19649	11535	Mizoram
ನಾಗಾಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್	127	21	4.17	17452	5352	Nagaland
ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ	152	68	7.25	19189	9742	Orissa

ಅನುಬಂಧ 1.3 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 1.3 (Concl'd.....)

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Selected Socio- Economic Indicators of States in India

ರಾಜ್ಯ	ಪ್ರತಿ ನೂರು ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಉದ್ದ Total Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಬೆಲೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು No.of Fair Price/ Ration shops per lakh Population	ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ) No.of Banking Offices per lakh of Population	ತಲಾವಾರು ಶೇವಣಿ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Deposits (Rs.)	ತಲಾವಾರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಸಾಲಗಳು (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per capita Bank Credit (Rs.)	State
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ವರ್ಷ	2002(p)	2001	31.03.2009	31.03.2009	31.03.2009	Reference Year
1	38	39	40	41	42	1
ಪಂಜಾಬ್	122	59	13.26	49537	32458	Punjab
ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ್	39	35	6.91	16266	13039	Rajasthan
ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ	28	155	13.12	46538	19710	Sikkim
ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು	128	44	9.36	39578	43099	Tamil Nadu
ತ್ರಿಪುರ	155	36	6.63	19986	5955	Tripura
ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ	103	45	5.77	15907	6690	Uttar Pradesh
ಉತ್ತರಖಂಡ	63	31	12.75	53198	13635	Uttarakhand
ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಳ	104	26	6.26	28518	17333	West Bengal
ಭಾರತ	75	46	7.68	38273	27777	India

(P) = Provisional

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.1

APPENDIX - 2.1

ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಳುವರಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Index numbers of area, production and yield of agricultural commodities

ಆಧಾರ ವರ್ಷ : 1981 - 82 = 100

Base : Triennium ending : 1981 - 82 = 100

ವರ್ಷ Year	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ Area	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ Production	ಇಳುವರಿ Yield
1970-71	103.4	115.0	94.7
1980-81	99.4	131.6	120.7
1990-91	100.8	158.5	118.2
2000-2001	105.2	189.9	127.8
2001-2002	98.3	160.7	112.3
2002-2003	94.2	130.4	100.5
2003-2004	89.7	112.0	96.1
2004-2005	100.6	157.3	117.1
2005-2006	101.3	170.9	116.9
2006-2007	96.8	167.6	111.8
2007-2008	103.6	181.8	119.8
2008-2009(P)	98.5	182.4	116.9

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

P: Provisional

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.2
APPENDIX - 2.2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ
Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka

(ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Lakh Hectares)

ಬೆಳೆ	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007 - 08	2008-09 (P) (ಅ)	2009-10 (A) (ಆ)	Crop
ಅಕ್ಕಿ	11.14	11.73	14.83	14.18	11.55	10.74	13.08	14.85	13.96	14.16	15.14	14.30	Rice
ರಾಗಿ	10.57	10.55	10.23	9.53	7.67	9.98	8.93	9.39	6.06	8.33	8.41	7.48	Ragi
ಜೋಳ	19.90	21.55	17.82	17.91	17.86	16.98	16.63	15.20	14.19	13.82	13.82	13.79	Jowar
ಸಜ್ಜೆ	5.64	4.25	4.62	2.10	3.05	3.19	4.45	4.31	3.88	4.32	2.66	2.81	Bajra
ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಜೋಳ	1.57	2.50	6.69	5.80	6.50	6.18	8.50	9.36	9.60	11.13	10.68	12.00	Maize
ಗೋದಿ	3.22	1.98	2.66	2.60	2.47	2.32	2.42	2.53	2.69	2.76	2.69	2.80	Wheat
ತೃಣಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	3.68	1.59	0.71	0.70	0.54	0.68	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.35	Minor millets
ಒಟ್ಟು ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	55.73	54.15	57.57	52.82	49.64	50.07	54.59	56.16	50.78	54.87	53.73	53.53	Total Cereals and Minor Millets
ತೊಗರಿ	3.36	4.63	5.83	4.82	5.14	5.32	5.62	6.00	5.96	6.81	5.97	6.03	Tur
ಒಟ್ಟು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	15.31	16.21	20.47	18.93	20.61	18.74	21.08	19.81	23.16	23.86	20.87	23.14	Total pulses
ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಪಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	71.04	70.36	78.04	71.75	70.24	68.82	75.67	75.96	73.94	78.73	74.60	76.67	Total foodgrains
ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ	7.90	12.12	10.63	8.55	8.44	8.17	9.69	10.40	7.64	9.08	8.50	7.85	Groundnut
ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕಾಳುಗಳು	12.51	25.51	18.94	17.37	20.05	22.67	26.73	28.63	23.55	22.76	21.78	20.74	Total oilseeds
ಕಬ್ಬು	1.54	2.72	4.17	4.07	3.83	2.43	1.79	2.21	2.69	3.06	2.81	2.45	Sugarcane
ಹತ್ತಿ	10.12	5.96	5.52	6.08	3.93	3.17	5.22	4.13	3.76	4.03	4.09	4.27	Cotton
ಅಡಿಕೆ	0.54	0.64	1.19	1.36	1.44	1.49	1.53	1.61	1.68	1.74	1.84	1.93	Arecanut
ತೆಂಗು	1.71	2.32	3.36	3.70	3.75	3.76	3.83	3.96	4.04	4.05	4.18	4.20	Coconut
ಒಣಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ	1.54	1.29	1.73	1.93	1.55	0.70	1.52	1.26	1.33	1.37	1.22	1.30	Dry chillies
ತಂಬಾಕು	0.52	0.46	0.71	0.72	0.82	0.98	0.91	1.01	1.04	1.13	1.08	1.01	Tobacco
ಮೆಣಸು	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.19	Pepper
ಮಲಕೆ	0.28	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.19	Cardamom
ಕಾಫಿ *			14.83	14.18	11.55	10.74	19.68	20.50	20.58	20.42	20.48	20.02	Coffee*
ಟೀ **			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	TEA **

ಆಧಾರ : 1) ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ - ತಾ : ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ; ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಟೀ ** ಟೀ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಾಫಿ * ಕಾಫಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್

Source : 1) Directorate of Economics & Statistics - P : Provisional ; A : Anticipated Source. * Coffee Board ** Tea Board

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.3

APPENDIX - 2.3

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ

Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka

(ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Lakh Tonnes)

ಬೆಳೆ	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007 - 08	2008-09 (A) (ಅ)	2009-10 (A) (ಆ)	Crop
ಅಕ್ಕಿ	22.58	24.28	38.47	32.34	23.90	25.5	37.06	39.99	36.46	31.76	38.02	32.73	Rice
ರಾಗಿ	10.64	9.76	18.35	15.39	7.14	11.25	16.14	16.56	6.65	13.69	13.94	12.42	Ragi
ಜೋಳ	15.06	12.82	15.47	13.72	12.25	7.81	13.59	14.79	11.3	16.82	16.29	15.56	Jowar
ಸಜ್ಜೆ	1.92	2.03	3.42	1.12	1.20	1.91	2.66	3.91	1.63	3.35	1.87	1.57	Bajra
ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಜೋಳ	3.81	6.30	21.36	14.52	13.43	12.09	25.09	28.07	26.41	33.21	30.29	31.76	Maize
ಗೋದಿ	1.74	1.23	2.50	1.99	1.48	0.96	2.06	2.26	2.24	2.80	2.47	2.53	Wheat
ತೃಣಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	1.39	0.63	0.47	0.37	0.31	0.39	0.31	0.27	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.15	Minor millets
ಒಟ್ಟು ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	57.14	57.05	100.03	79.45	59.71	59.93	96.91	105.85	84.9	101.82	103.03	96.72	Total Cereals and Minor Millets
ತೋಗರಿ	1.25	1.75	2.64	1.47	2.41	2.00	2.91	4.08	2.63	4.51	3.15	2.81	Tur
ಒಟ್ಟು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	4.88	5.39	9.56	7.52	6.94	5.69	8.00	9.51	8.39	12.33	9.72	9.81	Total pulses
ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳು	62.02	62.44	109.60	86.97	66.64	65.62	104.91	115.35	93.29	114.15	112.75	106.53	Total foodgrains
ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ	4.75	8.16	10.81	5.86	5.39	4.33	6.84	5.96	3.27	7.31	5.01	5.12	Groundnut
ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಕಾಯಿಗಳು	6.50	13.39	15.45	10.20	10.74	9.34	14.46	15.27	9.44	15.30	12.12	11.03	Total oilseeds
ಕಬ್ಬು	121.27	207.50	429.24	330.17	324.85	160.15	139.93	196.48	236.42	259.51	233.28	216.46	Sugarcane
ಹತ್ತಿ *	5.97	6.40	8.55	6.12	3.31	2.65	6.25	5.85	5.36	7.05	8.66	6.68	Cotton *
ಅಡಿಕೆ	0.78	0.93	1.63	1.83	1.93	1.99	2.04	2.15	2.24	2.32	2.44	2.56	Areanut
ತೆಂಗು **	887.00	1199.26	1762.40	1503.64	1525.29	1529.14	1551.73	1606.89	1635.84	2096.18	2175.97	2182.95	Coconut **
ಒಣಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಯಿ	0.48	0.37	1.51	1.26	1.53	0.95	1.05	1.07	1.30	1.42	1.37	1.24	Dry chillies
ತಂದಾಕು	0.33	0.33	0.52	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.68	0.64	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.72	Tobacco
ಮೆಣಸು	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.29	0.51	0.54	0.54	Pepper
ವಿಲಕ್ಕಿ	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	Cardamom
ಕಾಫಿ			2.08	2.15	2.00	2.00	19.86	19.62	20.60	19.15	18.38	22.14	Coffee#
ಟೀ # #				0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	Tea # #

ಅಧಾರ : 1) ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, 2) ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ತಾ : ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ, ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ.

* ತಲಾ 170 ಕೆಗ್ರಾಂ ಅರಳಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಪೀಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ** ದಶಲಕ್ಷಕಾಯಿಗಳು Source: # Coffee Board ## Tea Board

Source : 1) Directorate of Eco & Stat, 2) Agriculture Dept. B,lore - P : Provisional A : Anticipated * Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs, each in lint form, ** Million Nuts.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.4

APPENDIX - 2.4

ಅಯ್ದು ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಇಳುವರಿ - ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
Average Yield of selected crops - India and Karnataka

(ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ ಕೆ.ಗ್ರಾಂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Kgs / Hectare)

ಬೆಳೆ	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (A) (ಎ)		2009-10 (A) (ಎ)		Crop
	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	India ಭಾರತ	Kar ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ			
ಅಕ್ಕಿ	1744	2179	2077	2500	1984	2982	2102	2834	2131	2750	2203	2360	NA - ಎ	2644	NA - ಎ	2409	Rice
ರಾಗಿ	NA - ಎ	980	NA - ಎ	1186	NA - ಎ	1903	NA - ಎ	1858	NA - ಎ	1156	NA - ಎ	1731	NA - ಎ	1744	NA - ಎ	1748	Ragi
ಜೋಳ	754	722	716	484	797	860	880	1024	844	838	981	1281	NA - ಎ	1241	NA - ಎ	1188	Jowar
ಗೋದಿ	2610	630	2713	436	2602	897	2619	943	2708	874	2785	1071	NA - ಎ	969	NA - ಎ	950	Wheat
ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಜೋಳ	1681	2176	2041	2060	1907	3106	1938	1357	1912	2895	2337	3141	NA - ಎ	2985	NA - ಎ	2786	Maize
ಸಜ್ಜೆ	610	415	1141	632	859	630	802	954	886	443	1030	817	NA - ಎ	739	NA - ಎ	868	Bajra
ತೊಗರಿ	651	493	670	395	667	545	765	716	650	464	824	697	NA - ಎ	556	NA - ಎ	490	Tur
ಕಡಲೆಕಾಯಿ	694	672	1357	558	1020	743	1187	603	866	451	1460	848	NA - ಎ	621	NA - ಎ	687	Groundnut
ಹತ್ತಿ (ಅರಳಿ)	191	151	307	149	318	214	362	253	421	255	466	313	NA - ಎ	379	NA - ಎ	280	Cotton(lint)
ಕಬ್ಬು *	64	89	59	69	65	82	67	93	69	92	68	89	NA - ಎ	87	NA - ಎ	93	Sugarcane*

* ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ - ತಾ : ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ, ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ, ಲ : ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧಾರ : 1) ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

2) ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಕೃಷಿ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

* tonnes per hectare - A:Anticipated N.A: Not avialable

Source : 1. Karnataka : Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

2. India : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.5

APPENDIX - 2.5

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಬಳಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕ ಇಳುವರಿ ತಳಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
Fertiliser Consumption and HYV coverage in Karnataka

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಧಿಕ ಇಳುವರಿ ತಳಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Area under HYV (lakh hectares)	ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಬಳಕೆ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Fertiliser Consumption (lakh tonnes)			
		ಸಾರಜನಕ Nitrogen	ರಂಜಕ Phosphorous	ಪೊಟ್ಯಾಷ್ Potash	ಒಟ್ಟು Total (N+P+K)
1970-71	5.30	0.92	0.37	0.24	1.53
1980-81	24.00	1.93	0.81	0.70	3.44
1990-91	31.56	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
2000-2001	41.28	7.03	3.60	2.31	12.94
2001-2002	39.34	6.71	3.60	2.18	12.49
2002-2003	38.41	6.01	3.03	1.95	10.99
2003-2004	38.74	4.93	2.40	1.86	9.19
2004-2005	45.45	6.55	3.63	2.73	12.91
2005-2006	47.99	9.85	4.96	3.25	18.06
2006-2007	47.50	7.56	4.38	2.91	14.86
2007-2008	47.76	7.92	3.93	3.43	15.28
2008-2009	47.37	8.64	5.59	4.09	18.32
2009-2010(ನಿ A)	49.32	9.98	7.17	4.33	21.48

ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

ಮೂಲ : ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ

A : Anticipated

Source : Department of Agriculture.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.6

APPENDIX - 2.6

ಆಯ್ದ ಹಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ

Area and production of selected fruit crops

(ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ: ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ: ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Area in hectares, Production in metric tonnes)

ಬೆಳೆ	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		Crop
	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	
ಮಾವು	119172	1098547	115422	1130581	117381	1103677	116261	1111206	120833	1189222	Mango
ಬಾಳೆ	53377	1217169	53786	1277607	52560	1289863	50720	1237618	54788	1345282	Banana
ಹುಳಿಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು	15524	326324	16783	360210	14996	337315	12337	222252	10690	222556	Citrus
ಸೀಬೆ	9087	157102	8628	152837	8079	150657	6870	142022	7054	148219	Guava
ಸಪೋಟ	20216	193737	19811	211152	21013	223464	18499	201902	22106	240152	Sapota
ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೆ	8509	150334	10035	169704	9721	167044	9103	170885	10138	185812	Grapes
ಅನಾನಸ್	4873	272475	2032	81193	2142	86477	2396	118236	2507	129370	Pineapple
ದಾಳಿಂಬೆ	10803	112241	14509	143678	12728	124666	11162	116892	12025	133232	Pomogranate
ಹಲಸು	7855	236524	6789	196571	6777	231568	6324	218055	6194	198951	Jack
ಪರಂಗಿ	4889	332858	3634	238123	3808	253967	3153	221711	3380	221244	Papaya
ಬೋರೆ	1023	26580	1022	27803	855	25380	704	24876	576	17565	Ber
ಅಂಜೂರ	352	2868	468	3554	531	4986	571	4475	586	5353	Fig
ಕೆಂಪುನೇಬು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rose apple
ಕರೇನುಡ್ಡೆಹಣ್ಣು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lichi
ಸೀತಾಫಲ	2031	15975	1804	14046	1607	12325	2028	12631	2012	16584	Annonaceous
ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಹಣ್ಣು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Butter fruit
ಇತರೆ	3022	21878	2290	21995	2926	27232	2276	30613	2445	25139	Others
ಒಟ್ಟು	260733	4164612	257013	4029054	255124	4038618	242404	3833374	255334	4078681	Total

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದು) (contd.,)

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.6 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX - 2.6 (concl.d.)

ಆಯ್ದ ಹಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
Area and production of selected fruit crops

(ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ: ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ: ಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Area in hectares, Production in metric tonnes)

ಬೆಳೆ	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (E) (ಎ)		2009-10(A) (ಅಂ)		Crop
	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	
ಮಾವು	121456	1292707	129092	1368765	134567	1223258	141295	1284421	148360	1285063	Mango
ಬಾಳೆ	56406	1423785	60814	1558484	70472	1793284	75406	1918814	80684	1920157	Banana
ಹುಳಿಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು	11302	230707	12185	232024	13513	295680	14153	309755	14824	309902	Citrus
ಸೀಬೆ	6342	118906	6595	128457	6871	134783	7008	137479	7148	137506	Guava
ಸಪೋಟೆ	22961	250858	26026	281900	26199	283590	27509	297769	28884	297918	Sapota
ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷೆ	10273	190290	12080	216635	14310	258814	14905	268961	15526	269067	Grapes
ಅನಾನಸ್	2779	155102	3181	190455	2877	177431	3021	186302	3172	186395	Pineapple
ದಾಳಿಂಬೆ	10977	127266	12042	129547	13858	134109	14274	138132	14702	138174	Pomogranate
ಹಲಸು	6385	229648	6245	249823	6166	244409	6351	251741	6542	251816	Jack
ಪರಂಗಿ	3568	262818	4229	314923	5214	389540	5475	409016	5749	409221	Papaya
ಬೆಲೇರಿ	532	16298	407	12248	408	13077	412	13208	416	13209	Ber
ಅಂಜೂರ	947	8573	1489	14134	1389	13262	1430	13660	1473	13664	Fig
ಕೆಂಪುಸೇಬು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rose apple
ಕರೇಗುಡ್ಡೆಹಣ್ಣು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lichi
ಸೀತಾಫಲ	2019	16101	1972	15739	1913	14839	1970	15284	2030	15288	Annonaceous
ಬೆಣ್ಣೆಹಣ್ಣು	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Butter fruit
ಇತರೆ	2006	21805	2024	22586	2136	24495	2201	25231	2267	25240	Others
ಒಟ್ಟು	257953	4344864	278381	4735720	134567	1223258	315410	5269773	331777	5272620	Total

ಆಧಾರ : ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ - ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ, ಅಂ : ಅಂದಾಜು

Source : Karnataka : Directorate of Horticulture - A : Anticipated E : Estimated

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.7

APPENDIX - 2.7

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

Additional area under forestry

ವರ್ಷ Year	(ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Hectares)						
	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ Social Forestry	ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ನಡು ತೋಪುಗಳು Euclyptus Plantations	ಸಾಗವಾನೆ ನಡು ತೋಪುಗಳು Teak Plantations	ಬೆಂಕಿಕ್ರಡಿ ಮರದ ನಡು ತೋಪುಗಳು Match wood Plantations	ಇತರೆ ನಡು ತೋಪುಗಳು Miscellaneous Plantations	ಕಾಲುವೆ ಬದಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ ಬದಿ ನಡು ತೋಪುಗಳು (ಕಿ.ಮಿ) Canal & Avenue Side Plantations (Kms)	ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಗಿಡಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಚ್ಚಿದ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Afforestation Trees Planted (lakhs)
2000-2001	-	1339	2666	-	50058	1614	382.06
2001-2002	36287	1591	1861	-	42200	4103	358.02
2002-2003	37985	765	609	-	23785	4705	339.00
2003-2004	39662	230	459	-	17245	2304	143.45
2004-2005	24931	628	389	-	35856	3032	264.00
2005-2006	15699	496	195	-	39386	2331	542.19
2006-2007	46870	3371	1009	-	11209	2652	1068.18
2007-2008	33230	2050	1668	36.007	35958	1804	1011.06
2008-2009	5018	753	363	-	66342	2123	608.817
2009-2010 (ಎ) (A)	21778	810	360	-	59426	554	619.90

ಮೂಲ : ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

Source : Forest department, A : Anticipated

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 2.8
APPENDIX - 2.8

ಮೀನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
Fish production

(ಟನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Tonnes)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಕಡಲು Marine	ಒಳನಾಡು Inland	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
1970-71	127136	62000	189136
1980-81	166703	46652	213355
1990-91	185706	52865	238571
2000-01	177907	127468	305375
2001-02	128416	121196	249612
2002-03	180161	86262	266423
2003-04	187003	70036	257039
2004-05	171227	80470	251697
2005-06	176974	120598	297572
2006-07	168544	123919	292464
2007-08	175566	122124	297690
2008-09	218137	143717	361854
2009-10 (ಎ) (A)	220000	150000	370000

ಮೂಲ : ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, A : Anticipated

**ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.1
APPENDIX 3.1**

**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ
Sector Level Index of industrial production in Karnataka**

ಆಧಾರ ವರ್ಷ 1999-2000 = 1000
Base Year 1999-2000 = 1000

ವಿಭಾಗ Division / Sector	ತೂಕ Weight	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	ಸರಾಸರಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ Average annual growth
1 ಗಣಿ Mining	41.3609	108.03	131.15	144.92	180.20	187.33	192.45	190.65	224.60	241.22	11.27
		(14.25)	(21.40)	(10.50)	(24.35)	(3.96)	(2.73)	(-0.94)	(17.81)	(7.40)	
2 ತಯಾರಿಕೆ Manufacturing	785.7083	103.77	107.19	114.33	120.19	128.98	136.58	147.27	158.71	167.45	10.95
		(49.20)	(3.30)	(6.66)	(5.13)	(7.31)	(5.89)	(7.83)	(7.76)	(5.51)	
3 ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ Electricity	172.9308	112.38	118.97	115.15	119.63	115.83	121.54	137.11	146.22	146.33	5.45
		(24.00)	(5.54)	(-3.32)	(3.75)	(-3.28)	(4.70)	(11.36)	(6.23)	(0.08)	
	1000.0000	104.54	108.60	114.98	121.31	129.06	136.45	147.30	158.98	166.85	8.59
		(31.92)	(3.74)	(5.55)	(5.21)	(6.00)	(5.42)	(7.36)	(7.35)	(4.72)	

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Note : Figures in brackets indicates the percentage growth compared to previous year.

* Provisional Figures. * ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ.

ಮೂಲ:- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.2

APPENDIX 3.2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಭಾಗ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ
Annual indices of industrial production in Karnataka manufacturing division by groups

ಆಧಾರ ವರ್ಷ 1999-2000=1000

Base Year : 1999-2000=1000

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಕೇತ NIC Code	ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಮೂಹಗಳು	Weight within the dvn.	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09*	Name of the Industry Group
1. 15	ಆಹಾರೋತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	114.2302	104.04	110.39	114.86	119.68	135.36	141.30	155.71	170.09	206.29	Food products
2. 16	ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	88.8659	105.24	106.82	122.46	130.71	135.68	154.85	137.69	148.35	121.79	Beverages, tobacco & tobacco products
3. 17	ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	33.3693	105.82	108.43	112.90	117.90	122.49	125.74	126.41	130.43	152.29	Cotton textiles
4. 18	ಸಿದ್ಧ ಉಡುಪುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	56.9767	101.54	102.76	108.32	108.62	111.74	119.98	140.33	148.81	129.94	Wool, silk & man-made fiber textiles
5. 19	ಚರ್ಮದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	3.4481	100.72	101.22	95.41	97.34	97.53	98.74	109.58	117.40	168.46	Textile products
6. 20	ಮರ ಮತ್ತು ಮರ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗಳು	6.3571	104.96	118.80	119.81	125.14	122.77	122.92	126.00	130.10	136.53	Wood and wood products, furniture & fixtures
7. 21	ಕಾಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಗದದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	18.2818	108.68	116.39	124.59	134.48	145.22	145.89	154.78	166.50	207.28	Paper and paper products
8. 22	ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರಣ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	8.1189	106.75	117.64	122.11	129.62	133.56	133.95	139.83	147.59	286.29	Leather & leather products
9. 23	ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿಲು, ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಿಸಿದ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ, ಪರಮಾಣು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	5.1339	100.32	98.23	116.32	114.93	124.43	128.98	146.30	155.61	195.79	Chemicals & chemical products
10. 24	ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	72.7980	108.60	113.05	124.61	135.94	146.10	151.60	166.95	180.51	143.67	Rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products
11. 25	ರಬ್ಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	22.4338	104.43	105.59	120.44	125.36	135.19	140.21	156.56	167.97	234.32	Non-metallic mineral products
12. 26	ಇತರೆ ಲೋಹ ರಹಿತ ಖನಿಜ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	54.1271	102.80	104.08	119.81	127.75	139.84	151.84	189.97	217.31	195.68	Basic metal & alloy industries
13. 27	ಮೂಲ ಲೋಹ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	51.1849	103.03	106.01	121.10	129.64	141.90	161.01	186.92	213.10	213.63	Metal products & parts
14. 28	ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಲೋಹ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	29.4362	103.59	105.68	112.08	118.22	121.88	122.13	133.35	138.91	163.06	Machinery and equipment, other than transport
15. 29	ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	59.6110	102.61	105.30	106.05	114.45	121.54	129.25	139.63	149.20	148.90	Transport equipment & machinery & parts
16. 30	ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	1.3149	104.43	105.59	120.44	125.36	135.19	140.21	156.56	167.97	232.42	Other manufacturing industries
17. 31	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	55.3691	106.51	109.31	122.52	130.63	140.63	145.88	161.74	174.22	158.63	All groups
18. 32	ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ಹಾಗೂ ದೂರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	23.6595	105.60	108.41	122.13	131.70	142.86	151.72	178.85	199.53	196.26	Television & Communication equipments
19. 33	ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	16.8933	102.92	105.05	120.46	128.69	140.87	156.41	188.45	215.21	167.03	Medical, Optical Instruments & Watches
20. 34	ವಾಹನ, ಸೆಮಿ ಟ್ರೇಲರ್‌ಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	57.5095	104.31	107.86	121.72	126.95	134.14	144.61	131.84	133.88	137.18	Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers
21. 35	ಇತರೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	4.3227	104.37	106.76	121.09	126.18	134.65	142.47	143.85	150.45	79.91	Other Transport Equipment
22. 36	ಪಿಶೋಪಕರಣಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	2.2665	102.30	105.78	106.52	107.87	108.88	122.62	118.31	125.82	183.60	Furniture
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಮೂಹಗಳು	785.7083	103.77	107.19	114.33	120.19	128.98	136.58	147.27	158.71	167.45	General Index
			(49.20)	(3.30)	(6.66)	(5.13)	(7.31)	(5.89)	(7.83)	7.76)	(5.51)	

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- ಅವರಣದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆದ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

ಮೂಲ:- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.3
APPENDIX 3.3

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ವಲಯದ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಸಮೂಹಗಳಿಗನು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು
Index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector in Karnataka by use-based groups

ಆಧಾರ: 1999-00=1000
Base: 1999-00=1000

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಮೂಹ	ತೂಕ Weight	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	ಸರಾಸರಿ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ Avg. annual growth	Industry Group
1 ಮೂಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	136.2317	102.69 (2.69)	104.75 (2.00)	118.80 (13.41)	126.13 (6.17)	137.13 (8.72)	152.76 (11.40)	182.31 (19.34)	207.05 (13.58)	212.00 (2.39)	8.86	Basic goods
2 ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	145.1053	105.76 (5.76)	108.77 (2.84)	109.86 (1.00)	121.39 (10.49)	130.73 (7.70)	141.82 (8.48)	148.09 (4.42)	157.86 (6.60)	148.63 (-5.85)	4.61	Capital goods
3 ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	95.9852	104.81 (4.81)	108.56 (3.58)	120.22 (10.75)	127.24 (5.83)	132.18 (3.89)	138.58 (4.84)	140.19 (1.16)	146.80 (4.72)	152.42 (3.83)	4.82	Intermediate goods
4 ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	408.3859	102.68 (2.68)	105.91 (3.15)	112.65 (6.36)	116.53 (3.45)	127.21 (9.16)	133.79 (5.18)	144.32 (7.87)	155.69 (7.88)	167.22 (7.40)	5.90	Consumer goods
ಅ) ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಸ್ಥಿರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	38.0612	101.64 (1.64)	104.42 (2.74)	107.07 (2.54)	111.73 (4.35)	122.00 (9.19)	126.46 (3.66)	135.89 (7.45)	146.28 (7.64)	174.91 (19.58)	6.53	a) Consumer durables
ಆ) ಸ್ಥಿರವಲ್ಲದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು	370.3247	103.71 (3.71)	107.14 (3.30)	115.39 (7.71)	119.03 (3.15)	129.91 (9.14)	137.31 (5.69)	148.31 (8.01)	160.11 (7.96)	165.49 (3.36)	5.78	b) Consumer non-durables
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ	785.7081	103.77 (3.77)	107.19 (3.30)	114.33 (6.66)	129.19 (5.13)	128.98 (7.31)	136.58 (5.89)	147.27 (7.83)	158.71 (7.76)	167.45 (5.51)	5.91	General Index

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- ಆವರಣದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆದ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Note : 1) Figures in the brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

2) * ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ * Provisional.

ಮೂಲ:- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.4
APPENDIX 3.4
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
Production of selected industries in Karnataka

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ. Sl. No.	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ Production	ಘಟಕ Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	ಅಲ್ಯುಮಿನಿಯಂ Aluminium	ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ನುಗಳು lakh tonnes	0.19	0.22	0.29	0.27	0.33	0.26	0.34	0.28	0.44	0.67	1.08	1.09
2	ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕು Iron and steel*													
	ಅ) ಬೀಡು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ a) Pig iron	"	1.30	1.58	1.50	1.70	1.74	1.57	1.58	2.44	2.70	1.91	2.18	2.26
	ಆ) ಮಾರಾಟ ಉಕ್ಕು b) Saleable steel	"	0.50	0.58	0.69	0.84	0.87	0.84	0.91	1.47	1.30	1.31	1.59	1.39
	ಇ) ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಉಕ್ಕು c) Steel ingots	"	0.70	0.83	0.87	1.24	1.14	1.06	1.04	1.87	1.52	1.58	1.32	1.47
3	ಕಾಗದ Paper	"	2.27	2.35	4.07	3.10	2.71	2.75	3.07	2.85	3.32	3.82	3.82	3.65
4	ಸಕ್ಕರೆ Sugar	"	8.82	10.67	12.02	14.87	13.72	14.19	14.61	10.88	11.31	30.61	28.23	33.97
5	ಸಾಬೂನು** Soap **	"	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
6	ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳು Fertilisers													
	ಅ) ಯೂರಿಯಾ a) Urea	"	3.42	2.74	3.57	2.88	5.20	4.85	7.70	4.18	5.01	5.75	6.28	6.90

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.4 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 3.4 (Concluded)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಯ್ದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ
Production of selected industries in Karnataka

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ. Sl. No.	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ Production	ಘಟಕ Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
7	ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ Cement	"	40.60	38.30	40.80	41.00	49.60	61.10	58.90	68.40	69.87	68.57	104.47	120.97
8	ಗಂಧದ ಎಣ್ಣೆ Sandalwood oil	lakh kgs.	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
9	ಸಿಗರೇಟು Cigarettes	millions	19230	20534	19032	20592	19378	20733	20809	21612	22614	24247	21581	22814
10	ಕೈಗಡಿಯರಗಳು Wristwatches	lakh	8.96	5.24	3.89	4.70	2.02	1.14	0.51	0.41	0.61	0.62	0.68	1.33
11	ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು@ Silk fabric	000' mtrs.	555.40	372.70	333.10	284.60	264.80	188.70	107.40	309.50	367.20	380.22	352.27	366.56

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: * = ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕು ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ.
** = ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೋಪ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಡಿಟರ್ಜೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಬೂನಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.
@ = ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವೀವಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಮೈಸೂರಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

Note : * = Data pertaining to iron and steel relates only to Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi.
** = Data pertaining to soap relates to Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd., Bangalore.
@ = Data pertains to Government Weaving Centre, Mysore.

ಮೂಲ:- ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.5
APPENDIX 3.5
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ
Registration of small-scale industrial units in Karnataka

(ಸಂಚಿತ)
(Cumulative)

ವಿವರ Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕಗಳು No of SSI Units set up	223241	236663	252601	269155	286119	298148	310368	321606	334386	346966	361950	377655
ಬಂಡವಾಳ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Investment (Rs. lakh)	329038	388790	462496	527654	575538	616374	653428	691969	735616	782158	894817	996434
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ '000' Employment ('000s)	1349	1419	1507	1593	1666	1723	1780	1830	1888	1946	2069	107103

ಮೂಲ: ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.6
APPENDIX 3.6
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕಗಳು
Total no. of Registered industrial units in Karnataka,

(ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Numbers)

ವರ್ಷ Year	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಘಟಕಗಳು Registered factories	9266	9243	9440	8297	9478	9625	10128	10535	11628	11361	11983
ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾವಕಾಶ Employment	902087	823579	903895	531815	967692	959106	970994	993186	1036190	1191181	1079681

Source : Karnataka at a Glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಆಧಾರ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ನೋಟ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.7
APPENDIX 3.7

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು
Industrial approvals in Karnataka

ವಿವರ Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. ಲೆಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಟೆಂಟ್ಸ್ Letter of Intent Issued	14	8	7	21	5	4	3	-	-	9	10	12
2. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪರವಾನಿಗಿಗಳು Industrial Licences issued	4	3	3	7	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-

ಮೂಲ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹಾ ಸೇವೆಗಳು (ಟೆಕ್ಸಾಕ್), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka, (TECSOK), Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.8
APPENDIX 3.8

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಗಮದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಿತರಣೆ ವಿವರಗಳು
Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation

(ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
Rs. lakh

ವಿವರ Item	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
	No. of cases ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount
ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಳು Sanction	6970	57736	3753	37196	2878	34026	1309	1309	1625	30371
ಬಟವಾಡೆಗಳು Disbursements	-	46956	-	35897	-	29849	-	-	-	29242

ವಿವರ Item	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No. of cases	ಮೊತ್ತ Amount
ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಳು Sanction	1325	34067	1309	302.77	1244	24287	1161	31620	1326	42453	1195	36815	1420	56524
ಬಟವಾಡೆಗಳು Disbursements	-	26828		24880	-	24034	--	19986	--	2139	-	30313	-	38392

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore.
ಮೂಲ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಗಮ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.9
APPENDIX 3.9

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು
Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited
assistance sanctioned

ವಿವರ Item	ಘಟಕ Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan	ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ												
(ಅ) ಮೊತ್ತ a) Amount	Rs. lakh	13000	11556	10992	18196	18213	2357	1100	264	--	3	-	-
(ಆ) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕಗಳು b) Industrial units	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Nos.	105	103	68	83	79	13	3	--	--	1	-	-
2. ಹೂಡಿಕೆ													
(ಅ) ಹೂಡಿಕೆ a) Investment	ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rs. lakh	507	3055	1639	1404	458	--	100	--	1	1	-	-
(ಆ) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಘಟಕಗಳು c) Industrial units	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Nos.	3	10	7	4	3	--	1	--	698	3	-	-

ಮೂಲ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source: Karnataka state industrial investment and development corporation limited, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.10
APPENDIX 3.10
ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು
Industrial relations in Karnataka

ವಿವರ	ಘಟಕ Unit	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Item
1. ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳು													1. Strikes
ಅ) ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳು		31	15	30	21	9	7	5	15	3	3	2	a) Strikes
ಆ) ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು	000s	11.48	5.16	11.65	20.59	2.13	2.29	10.28	6.6	0.4	2.00	0.58	b) Workers involved
ಇ) ನಷ್ಟವಾದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು	"	455.72	232.75	234.95	308.56	97.31	45.87	25.36	160.17	11.46	35.60	13.56	c) Mandays lost
2. ಜೀಗ ಮುದ್ದೆಗಳು													2. Lock-outs
ಅ) ಜೀಗಮುದ್ದೆಗಳು		7	7	7	8	4	5	6	6	--	--	--	a) Lockouts
ಆ) ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು	000s	1.13	1.06	4.51	2.38	0.40	1.80	1.80	1.02	--	--	--	b) Workers involved
ಇ) ನಷ್ಟವಾದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು	"	30.37	62.40	181.02	60.99	19.81	109.78	358.02	27.73	--	--	--	c) Mandays lost
3. ಲೇ-ಆಫ್‌ಗಳು													3. Lay-offs
ಅ) ಲೇ-ಆಫ್‌ಗಳು		10	12	14	17	11	8	8	2	1	--	1	a) Layoffs
ಆ) ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು	000s	313	541	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	4.7	0.3	001	0.65	0.09	b) Workers involved
ಇ) ನಷ್ಟವಾದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು	"	8651	36.9	106.1	33.96	87.33	82.93	67.32	3.5	018	--	1.95	c) Mandays lost

* ಯಥಾರ್ಥ

* Actuals

ಮೂಲ: ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Department of Labour, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3.11

APPENDIX 3.11

ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಾತಿ

Labour absenteeism in Karnataka

(ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Thousands)

ವಿವರ Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು Industrial workers												
ಅ) ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು a) Mandays scheduled to work	11317	6601	6859	5634	5145	7387	6286	6088	4786	3341	2063	4164
ಆ) ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಾದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು b) Mandays absent	2050	782	812	660	585	944	771	735	619	580	337	763
2 ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು Plantation labour												
ಅ) ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು a) Mandays scheduled to work	1842	926	803	787	838	506	397	428	454	310	69	24
ಆ) ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಾದ ಮಾನವ ದಿನಗಳು b) Mandays absent	242	179	155	138	121	97	64	92	97	128	10	0.5

ಮೂಲ: ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Department of Labour, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.1
APPENDIX 4.1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೂಡಲಾದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳ
Public investment in irrigation in Karnataka
(ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು*	ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು**	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
	Major and Medium projects*	Minor Irrigation works**	
1994-95	684.63	70.25	754.88
1995-96	920.13	61.76	981.89
1996-97	1361.12	71.57	1432.69
1997-98	1604.52	67.89	1672.41
1998-99	1719.80	89.17	1808.97
1999-00	2027.27	107.92	2135.19
2000-01	2595.09	121.18	2716.27
2001-02	2547.17	103.16	2650.33
2002-03	2689.96	110.55	2800.54
2003-04	2308.08	129.88	2437.96
2004-05	3531.24	203.96	3735.20
2005-06	3579.39	194.19	3773.58
2006-07	3951.75	354.70	4306.45
2007-08	2058.41	359.50	2417.91
2008-09 (RE)	2020.85	586.60	2607.45
2009-10 (A) (ನಿ)	2411.94	589.79	3001.73

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

A: Anticipated RE: Revised estimate

* ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತದೆ

* : Includes outlay on irrigation projects pending approval

** ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಜಲ ಮಾತ್ರ

** : Surface water only

ಮೂಲ : ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Source: Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.2
APPENDIX 4.2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ -
ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಸಚಿಚಿತ ಸಾವೃಥ್ಯ
Trends in irrigation in Karnataka
cumulative potential created

(ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Lakh hectares)

ಯೋಜನೆಚಿು ಅಚಿತ್ಯ/ವರ್ಷ End of plan/year	ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು Major and Medium projects	ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ (ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಜಲ) Minor irrigation (surface)	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
ಏಳನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ VII Plan (1985-1990)			
1985-86	12.27	8.59	20.86
1986-87	12.75	8.65	21.40
1987-88	12.87	8.71	21.58
1988-89	12.97	8.82	21.79
1989-90	13.09	8.92	22.01
ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ Annual Plan			
1990-91	13.36	8.95	22.31
1991-92	13.80	9.00	22.80
ಎಂಟನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ VIII Plan			
1992-93	14.25	9.06	23.30
1993-94	14.94	9.13	24.07
1994-95	15.28	9.18	24.46
1995-96	15.77	9.25	25.02
1996-97	16.13	9.30	25.43

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.2 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)
APPENDIX 4.2(concl.d.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ -
ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಸಚಿಚಿತ ಸಾವೃಧ್ಯ
Trends in irrigation in Karnataka
cumulative potential created

(ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Lakh hectares)

ಯೋಜನೆ/ವರ್ಷ ಅಂತ್ಯ/ವರ್ಷ End of plan/year	ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು Major and Medium projects	ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ (ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಜಲ) Minor irrigation (surface)	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
ಒಂಭತ್ತನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ IX Plan			
1997-98	16.58	9.35	25.93
1998-99	16.93	9.38	26.31
1999-00	17.41	9.43	26.84
2000-01	18.12	9.51	27.63
2001-02	19.05	9.58	28.63
ಹತ್ತನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ X Plan			
2002-03	19.70	9.65	29.35
2003-04	20.38	9.71	30.09
2004-05	21.17	9.75	30.92
2005-06	21.97	9.82	31.79
2006-07	23.21	9.61	32.82
ಹನ್ನೊಂದನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ XI Plan			
2007-08	23.64	9.69	33.33
2008-09	24.28	9.81	34.09
2009-10(A) (ನಿ.)	24.93	9.91	34.84

ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

A : Anticipated

ಮೂಲ : ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Source: Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.3
APPENDIX 4.3

ಆಯ್ದ ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಜಿಸಲಾದ
ಸಂಚಿತ ವರ್ಷವಾರು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ
(2006-07 ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರ ವರೆಗೆ)

Cumulative year-wise Potential created under selected
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects
(2006-07 to 2009-10)

(ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(hectares)

ಯೋಜನೆ Project	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ - 1 ಮತ್ತು 2ನೇ ಹಂತ Upper Krishna stage-I & II	575192	588354	599738	610038
2. ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ - 3ನೇ ಹಂತ Ghataprabha Stage - III	157259	160394	160394	162665
3. ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ Malaprabha	205075	208750	211361	213537
4. ಕಾರಂಜ Karanja	27594	27594	27594	27594
5. ಹಾರಂಗಿ Harangi	48165	51614	53393	53510
6. ಹೇಮಾವತಿ Hemavathy	224285	235029	241742	244901

* ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

* Anticipated

ಮೂಲ : 1. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ 2008-09
2. ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Source: 1. Annual Plan 2008-09
2. Water Resources Department, Government of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.4
APPENDIX 4.4

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೂಡಲಾದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ
Investment in power development in Karnataka

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Rupees crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನಿಗಮ Power Corporation		ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸಾರಣ ನಿಗಮ Power Transmission Corporation		ಒಟ್ಟು Total
	ಯೋಜನೆ Plan	ಯೋಜನೇತರ Non-Plan	ಯೋಜನೆ Plan	ಯೋಜನೇತರ Non-Plan	
1995-96	136.00	-	516.24	300.00	816.24
1996-97	256.00	-	268.31	266.62	534.93
1997-98	588.00	-	359.31	381.60	740.91
1998-99	582.00	-	323.60	378.09	701.69
1999-00	188.00	-	350.80	496.00	846.80
2000-01	354.00	-	281.50	611.00	892.50
2001-02	437.00	-	366.89	580.00	946.89
2002-03	301.00	-	558.06	524.10	1082.16
2003-04	429.00	-	212.70	746.31	959.01
2004-05	534.00	-	432.85	766.88	1199.73
2005-06	696.00	-	462.98	857.72	1320.70
2006-07	1063.00	-	213.04	656.51	869.55
2007-08	717.00	-	200.00	1555.12	1755.12
2008-09	1238.00	-	250.00	1558.93	1808.93
2009-10 (ನಿ) (A)	1518.00	-	0.00	2446.71	2446.71

ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ A : Anticipated

ಮೂಲ : 1) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ

2) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸಾರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ

Source : 1. Karnataka Power Corporation

2. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.5
APPENDIX 4.5

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಆಮದು, ರವಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ
ನಷ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬಳಕೆ

Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Consumption of Power in Karnataka

ವರ್ಷ Year	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ (ಮೆಗಾವಾಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Power Generation Installed Capacity (mws)	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Electricity Generation (million units)	ಆಮದು (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Imports (million units)	ಪ್ರಸರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನಷ್ಟ (ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು) Transmission & Distribution losses (%)	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಬಳಕೆ (ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Power Consumption (million units)
1995-96	3509.74	15534	4820	18.50	15984
1996-97	3549.96	12948	6507	18.48	15194
1997-98	3637.40	17145	5239	18.40	17586
1998-99	4052.25	17245	6389	29.94	15906
1999-00	4423.87	21092	6056	38.00	16151
2000-01	4525.14	21119	6621	35.50	17867
2001-02	4411.54	19214	7609	35.86	18639
2002-03	4699.03	18105	9043	31.95	19888
2003-04	4713.90	18032	13178	30.88	21526
2004-05	5836.00	22677	14375	29.44	23173
2005-06	6278.71	24070	11453	29.38	24463
2006-07	6563.08	30719	11174	29.68	28454
2007-08	7278.94	30344	11634	25.16	29988
2008-09	8146.06	27580	11600	24.03	32020
2009-10 (ಎ) (A)	8616.26	29161	10495	21.96	34628

ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

A: Anticipated,

ಮೂಲ : 1) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ

2) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ

Source: 1. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited

2. Karnataka Power Corporation

ಅನುಬಂಧ 4.6
APPENDIX 4.6

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ದೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ
Progress of Rural Electrification in Karnataka

ವರ್ಷಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ End of Year	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳು (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ -ಸಚಿತಿ) Pumpsets energised (Lakhs-cumulative)
1995-96	10.15
1996-97	10.49
1997-98	10.82
1998-99	11.32
1999-00	11.82
2000-01	12.64
2001-02	13.16
2002-03	14.02
2003-04	14.16
2004-05	14.34
2005-06	15.09
2006-07	17.05
2007-08	17.23
2008-09 (RE)	17.53
2009-10(ನಿ)(A)	17.80

ಪ.ಅಂ. : ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ನಿ : ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

A : Anticipated RE : Revised Estimates

ಮೂಲ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸಾರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ

Source : Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.1
Appendix 5.1
ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ
ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry by Origin - at Current Prices

Sl. No.	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ	1999-00 (Base year)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 Q.E.	2009-10 A.E.	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	28968	23979	20916	27464	33174	29830	34339	39234	41299	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರೇತನ	1590	1711	1821	2059	2092	2273	2403	2750	3066	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	596	664	569	630	833	942	911	1496	1596	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	551	754	1082	1903	2307	2932	3689	4192	4270	Mining and Quarrying
5	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ	31705	27108	24388	32056	38406	35977	41342	47672	50231	Primary Sector
	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	14104	19374	22246	28697	30854	36481	44944	46986	51858	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	9656	13598	15972	21854	23292	28175	35642	37062	41155	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	4448	5776	6274	6843	7563	8306	9302	9924	10702	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	7020	8457	9325	10219	16910	20081	23864	28222	31207	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	2541	3361	3463	3477	4083	4184	4684	3187	3449	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ	23665	31192	35034	42393	51847	60746	73492	78395	86514	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	5634	8068	9452	10353	11842	13326	15013	18319	22014	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	11382	15373	18174	22147	26367	31436	36352	38855	42160	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆ	5486	8412	9520	10283	11428	13336	14947	17825	20072	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸಿರಾಸಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	10417	15536	17729	20887	24550	29110	32944	37815	43663	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ	4636	5441	5898	6455	6869	7805	9315	12225	12042	Public Administration
13	ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	8322	9758	10795	11653	12487	14049	16657	19593	21769	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ	45877	62589	71568	81778	93543	109062	125228	144632	161720	Tertiary Sector
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	101247	120889	130990	156227	183796	205784	240062	270699	298465	Total GSDP
	ತಲಾಬಾರು ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	19574	22400	23967	28237	32825	36327	41902	46731	50974	Per Capita GSDP

G.E: ಶೀಘ್ರ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Quick estimates A.E. ಮುನ್ನೋಟ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Advance Estimates

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.1(ಅ)
Appendix 5.1(A)
ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದರ
Growth in Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry by Origin - at Current Prices

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	2002-03 over 2001-02	2003-04 over 2002-03	2004-05 over 2003-04	2005-06 over 2004-05	2006-07 over 2005-06	2007-08 over 2006-07	2008-09 over 2007-08	2009-10 over 2008-09	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	-7.3	-12.8	31.3	20.8	-10.1	15.1	14.3	5.3	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಲಸೆ	-4.5	6.5	13.1	1.6	8.7	5.7	14.4	11.5	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	20.7	-14.2	10.7	32.3	13.0	-3.2	64.2	6.7	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	7.4	43.6	75.8	21.2	27.1	25.8	13.6	1.9	Mining and Quarrying
5	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ	-6.2	-10.0	31.4	19.8	-6.3	14.9	15.3	5.4	Primary Sector
5.1	ತರಬಾರಿ	17.9	14.8	29.0	7.5	18.2	23.2	4.5	10.4	Manufacturing
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	19.8	17.5	36.8	6.6	21.0	26.5	4.0	11.0	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	13.5	8.6	9.1	10.5	9.8	12.0	6.7	7.8	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	8.7	10.3	9.6	65.5	18.8	18.8	18.3	10.6	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	2.0	3.0	0.4	17.4	2.5	12.0	-32.0	8.2	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
8	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ	13.4	12.3	21.0	22.3	17.2	21.0	6.7	10.4	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	6.4	17.2	9.5	14.4	12.5	12.7	22.0	20.2	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗ್ರಹಗಳು	13.9	18.2	21.9	19.1	19.2	15.6	6.9	8.5	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆ	21.2	13.2	8.0	11.1	16.7	12.1	19.3	12.6	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	11.2	14.1	17.8	17.5	18.6	13.2	14.8	15.5	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ	4.9	8.4	9.4	6.4	13.6	19.3	31.2	-1.5	Public Administration
13	ಇತರೇ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	5.5	10.6	7.9	7.2	12.5	18.6	17.6	11.1	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ	10.9	14.3	14.3	14.4	16.6	14.8	15.5	11.8	Tertiary Sector
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	7.1	8.4	19.3	17.6	12.0	16.7	12.8	10.3	Total GSDP
	ತಲಾಪಾರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	5.8	7.0	17.8	16.3	10.7	15.3	11.5	9.1	Per Capita GSDP

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.2

Appendix 5.2

ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ
ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin - at Constant Prices (1999-2000)

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	1999-00 (Base year)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 Q.E.	2009-10 A.E.	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	28968	21692	18709	23585	24512	23933	25943	25656	25494	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಲಸ	1590	1563	1545	1586	1591	1626	1526	1496	1518	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	596	584	530	534	647	612	631	775	801	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	551	833	1066	1308	1263	1443	1717	1764	1917	Mining and Quarrying
	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಫಲಯ	31705	24672	21850	27013	28013	27614	29817	29691	29730	Primary Sector
5	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	14104	17743	19328	20242	23727	26369	31021	31529	34381	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	9656	12353	13740	14453	17579	20031	24250	24623	26813	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	4448	5390	5588	5788	6148	6338	6770	6906	7568	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	7020	8389	8399	8776	13563	14635	15787	16619	17528	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	2541	3048	3035	3264	3246	3068	3330	2120	2126	Electricity, Gas and Water supply
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಫಲಯ	23665	29180	30762	32282	40536	44072	50138	50268	54035	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	5634	8263	9621	10508	11861	13006	14797	17408	20749	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	11382	13813	15355	15792	18543	20413	24089	24321	25033	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಏಮ್	5486	7311	7561	8574	10121	12022	13740	15643	17332	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	10417	13145	14310	16057	17674	19596	21226	22412	23542	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ	4636	4955	5157	5359	5438	5806	6534	7726	6966	Public Administration
13	ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	8322	9021	9556	9842	10053	10264	11644	12342	12387	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ಫಲಯ	45877	56508	61560	66132	73690	81107	92030	99852	106009	Tertiary Sector
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	101247	110360	114172	125427	142239	152793	171985	179811	189774	Total GDP
	ತಲಾವಾರು ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	19574	20449	20890	22670	25404	26973	30019	31041	32411	Per Capita GDP (Rs.)

Q.E: ಶೀಘ್ರ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Quick estimates A.E. ಮುನ್ನೋಟದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Advance Estimates

ಆಧಾರ : ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.2(ಅ)
Appendix 5.2(A)
 ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದರ
Growth in Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin - at Constant Prices (1999-2000)

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	2002-03 over 2001-02	2003-04 over 2002-03	2004-05 over 2003-04	2005-06 over 2004-05	2006-07 over 2005-06	2007-08 over 2006-07	2008-09 over 2007-08	2009-10 over 2008-09	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	-8.0	-13.8	26.1	3.9	-2.4	8.4	-1.1	-0.6	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಲಸ	-6.5	-1.1	2.7	0.3	2.2	-6.2	-2.0	1.5	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	7.4	-9.2	0.8	21.2	-5.5	3.2	22.8	3.3	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	10.7	28.0	22.7	-3.5	14.3	18.9	2.7	8.7	Mining and Quarrying
	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ	-7.0	-11.4	23.6	3.7	-1.4	8.0	-0.4	0.1	Primary Sector
5	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	15.4	8.9	4.7	17.2	11.1	17.6	1.6	9.0	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	17.7	11.2	5.2	21.6	13.9	21.1	1.5	8.9	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	10.4	3.7	3.6	6.2	3.1	6.8	2.0	9.6	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	6.5	0.1	4.5	54.6	7.9	7.9	5.3	5.5	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	-2.6	-0.4	7.5	-0.6	-5.5	8.5	-36.3	0.3	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ	10.6	5.4	4.9	25.6	8.7	13.8	0.3	7.5	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	9.4	16.4	9.2	12.9	9.7	13.8	17.6	19.2	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	8.5	11.2	2.8	17.4	10.1	18.0	1.0	2.9	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಏಮ್	16.5	3.4	13.4	18.0	18.8	14.3	13.9	10.8	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	6.5	8.9	12.2	10.1	10.9	8.3	5.6	5.0	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ	1.5	4.1	3.9	1.5	6.8	12.5	18.2	-9.8	Public Administration
13	ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	1.9	5.9	3.0	2.1	2.1	13.4	6.0	0.4	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ	7.4	8.9	7.4	11.4	10.1	13.5	8.5	6.2	Tertiary Sector
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	4.5	3.5	9.9	13.4	7.4	12.6	4.5	5.5	Total GSDP
	ತಲಾಜಾರು ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	3.3	2.2	8.5	12.1	6.2	11.3	3.4	4.4	Per Capita GSDP

ಅಧಿಕಾರ : ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.3
Appendix 5.3
ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ
ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin - at Current Prices

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	1999-00 (Base year)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 Q.E	2009-10 A.E	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	27281	22005	18863	25285	30799	27250	31650	36002	37781	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಲಸ	1534	1649	1755	1979	2009	2196	2372	2712	3022	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	538	574	484	520	694	775	798	1290	1399	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	436	630	900	1617	1931	2522	3007	3344	3314	Mining and Quarrying
5	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಪಲಯ	29789	24858	22002	29401	35433	32743	37827	43348	45516	Primary Sector
	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	10432	14327	16610	22027	22954	27039	34928	36178	39759	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	6744	9603	11565	16714	17225	20875	26718	27520	30458	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	3688	4724	5045	5313	5729	6164	8210	8659	9302	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	6861	8194	9042	9874	16442	19522	22796	26909	29734	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	1435	1860	1864	1684	1807	1818	1467	801	762	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
8	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಲಯ	18728	24381	27516	33585	41203	48379	59191	63888	70255	Secondary Sector
	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	4356	5973	6985	7485	8575	9631	12556	16088	19343	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	11043	14907	17630	21482	25586	30498	35365	37719	40874	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆ	5329	8172	9253	9975	11078	12952	14517	17536	19747	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	9497	13959	15886	18628	21921	26125	28790	33026	38051	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ	3806	4430	4784	5275	5528	6237	7808	10547	10472	Public Administration
13	ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	7983	9213	10174	10876	11562	13109	15609	18322	20393	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ಪಲಯ	42014	56654	64712	73721	84250	98552	114645	133238	148880	Tertiary Sector
	ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	90531	105893	114230	136707	160886	179674	211663	240474	264651	Total NSDP
	ತಲಾಪಾಲು ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	17502	19621	20901	24709	28734	31718	36945	41513	45199	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)

Q.E: ಶೀಘ್ರ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Quick estimates A.E: ಮುನ್ನೂಕನಾ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Advance Estimates

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.3(ಅ)

Appendix 5.3(A)

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದರ

Growth in Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin - at Current Prices

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	2002-03 over 2001-02	2003-04 over 2002-03	2004-05 over 2003-04	2005-06 over 2004-05	2006-07 over 2005-06	2007-08 over 2006-07	2008-09 over 2007-08	2009-10 over 2008-09	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	-8.3	-14.3	34.0	21.8	-11.5	16.1	13.7	4.9	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗೆಲಸ	-4.7	6.4	12.8	1.5	9.3	8.0	14.3	11.4	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	19.5	-15.6	7.4	33.4	11.8	2.9	61.7	8.4	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	12.7	42.9	79.6	19.4	30.6	19.3	11.2	-0.9	Mining and Quarrying
5	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ	-7.1	-11.5	33.6	20.5	-7.6	15.5	14.6	5.0	Primary Sector
5	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	21.6	15.9	32.6	4.2	17.8	29.2	3.6	9.9	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	25.6	20.4	44.5	3.1	21.2	28.0	3.0	10.7	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	14.2	6.8	5.3	7.8	7.6	33.2	5.5	7.4	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	8.1	10.3	9.2	66.5	18.7	16.8	18.0	10.5	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	12.5	0.2	-9.6	7.3	0.7	-19.3	-45.4	-4.8	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ	16.0	12.9	22.1	22.7	17.4	22.3	7.9	10.0	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	5.2	16.9	7.2	14.6	12.3	30.4	28.1	20.2	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ಪ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	14.0	18.3	21.8	19.1	19.2	16.0	6.7	8.4	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆ	21.5	13.2	7.8	11.1	16.9	12.1	20.8	12.6	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	10.6	13.8	17.3	17.7	19.2	10.2	14.7	15.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಡಳಿತ	4.2	8.0	10.3	4.8	12.8	25.2	35.1	-0.7	Public Administration
13	ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	5.0	10.4	6.9	6.3	13.4	19.1	17.4	11.3	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ	10.8	14.2	13.9	14.3	17.0	16.3	16.2	11.7	Tertiary Sector
	ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	7.1	7.9	19.7	17.7	11.7	17.8	13.6	10.1	Total NSDP
	ತಲಾವಾರು ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	5.8	6.5	18.2	16.3	10.4	16.5	12.4	8.9	Per Capita NSDP

ಅಧಿಕಾರ : ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅಸಬಂಧ 5.4
Appendix 5.4
ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ
ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin - at Constant Prices (1999-2000)

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	1999-00 (Base year)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 Q.E	2009-10 A.E	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	27281	19869	16877	21768	22633	22002	23746	23351	22971	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗೆಲಸ	1534	1506	1486	1520	1526	1568	1505	1475	1496	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	538	502	455	443	534	479	536	654	669	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	436	723	910	1081	981	1148	1360	1369	1486	Mining and Quarrying
	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಫಲಯ	29789	22600	19728	24812	25674	25197	27147	26849	26622	Primary Sector
5	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	10432	14078	14477	14896	17731	19518	23791	23788	25947	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	6744	8786	9913	10272	12888	14633	17795	17738	19330	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	3688	5292	4563	4624	4843	4886	5997	6050	6616	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	6861	8153	8150	8491	13194	14214	15012	15728	16564	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	1435	1712	1658	1835	1534	1368	1282	783	772	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಫಲಯ	18728	23943	24285	25222	32459	35099	40086	40299	43283	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	4356	6370	7449	8158	9313	10205	13138	15711	18858	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	11043	13394	14886	15257	17947	19732	23423	23605	24273	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆ	5329	7097	7331	8325	9855	11742	13440	15443	17113	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	9497	11778	12776	14363	15812	17568	18464	19431	20406	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಡಳಿತ	3806	4047	4188	4405	4412	4661	5455	6629	5946	Public Administration
13	ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	7983	8534	9026	9232	9365	9601	10875	11486	11522	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ಫಲಯ	42014	51220	55656	59740	66704	73509	84795	92305	98118	Tertiary Sector
	ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	90531	97763	99669	109774	124837	133805	152028	159453	168023	Total NSDP
	ತಲಾವಾರು ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	17502	18115	18236	19841	22295	23621	26536	27526	28696	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)

Q.E: ತೀವ್ರ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Quick estimates A.E: ಮುನ್ನೋಟದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು / Advance Estimates

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.4(ಅ)

Appendix 5.4(A)

ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದರ

Growth in Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin - at Constant Prices (1999-2000)

Sl. No.	ಉದ್ಯಮ	2002-03 2001-02	2003-04 2002-03	2004-05 2003-04	2005-06 2004-05	2006-07 2005-06	2007-08 2006-07	2008-09 2007-08	2009-10 2008-09	Industry
1	ಕೃಷಿ	-8.8	-15.1	29.0	4.0	-2.8	7.9	-1.7	-1.6	Agriculture
2	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗೆಲಸ	-6.6	-1.4	2.3	0.4	2.8	-4.0	-2.0	1.4	Forestry and Logging
3	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	4.5	-9.5	-2.6	20.5	-10.4	12.1	21.9	2.4	Fishing
4	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ	16.2	25.8	18.8	-9.3	17.1	18.4	0.7	8.5	Mining and Quarrying
	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ	-7.8	-12.7	25.8	3.5	-1.9	7.7	-1.1	-0.8	Primary Sector
5	ತಯಾರಿಕೆ	26.1	2.8	2.9	19.0	10.1	21.9	0.0	9.1	Manufacturing
5.1	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ	23.0	12.8	3.6	25.5	13.5	21.6	-0.3	9.0	Registered
5.2	ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸದ	31.7	-13.8	1.3	4.7	0.9	22.7	0.9	9.4	Un-registered
6	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ	6.0	0.0	4.2	55.4	7.7	5.6	4.8	5.3	Construction
7	ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು	5.0	-3.1	10.6	-16.4	-10.9	-6.2	-39.0	-1.4	Electricity, Gas and Watersupply
	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ	16.9	1.4	3.9	28.7	8.1	14.2	0.5	7.4	Secondary Sector
8	ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	9.8	16.9	9.5	14.2	9.6	28.7	19.6	20.0	Transport, Storage and Communication
9	ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು	8.5	11.1	2.5	17.6	9.9	18.7	0.8	2.8	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
10	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆ	16.7	3.3	13.6	18.4	19.2	14.5	14.9	10.8	Banking and Insurance
11	ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿ, ಪಾಸ್ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	5.8	8.5	12.4	10.1	11.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services
12	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ	0.7	3.5	5.2	0.1	5.7	17.0	21.5	-10.3	Public Administration
13	ಇತರೇ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	1.4	5.8	2.3	1.4	2.5	13.3	5.6	0.3	Other Services
	ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ	7.2	8.7	7.3	11.7	10.2	15.4	8.9	6.3	Tertiary Sector
	ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ	5.4	1.9	10.1	13.7	7.2	13.6	4.9	5.4	Total NSDP
	ತಲಾಬಾರು ನಿವ್ವಳ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	4.1	0.7	8.8	12.4	5.9	12.3	3.7	4.2	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)

ಅಧಾರ : ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.5 (ಅ)
Appendix 5.5 (A)
ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಆದಾಯ-2007-08
District income in Karnataka at current prices - 2007-08

(ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ)
(Provisional)

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಆದಾಯ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)		ತಲಾವಾರು ಆದಾಯ (ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)		DISTRICT
		ಒಟ್ಟು Gross	ನಿವ್ವಳ Net	ಒಟ್ಟು Gross	ನಿವ್ವಳ Net	
1	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	547378	488567	30568	27284	Bagalkot
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	8010103	6928229	113033	97767	Bangalore
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	515987	439355	55934	47627	Bangalore Rural
4	ಬೆಳಗಾಂ	1355181	1196935	29662	26199	Belgaum
5	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	1046158	919799	47607	41857	Bellary
6	ಬೀದರ್	370228	329470	22731	20229	Bidar
7	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ್	523658	474746	26735	24238	Bijapur
8	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	233115	208562	22274	19928	Chamarajanagar
9	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	314322	281091	25235	22567	Chikballapur
10	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	399296	359820	32285	29093	Chikmagalur
11	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	493530	438383	29993	26641	Chitradurga
12	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	1083104	969984	52649	47151	D.Kannada
13	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	602977	537097	31057	27664	Davanagere
14	ಧಾರವಾಡ	724356	645976	41651	37144	Dharwad
15	ಗದಗ	317204	281948	30110	26763	Gadag
16	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ	883175	793173	26022	23370	Gulbarga
17	ಹಾಸನ	478267	426285	25625	22840	Hassan
18	ಹಾವೇರಿ	391542	350044	25099	22439	Haveri
19	ಕೊಡಗು	329016	300420	55325	50516	Kodagu
20	ಕೋಲಾರ	473003	410564	31456	27304	Kolar
21	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	327866	290601	25287	22413	Koppal
22	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	436281	391609	22819	20483	Mandya
23	ಮೈಸೂರು	1001642	896742	34987	31323	Mysore
24	ರಾಯಚೂರು	449601	402273	24838	22224	Raichur
25	ರಾಮನಗರ	352049	315234	31515	28219	Ramanagara
26	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	616249	546610	34611	30700	Shimoga
27	ತುಮಕೂರು	755404	668332	26960	23853	Tumkur
28	ಉಡುಪಿ	529595	473922	43924	39307	Udupi
29	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	445947	400482	30390	27292	U.Kannada
	ರಾಜ್ಯ	24006233	21166252	41902	36945	STATE

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.5 (ಅ)

Appendix 5.5 (B)

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ (1999-00)ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆದಾಯ-2007-08

Net District income in Karnataka at current and constant (1999-00) prices - 2007-08

(ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ) (Provisional)

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)				ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)				District
		at Current Prices (Rs. lakh)				at Constant Prices (Rs. lakh)				
		ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ	ತೃತೀಯ	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ	ತೃತೀಯ	ಒಟ್ಟು	
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
1	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	159658	114639	214270	488567	112502	79844	159620	351966	Bagalkot
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	91858	2446600	4389771	6928229	60233	1644532	3184810	4889575	Bangalore
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	62985	167124	209245	439355	50242	114479	146240	310961	Bangalore Rural
4	ಬೆಳಗಾಂ	282400	347189	567346	1196935	204249	237945	426782	868976	Belgaum
5	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	352985	152707	414107	919799	185150	103523	280848	569522	Bellary
6	ಬೀದರ್	85676	69144	174651	329470	62811	47231	124254	234295	Bidar
7	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	170601	94322	209823	474746	106859	63985	155817	326661	Bijapur
8	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	72411	39689	96462	208562	68054	27757	70737	166548	Chamarajanagar
9	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	95045	56873	129173	281091	72028	38508	92878	203415	Chikballapur
10	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	136379	48508	174933	359820	101958	32959	135965	270882	Chikmagalur
11	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	146711	86482	205190	438383	97149	59333	149107	305590	Chitradurga
12	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	107077	316748	546159	969984	94157	215458	442738	752353	D.Kannada
13	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	138775	119744	278578	537097	105373	81375	205730	392479	Davanagere
14	ಧಾರವಾಡ	77868	182365	385743	645976	54166	122728	301825	478719	Dharwad
15	ಗದಗ	64677	66127	151143	281948	42955	45225	115021	203201	Gadag
16	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ	247566	178593	367014	793173	147351	120741	268912	537005	Gulbarga
17	ಹಾಸನ	115624	86323	224338	426285	101993	58051	174498	334542	Hassan
18	ಹಾವೇರಿ	111423	72417	166204	350044	81846	49661	122002	253509	Haveri
19	ಕೊಡಗು	139927	30506	129988	300420	95880	20313	101406	217599	Kodagu
20	ಕೋಲಾರ	94675	118687	197202	410564	73045	81583	140818	295445	Kolar
21	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	83352	70260	136989	290602	56612	48399	97826	202836	Koppal
22	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	128590	89646	173372	391609	100167	60813	131394	292374	Mandya
23	ಮೈಸೂರು	151147	254796	490798	896742	118959	172022	367489	658470	Mysore
24	ರಾಯಚೂರು	138798	75558	187917	402273	84264	51292	133963	269520	Raichur
25	ರಾಮನಗರ	71243	66448	177544	315234	64358	45062	126666	236086	Ramanagara
26	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	133655	138179	274776	546610	114117	93707	213111	420935	Shimoga
27	ತುಮಕೂರು	180910	173857	313565	668332	146922	119123	233228	499272	Tumkur
28	ಉಡುಪಿ	77383	142555	253984	473922	56920	96679	196398	349997	Udupi
29	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	63332	112966	224184	400482	54386	76255	179350	309991	U.Kannada
	ರಾಜ್ಯ	3782732	5919052	11464469	21166253	2714706	4008582	8479433	15202721	STATE

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.5 (ಇ)

Appendix 5.5 (C)

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಆದಾಯ-2007-08

Percentage share of District income in Karnataka at current and constant prices - 2007-08

(ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ)

(Provisional)

Sl. No. ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ				ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ				DISTRICT
		at Current Prices				at Constant Prices				
		ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ	ತೃತೀಯ	ಒಟ್ಟು	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ	ದ್ವಿತೀಯ	ತೃತೀಯ	ಒಟ್ಟು	
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
1	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	4.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	4.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	Bagalkot
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	2.4	41.3	38.3	32.7	2.2	41.0	37.6	32.2	Bangalore
3	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.0	Bangalore Rural
4	ಬೆಳಗಾಂ	7.5	5.9	4.9	5.7	7.5	5.9	5.0	5.7	Belgaum
5	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	9.3	2.6	3.6	4.3	6.8	2.6	3.3	3.7	Bellary
6	ಬೀದರ್	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	Bidar
7	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ್	4.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	3.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	Bijapur
8	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	Chamarajanagar
9	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	Chikballapur
10	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	3.6	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	Chikmagalur
11	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	3.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	Chitradurga
12	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	2.8	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	D.Kannada
13	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	Davanagere
14	ಧಾರವಾಡ	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.6	3.1	Dharwad
15	ಗದಗ	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	Gadag
16	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ	6.5	3.0	3.2	3.7	5.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	Gulbarga
17	ಹಾಸನ	3.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.4	2.1	2.2	Hassan
18	ಹಾವೇರಿ	2.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	Haveri
19	ಕೊಡಗು	3.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	3.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	Kodagu
20	ಕೋಲಾರ	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	Kolar
21	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	Koppal
22	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	Mandya
23	ಮೈಸೂರು	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	Mysore
24	ರಾಯಚೂರು	3.7	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	Raichur
25	ರಾಮನಗರ	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	Ramanagara
26	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	4.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	Shimoga
27	ತುಮಕೂರು	4.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	5.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	Tumkur
28	ಉಡುಪಿ	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	Udupi
29	ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	U.Kannada
	ರಾಜ್ಯ	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	STATE

ಆಧಾರ : ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

ಅನುಬಂಧ-5.6

Appendix 5.6

ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಟಿಫೈಡ್ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ

All - India wholesale price index numbers

(ಆಧಾರ ವರ್ಷ: 1993-94=100)

(Base year: 1993-94=100)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು Primary articles	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು All- Commodities	ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ/ಮಾಹೆಗೆ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ Percentage change over previous year/month	
			ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು Primary articles	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು All commodities
1995-96	304.1	295.8	7.38	7.68
1996-97	328.4	314.6	7.99	6.36
1997-98	339.5	329.8	3.38	4.83
1998-99	379.1	352.4	11.66	6.85
1999-2000	389.9	362.8	2.85	2.95
ಹೊಸ ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1993-94=100				
New base year : 1993-94=100				
2000-01	162.5	155.7	-	-
2001-02	168.4	161.3	3.63	3.60
2002-03	174.0	166.8	3.33	3.41
2003-04	181.5	175.9	4.31	5.46
2004-05	188.1	187.3	3.64	6.48
2005-06	193.6	195.6	2.92	4.43
2006-07	208.7	206.2	7.80	5.42
2007-08	224.7	215.8	7.67	4.66
2008-09	247.2	233.9	10.01	8.40
(ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2009 ರಿಂದ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2009)				
(April 2009 to November 2009)				
ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ April 2009	254.4	231.5	2.5	1.40
ಮೇ May 2009	257.2	234.3	1.1	1.20
ಜೂನ್ June 2009	259.8	235.0	1.0	0.30
ಜುಲೈ July 2009	267.7	238.7	3.0	1.60
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ August 2009	269.2	240.8	0.6	0.90
ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ September 2009	273.4	242.6	1.6	0.70
ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ October 2009	273.4	242.2	-	-0.20
ನವೆಂಬರ್ November 2009	280.6	245.4	2.6	1.30

ಮೂಲ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ, ನವದೆಹಲಿ.

Source: Economic Advisor's Office, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, NEW DELHI.

ಅನುಬಂಧ- 5.7
Appendix 5.7

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋತ್ಪನ್ನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ
ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ
Wholesale price index numbers of agricultural
commodities in Karnataka

(ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1981-82= 100)

(Base year: 1981-82=100)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ Index	ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ/ಮಾಹೆಗೆ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ Percentage change over previous year/month
1995-96	369	6.65
1996-97	386	4.61
1997-98	408	5.70
1998-99	435	6.62
1999-2000	429	-1.38
2000-2001	401	-6.53
2001-2002	387	-3.49
2002-2003	397	2.58
2003-2004	428	7.81
2004-2005	439	2.57
2005-2006	461	5.01
2006-2007	501	8.68
2007-2008	546	8.98
2008-2009	713	30.6
(ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2009 ರಿಂದ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2009)		
(April 2009 to November 2009)		
ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ April 2009	704	1.6
ಮೇ May 2009	714	1.4
ಜೂನ್ June 2009	707	-1.0
ಜುಲೈ July 2009	730	3.2
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ August 2009	746	2.2
ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ September 2009	756	1.3
ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ October 2009	761	0.7
ನವೆಂಬರ್ November 2009	789	3.7

ಮೂಲ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.8
Appendix 5.8

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋತ್ಪನ್ನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಸಮೂಹವಾರು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ
Index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in
Karnataka by commodity group

(ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1981-82=100)

(Base year : 1981-82 = 100)

ಮಾಹಿ Month	ಏಕದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಗಳು Cereals	ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಗಳು Pulses	ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಜ ಗಳು Oilseeds	ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ Gur & Sugar	ನಾರು Fibre	ಸಾಂಬಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಸಾಲೆಗಳು Condiments and spices	ಇತರೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಗಳು Miscellaneous	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಗಳು All commodity
1 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ April 2009	861	797	635	484	505	678	762	704
2 ಮೇ May 2009	864	822	684	502	499	644	753	714
3 ಜೂನ್ June 2009	875	837	651	510	494	620	725	707
4 ಜುಲೈ July 2009	883	1067	610	524	481	610	815	730
5 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ August 2009	887	1054	631	557	487	650	828	746
6 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ September 2009	898	1061	690	597	497	627	777	756
7 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ October 2009	901	1190	631	601	502	668	806	761
8 ನವೆಂಬರ್ November 2009	925	1341	668	611	511	699	828	789

ಮೂಲ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 5.9

Appendix 5.9

ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಬೆಲೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

Consumer price index numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka

(ಆಧಾರ ವರ್ಷ: 1960=100)

(Base year : 1960=100)

ವರ್ಷ/ಮಾಹಿ Year/Month	ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ Index	ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ/ಮಾಹಿ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ Percentage change over previous year/month
1995-96	1727.63	10.87
1996-97	1881.31	8.90
1997-98	2013.79	7.04
1998-99	2180.96	8.30
1999-2000	2270.21	4.09
2000-2001	2344.56	3.28
2001-2002	2426.75	3.51
2002-2003	2516.00	3.68
2003-2004	2626.50	4.39
2004-2005	2728.50	3.88
2005-2006	2856.00	4.67
2006-2007	3033.08	6.20
2007-2008	3252.67	7.24
2008-2009	3631.00	11.6
(ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2009 ನಿಂದ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2009)		
(April 2009 to November 2009)		
ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1987-88=100		
(Base: 1987-88=100)		
ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ April 2009	446	0.50
ಮೇ May 2009	453	1.60
ಜೂನ್ June 2009	457	1.00
ಜುಲೈ July 2009	468	2.40
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ August 2009	472	0.90
ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ September 2009	475	0.60
ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ October 2009	482	1.50
ನವೆಂಬರ್ November 2009	488	1.20

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- ಮೇಲಿನ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳು 16 ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. (11 ರಾಜ್ಯದ + 5 ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸರಣಿ)

Note : The above index is the average of 16 centres (11 State series + 5 Central series)

ಮೂಲ: ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 5.10

Appendix 5.10

**ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಬೆಲೆ
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ
Consumer price index numbers for Industrial Workers in
India and Karnataka**

ಮಾಹಿತಿ	ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ India		ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ Karnataka*		Month
	ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 2001=100 Base year: 2001=100		ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1987-88=100 Base year : 1987-88=100		
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2008-09	2009-2010	
ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್	138	150	401	446	April
ಮೇ	139	151	401	453	May
ಜೂನ್	140	153	405	457	June
ಜುಲೈ	143	160	414	468	July
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್	145	162	422	472	August
ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್	146	163	432	475	September
ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್	148	165	438	482	October
ನವೆಂಬರ್	148	168	444	488	November
ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್	147		438		December
ಜನವರಿ	148		443		January
ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ	148		444		February
ಮಾರ್ಚ್	148		444		March

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ:- * 16 ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ (11 ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಣಿ + 5 ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಣಿ)

ಮೂಲ:- 1) ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಮ್ಲಾ.

2) ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Note : * Average of 16 centres (11 State series + 5 Central series)

Source :- 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla

2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ-5.11
Appendix 5.11

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಔದ್ಯಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಬೆಲೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ
Consumer price index numbers for industrial workers
in Karnataka

ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	2008		2009		ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ/ಮಾಹೆಗೆ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್/ಮಾರ್ಚ್ Percentage change November over March		Centres
	ಮಾರ್ಚ್	ನವೆಂಬರ್	ಮಾರ್ಚ್	ನವೆಂಬರ್	2008	2009	
	March	November	March	November			
I. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಣಿ (ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ 2001=100)				Central series (Base year: 2001=100)			
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	143	160	160	174	11.9	8.8	Bangalore
ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	138	152	152	173	10.1	13.8	Belgaum
ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ- ಧಾರವಾಡ	142	154	156	175	8.5	12.20	Hubli- Dharwad
ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ	127	145	144	168	14.2	16.70	Mercara
ಮೈಸೂರು	135	152	154	168	12.6	9.10	Mysore
II. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಣಿ:(ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1987-88=100)				State series (Base year : 1987-88=100)			
ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	355	403	399	444	13.5	11.30	Bellary
ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ	355	408	410	455	14.9	11.0	Bhadravathi
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	368	424	421	482	15.2	14.50	Davanagere
ದಾಂಡೇಲಿ	379	422	425	466	11.3	9.60	Dandeli
ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ	345	391	367	415	13.3	13.1	Gulbarga
ಹರಿಹರ	337	379	363	398	12.5	9.60	Harihar
ಹಾಸನ	330	386	391	421	17.0	7.7	Hassan
ಮಂಡ್ಯ	364	402	405	449	10.4	10.90	Mandya
ಮಂಗಳೂರು	342	383	384	418	12.0	8.90	Mangalore
ರಾಯಚೂರು	385	437	448	493	13.5	10.0	Raichur
ತುಮಕೂರು	305	350	347	388	14.8	11.80	Tumkur

ಮೂಲ: 1. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಮ್ಲಾ.

2. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : 1) Labour Bureau, Shimla

2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

ಅನುಬಂಧ- 5.12
Appendix 5.12

ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಬೆಲೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ
Consumer price index for agricultural labourers

ಆಧಾರಿತ ವರ್ಷ: 1986-87=100

(Base year: 1986-87=100)

ವರ್ಷ/ಮಾಹಿ Year/Month	ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ All India		ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
	ಆಹಾರ	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	ಆಹಾರ	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ
1996-97	260	256	273	263
1997-98	264	264	276	271
1998-99	299	293	315	301
1999-2000	312	306	331	314
2000-2001	303	305	311	306
2001-2002	302	309	303	306
2002-2003	312	319	319	320
2003-2004	325	331	340	338
2004-2005	333	340	343	343
2005-2006	345	353	332	339
2006-2007	370	375	342	352
2007-2008	436	435	426	425
2008-2009	452	451	467	445
ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ April 2009	468	468	469	464
ಮೇ May 2009	478	475	483	476
ಜೂನ್ June 2009	488	484	487	478
ಜುಲೈ July 2009	506	499	516	501
ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ August 2009	517	508	532	514
ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ September 2009	525	515	545	523
ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ October 2009	534	522	559	534
ನವೆಂಬರ್ November 2009	547	532	574	544

ಮೂಲ: ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಿಮ್ಲಾ.

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಗಿದ)

Appendix 6.4 (Concl..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊಬಲಗು : ವಿಜ್ಞ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
53	ಜೈಲು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು	7.7							53	Jail Buildings
	ಮೊತ್ತ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು (48 ರಿಂದ 53)	62.51	87.06	98.31	280.96	380.74	454.13	505.45		Total C: General Services (48 to 53)
	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊತ್ತ	43558.22	11888.72	12678.29	18308.69	17226.91	22118.21	29500.00		Total - State Plan Outlay (A+B+C)
ಡಿ.	ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೆ ಕಾದಿರುವ ನಿರಾಪರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು		7.83	3.44	3.55	928.51	498.56	635.47	D.	Irrigation projects pending approval
ಇ.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುನರ್ರಚನೆ/ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು		766.32	941.53	1122.53	1487.05	1936.89	2019.69	E.	CSS/CPS
ಎಚ್.	ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ		16.5	13.81	14.89	23.01			F.	Western Ghats Development
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ:	43558.22	12679.37	13637.07	19449.66	19665.48	24553.67	32155.16		Grand Total

Source :

- 1) ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಹಣದ ವಿವರ 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- 2) ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ 2008-09
- 3) ಹತ್ತನೇ ಪಂಚವರ್ಷೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ವರದಿ ಸಂಪುಟ-II.

1) Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes 2007-08 to 2009-10, Government of Karnataka

2) Economic Survey 2008-09

3) Tenth Plan Document Volume II

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.5

Appendix 6.5

1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ

Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ State Plan	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು (ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾಲು) Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI) Share	ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಿರುವ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು Irrigation Projects Develop- ment	ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ Western Ghats Develop- ment	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
					ಮೊತ್ತ Outlay	ತಲಾವಾರು ಅನುದಾನ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per Capita Outlay (Rs.)
1991-92	1774.53	277.96	131.13	9.53	2193.15	483.01
1992-93	2032.95	390.48	192.68	7.91	2624.02	564.31
1993-94	2796.95	457.15	209.62	9.65	3473.37	771.94
1994-95	2973.34	495.11	218.1	9.5	3696.06	751.38
1995-96	3390.84	397.09	238.86	10.49	4037.28	842.86
1996-97	3972.57	491.02	288.73	10.28	4762.6	979.96
1997-98	4424.48	503.93	296.23	9	5233.64	1063.75
1998-99	5649.04	572.57	288.7	12.18	6522.49	1309.74
1999-00	5231.35	1198.71	268.44	12.07	6710.57	1280.64
2000-01	7353.95	677.41	235	10.98	8277.34	1573.64
2001-02	8347.55	818.96	205.93	8.16	9380.5	1634
2002-03	8163.91	806.49	200.02	14.96	9185.38	1681.44
2003-04	8619.45	737.56	82.02	15.43	9454.46	1732.27
2004-05	11888.72	766.32	7.83	16.5	12679.37	2296.99
2005-06	12678.29	941.53	3.44	13.81	13637.07	2413.64
2006-07	18308.69	1122.53	3.55	14.89	19449.66	3406.25
2007-08	17226.91	1487.05	928.51	23.01	19665.48	3404.98
2008-09 ಪ.ಅಂ. (R.E)	22118.21	1936.889	498.56	23.32	24576.99	4211.99
2009-10 ಆ.ಅಂ (B.E)	29500.00	2019.69	635.47	26.32	32181.48	5459.58

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

ಮೂಲ :

1) ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಹಣದ ವಿವರ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

R.E. : Revised Estimates, B.E. : Budget Estimates Source :

1. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes Finance Dept., Govt. of Karnataka.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.6

Appendix 6.6

ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನ 1990-91 ರಿಂದ 2009-10

Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions 1990-91 to 2009-10

(ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ರಾಜ್ಯಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನ State Plan Outlay			ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನ Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions			ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂ. ರಾ ಅನುದಾನದ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಪಾಲು % of PRI Plan Outlay to State Plan Outlays		
	ರಾಜ್ಯ State	ಕೇಂದ್ರ Centre	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ರಾಜ್ಯ State	ಕೇಂದ್ರ Centre	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ರಾಜ್ಯ State	ಕೇಂದ್ರ Centre	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
1990-91	1145	221	1136	293	252	545	25	114	40
1991-92	1558	379	1937	357	318	675	23	84	35
1992-93	2159	466	26925	374	296	670	17	63	25
1993-94	3025	596	3621	471	322	793	15	54	22
1994-95	3383	792	4175	538	435	973	16	55	23
1995-96	3758	890	4648	620	480	1100	16	54	24
1996-97	4360	951	5311	732	541	1273	17	57	24
1997-98	4545	1090	5635	732	688	1420	16	63	25
1998-99	5353	1160	6513	732	715	1447	14	65	22
1999- 2000	5888	1199	7087	792	736	1528	13	61	22
2000-01	7274	1232	8506	962	735	1697	13	60	20
2001-02	8588	1017	9605	1083	751	1834	13	74	20
2002-03	8611	911	9522	617	624	1241	7	69	13
2003-04	9780	890	10670	688	614	1302	7	69	12
2004-05	12323	988	13311	1013	655	1668	8	66	13
2005-06	13555	1054	14609	1992	877	2869	15	83	20
2006-07	16166	1640	17806	2176	1256	3432	13	77	19
2007-08	17783	2749	20532	2241	1330	3571	13	48	17
2008-09	25953	2246	28199	2632	1785	4417	10	79	16
2009-10	29500	2020	31520	2880	1857	4737	10	92	15

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.7

Appendix 6.7

ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದವ್ಯಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ 1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Expenditure in Karnataka by economic classification of the budget 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಂತಿಮ ಮೊಬಲಗು Final Outlays				ಸಂದಾಯ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗಳು Transfers Payments			ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ Total Expenditure
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ Govt's Consumption Expenditure	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ Gross Capital Formation	ನಿಗದಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ Acquisition of Fixed Assets	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು Total	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗಳು Current Transfers	ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆ Capital Transfers	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
1991-92	1285.89	574.21	2.34	1862.44	3080.1	47.23	3127.33	5649.2
1992-93	1393.7	750.5	6.01	2150.21	3430.85	151.15	3582	6398.66
1993-94	1530	997	1	2528	3656	208	3864	7193
1994-95	1750	1059	4	2813	4500	137	4637	7953
1995-96	2086.19	1140.77	10.31	3237.27	5216.21	147.83	5364.04	9332.41
1996-97	2271.56	1259.77	9.81	3541.14	6483.17	197.65	6680.82	10800.64
1997-98	2574.07	1150.1	55.8	3779.97	6863.5	105.32	6968.82	11228.19
1998-99	3069.89	1603.16	79.53	4752.58	7741.99	110.28	7852.27	13309.22
1999-2000	4174.61	1541.97	35.66	5752.24	9145.06	348.52	9493.58	16063.1

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.7 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.7 (Concl..)

ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದವ್ಯಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವಿಜ್ಞ 1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ

Expenditure in Karnataka by economic classification of the budget 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಂತಿಮ ಮೊಬಲಗು Final Outlays				ಸಂದಾಯ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ Transfers Payments			ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಇತರೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ Total Expenditure
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ Govt's Consumption Expenditure	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ Gross Capital Formation	ನಿಗದಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ Acquisition of Fixed Assets	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು Total	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ Current Transfers	ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆ Capital Transfers	ಒಟ್ಟು Total		
2000-01	4125.62	1586.92	15.97	5728.51	10444.79	259.78	10704.57	1204.78	17637.86
2001-02	4685.29	1970.86	12.34	6667.79	12227.09	418.17	12645.26	1176.46	20489.51
2002-03	4509.36	1964.41	51.2	6524.97	12741.45	196.05	12937.5	1846.75	21309.22
2003-04	5818.99	2107.48	1.28	7927.75	13302.34	164.49	13466.83	2713.95	24108.53
2004-05	5512.64	3380.89	-0.06	8893.47	15320.36	146.71	15467.07	3258.99	27619.53
2005-06	6724.23	3815.51	-0.12	10539.62	18208.83	33.53	18242.36	3414.12	32196.1
2006-07	8499.05	5822.44	-0.21	14321.28	20923.85	234.3	21158.15	5364.81	40844.24
2007-08	7676.82	6400.08	-244.41	13832.49	25374.63	654.42	26029.05	4176.83	44038.37
2008-09 ಪ.ಅಂ.: (R.E)	12415.41	8004.56	-199.09	20220.88	25796.21	570.01	26366.22	4470.99	51057.69
2009-10 ಆ.ಅಂ.: (B.E)	12418.49	9575.03	-1898.10	20095.42	30618.68	547.91	31166.59	4810.69	56072.7

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ.: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

ಮೂಲ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದ ವರದಿ, 2009-10 ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಗಳು,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

R.E. - Revised Estimates, B.E. - Budget Estimates

Source : An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget - Earlier Issues and 2009-10

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.8

Appendix 6.8

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ರಚನೆ : 1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರ ವರೆಗೆ

Capital formation by the Government, Karnataka 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ Value of Assets Created		ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು Total	ಶೇಖರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ Changes In Stock	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ರಚನೆ Gross Capital Formation
	ಇಲಾಖಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಂದ By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ By Government Administration			
1991-92	398.91	158.92	557.83	16.38	574.21
1992-93	547.35	187.42	734.77	15.73	750.5
1993-94	738	249	987	10	997
1994-95	768.6	275.69	1044.29	14.43	1058.72
1995-96	760.28	307.43	1067.71	73.06	1140.77
1996-97	817.75	408.02	1225.77	34	1259.77
1997-98	685.75	470.83	1156.58	-6.48	1150.1
1998-99	784.99	810.49	1595.48	7.68	1603.16
1999-00	794.98	742.72	1537.7	4.27	1541.97
2000-01	746.49	834.73	1581.22	5	1586.22
2001-02	1069.69	890.86	1970.55	-0.39	1970.16
2002-03	1054.43	907.85	1962.28	2.13	1964.41
2003-04	1641.49	445.99	2107.48	1.4	2108.83
2004-05	835.3	2545.19	3380.49	-2.8	3377.69
2005-06	889.69	2959.23	3851.46	2.54	3851.46
2006-07	922.8	5133.73	6056.53	16.22	6072.75
2007-08	1012.93	5797.16	6810.09	-4.45	6805.64
2008-09 (ಪ.ಅಂ) (R.E)	1282.94	7092.54	8375.48	-	8375.48
2009-10 (ಆ.ಅಂ) (B.E)	2334.23	5890.61	8224.84		8224.84

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

R.E. = Revised Estimates, B.E. = Budget Estimates

ಮೂಲ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದ ವರದಿ, 2009-10

ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Reports on An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget - 2009-10 and earlier issues, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.1
Appendix 6.1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಜಮೆಗಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು
Trends in revenue and capital receipts in Karnataka

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸ್ವಂತ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯಗಳು State's Own Tax Revenues.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪಾಲು Share in Central Taxes	ಒಟ್ಟು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಜಮೆಗಳು Total Tax Receipts	ಒಟ್ಟು ತೆರಿಗೆಯೇತರ ಜಮೆಗಳು Total Non-Tax Receipts	ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಜಮೆಗಳು Total Revenue Receipts	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಜಮೆಗಳು Total Capital Receipts	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಜಮೆಗಳು Aggregate Receipts
1990-91	2332.12	660.35	2992.47	517.2	3892.18	1117.92	5010.1
1991-92	2900.2	782.07	3682.27	621.28	4775.46	1432.21	6207.67
1992-93	3097.81	931.97	4029.78	802.54	5421.66	1961.96	7383.62
1993-94	3812.34	1017.4	4829.75	733.57	6324.65	3265.5	9590.15
1994-95	4289.31	1135.93	5425.24	847.67	6968.39	3433.37	10401.76
1995-96	5273.92	1444.67	6718.59	1235.42	8543.44	2060.55	10603.99
1996-97	5767.83	1729.8	7497.63	1342.31	9622.18	3424.86	13047.04
1997-98	6411.87	2176.33	8588.2	1264.4	10613.39	2011.05	12624.44
1998-99	6943.04	1923.92	8866.96	1469.92	11230.44	3522.34	14752.78
1999-00	7744.36	2132.78	9877.14	1611.29	12906.45	4851.15	17757.6
2000-01	9042.68	2573.83	11616.51	1659.97	14822.72	4807.6	19630.32
2001-02	9853.27	2623.38	12476.65	1093.42	15321.26	6558.03	21879.29
2002-03	10439.71	27826.2	13225.91	1277.67	16168.75	7878.3	24047.05
2003-04	12570.12	3244.81	15814.94	2958.38	20759.87	8273.16	29033.04
2004-05	16072.32	3878.44	19950.76	4472.33	26569.65	7503.8	34073.45
2005-06	18631.55	4213.42	22844.97	3874.71	30352.05	4401.54	34753.59
2006-07	23301.03	5374.33	28675.36	4098.41	37586.94	6444.85	44031.79
2007-08	25986.76	6779.23	32765.99	3357.66	41151.14	6275.47	47426.61
2008-09	28764.66	7151.82	35916.48	1905.82	42817.84	10478.96	53296.8
ಪ.ಅಂ (R.E.)							
2009-10	32721.25	7645.49	40366.74	2129.51	48389.04	11542.31	59931.35
ಆ.ಅಂ. (B.E.)							

ಪ.ಅಂ. : ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ.: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

R.E. = Revised Estimates, B.E. = Budget Estimates

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.2
Appendix 6.2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು
Trends in developmental and non-developmental
expenditure in Karnataka

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು Develop- mental Expenditure	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು (ಒಟ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು) Develop- mental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು Non-Deve- lopmental Expenditure	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು (ಒಟ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಶೇಕಡಾ ವಾರು) Non-Devel- opmental Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೊತ್ತ Aggregate Expenditure
1990-91	3533.08	70.96	1445.64	29.04	4978.72
1991-92	4504.64	72.09	1743.57	27.91	6248.21
1992-93	5017.04	70.85	2064.63	29.15	7081.67
1993-94	5804.37	71.98	2259.66	28.02	8064.03
1994-95	6192.89	69.91	2666.05	30.09	8858.94
1995-96	7350.02	70.85	3024.73	29.15	10374.75
1996-97	8398.94	70.11	3581.32	29.89	11980.26
1997-98	8394.21	66.77	4178.29	33.23	12572.50
1998-99	9980.29	67.00	4905.01	32.93	14885.30
1999-00	11517.53	64.93	6222.18	35.07	17739.31
2000-01	12921.21	65.06	6742.44	34.94	19663.65
2001-02	14351.59	65.67	7500.27	34.33	21851.86
2002-03	14551.24	60.70	9421.93	39.30	23973.17
2003-04	15483.22	53.22	13607.47	46.78	29090.69
2004-05	19321.24	56.72	14742.56	43.28	34063.80
2005-06	22733.77	65.47	11990.24	34.53	34724.01
2006-07.	29952.24	68.30	13899.82	31.70	43852.06
2007-08	33642.14	70.72	13926.45	29.28	47568.59
2008-09	35705.02	66.93	17638.88	33.07	53343.90
ಪ.ಅಂ (R.E.)					
2009-10 ಆ.ಅಂ. (B.E.)	41003.91	68.32	19013.33	31.68	60017.23

ಪ.ಅಂ. : ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ.: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು
R.E. = Revised Estimates, B.E. = Budget Estimates

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.3

Appendix 6.3

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10 : revenue, capital and loans

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಾಬುಗಳು	2007-08 (ಲೆಕ್ಕ) (Accounts)			ಮೊತ್ತ Total	Category of Expenditure
	ರಾಜಸ್ವ Revenue	ಬಂಡವಾಳ Capital	ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan		
ಅ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ	24576.99	8309.92	755.23	33642.14	I. Developmental Expenditure :
ಎ. ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಅನುಗ್ರಹ	11453.31	6162.24	160.43	17775.98	A. Economic Services of which
1. ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	4518.05	215.84	21.65	4755.54	1 Agriculture & Allied Services
2. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	959.40			959.40	2 Rural Development
3. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	1037.90	474.48		1512.38	3 General Economic Services
4. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	2586.28	3874.40	5.55	6466.24	4 Irrigation & Power Development
5. ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳು	671.64	85.90	132.13	889.67	5 Industry & Minerals
6. ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	1325.53	1511.62	1.11	2838.26	6 Transport & Communication
7. ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	327.04			327.04	7 Special Area Programmes
8. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ	27.47			27.47	8 Science and Technology
ಬಿ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಅನುಗ್ರಹ	13123.67	2147.68	594.80	15866.15	B. Social Services of which
7. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ	6811.21	120.77		6931.98	7 Education, Sports, Art & Culture
8. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	1653.55	1333.33	99.77	3086.65	8 Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation
9. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು	2648.58	220.81		2869.39	9 Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs
10. ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	1317.45	452.44	495.03	2264.92	10 Housing and Urban Development
11. ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ	29.47	1.04		30.51	11 Information and Publicity
12. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	143.78			143.78	12 Labour & Employment
13. ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶ	247.37			247.37	Nutrition
14. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಶೇಷಗಳು	171.60			171.60	Natural calamities

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದು) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.3 (Contd..)

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ

Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10 : revenue, capital and loans

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಾಬುಗಳು	2008-09 (ಫೆ.ಅಂ) (R.E.)			ಮೊತ್ತ Total	Category of Expenditure
	ರಾಜ್ಯ Revenue	ಬಂಡವಾಳ Capital	ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan		
15. ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	88.44	19.28		107.72	Other Social Services
16. ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	12.24			12.24	Sec. Social Services
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ : ಮೊತ್ತ(ಎ+ಬ)	24576.99	8309.92	755.23	33642.14	Developmental Expenditure : Total : (A + B)
ಅ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ	25686.50	9070.48	948.03	35705.02	I. Developmental Expenditure :
ಎ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	9754.70	6497.92	553.83	16806.45	A. Economic Services of which
1. ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	3559.17	165.46	22.58	3747.21	1 Agriculture & Allied Services
2. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	954.86			954.86	2 Rural Development
3. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	1134.79	93.32		1228.11	3 General Economic Services
4. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	2179.56	4034.68	506.00	6720.24	4 Irrigation & Power Development
5. ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳು	445.92	10.09	25.25	481.26	5 Industry & Minerals
6. ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	1174.27	2194.37		3368.65	6 Transport & Communication
7. ಮಿಶ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	273.59			273.59	Special Area Programmes
8. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ	32.54			32.54	Science & Technology
ಬಿ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	15931.80	2572.56	394.20	18898.57	B. Social Services of which
7. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತ್ರೇಡೆ, ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ	8546.42	189.49		8735.82	7 Education, Sports, Art & Culture
8. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	2204.59	1475.64	89.00	3769.23	8 Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation
9. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು	3100.55	274.83		3375.38	9 Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs
10. ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	1347.14	626.76	305.20	2279.11	10 Housing and Urban Development
11. ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ	48.65	1.50		50.15	11 Information and Publicity
12. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	186.36			186.36	Labour & Employment
13. ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶ	256.47			256.47	Nutrition
14. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳು	132.73			132.73	Natural calamities
15. ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	91.72	4.43		96.15	Other Social Services
16. ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	17.18			17.18	Sec. Social Services
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ : ಮೊತ್ತ(ಎ+ಬ)	25686.50	9070.48	948.03	35705.02	Developmental Expenditure : Total : (A + B)

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.3 (Contd..)

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10 : revenue, capital and loans
 (ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಖಾಲುಗಳು	2009-10 (ಅ.ಅಂ) (B.E.)				ವಿವರಣೆ Category of Expenditure
	ರಾಜಸ್ವ Revenue	ಬಂಡವಾಳ Capital	ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan	ಮೊತ್ತ Total	
ಅ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ	29792.39	10214.49	997.03	41003.91	1. Developmental Expenditure :
ಎ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	11060.41	7385.73	68.85	18514.99	A. Economic Services of which
1. ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	3876.46	209.68	27.54	4113.68	1 Agriculture & Allied Services
2. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	1123.63			1123.63	2 Rural Development
3. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	1198.59	116.60		1315.19	3 General Economic Services
4. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	2755.52	5174.82	9.00	7939.34	4 Irrigation & Power Development
5. ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳು	526.19	74.01	32.31	632.51	5 Industry & Minerals
6. ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	1204.31	1810.62		3014.93	6 Transport & Communication
7. ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು	334.79			334.79	7 Science & Technology
8. ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ	40.92			40.92	8 Special Area Programmes
ಬಿ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	18731.98	2828.75	928.18	22488.91	B. Social Services of which
7. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ	8806.61	266.75		9073.35	7 Education, Sports, Art & Culture
8. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	2266.65	1551.61	635.18	4453.44	8 Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation
9. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು	4314.79	319.07		4633.86	9 Social Security & Welfare including SCs, STs & OBCs
10. ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	2139.73	680.92	293.00	3113.65	10 Housing and Urban Development
11. ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ	39.29	7.00		46.29	11 Information and Publicity
12. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	290.33			290.33	12 Labour & Employment
13. ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶ	610.71			610.71	13 Nutrition
14. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪಗಳು	139.36			139.36	14 Natural calamities
15. ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	109.62	3.40		113.02	15 Other Social Services
16. ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	14.89			14.89	16 Sec. Social Services
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ : ಮೊತ್ತ (ಎ+ಬಿ)	29792.39	10214.49	997.00	41003.91	Developmental Expenditure : Total : (A + B)

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.3 (Contd..)

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10 : revenue, capital and loans

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಿವರಗಳು	2007-08 (ಲಕ್ಷ) (Accounts)			ಮೊತ್ತ Total	Category of Expenditure
	ರಾಜಸ್ವ Revenue	ಬಂಡವಾಳ Capital	ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan		
ಅ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ವೆಚ್ಚ	12797.78	339.02	789.65	13926.45	II. Non-Developmental Expenditure
ಎ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ರಾಜಸ್ವ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ	10871.78			10871.78	a. Revenue Expenditure under General Services
1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಗಳು	328.27			328.27	i) Organs of the State
2. ಅಧಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	449.09			449.09	ii) Fiscal Services
3. ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲದ ಸೇವಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ	4505.78			4505.78	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts
4. ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೇವೆ	2315.67			2315.67	iv) Administrative Services
5. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	3271.98			3271.98	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services
ಜ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಹಿತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ	1926.00			1926.00	b. Devolution to ULBs
ಸಿ. ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವೆಚ್ಚ-ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ		339.02	789.65	1128.67	c. Capital Expenditure
1. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು		339.02		339.02	i) General Services
2. ಅಂತರಿಕ ಋಣ ತೀರಿಕೆ			339.57	339.57	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ			448.56	448.56	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India
4. ನೌಕರರ ಸಾಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು			1.51	1.51	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans
5. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸಾಲಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಮಂಥನ ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು					v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI
ಮೊತ್ತ : ಅ (ಎ+ಜ+ಸಿ) :	12797.78	339.02	789.65	1128.67	Non-Developmental Expenditures : Total (a + b + c)
ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೊತ್ತ (ಅ+ಜ)	37374.77	8648.94	1544.88	47568.59	Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)

Source : I. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 2009-10, Government of Karnataka

2. Detailed Estimates of Expenditure of (Volume - II), Government of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.3 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.3 (Contd..)

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10 : revenue, capital and loans

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಿವರಗಳು	2008-09 (ಪ.ಅಂ) (R.E.)			ಮೊತ್ತ Total	ವಿವರಣೆ Category of Expenditure
	ರಾಜ್ಯ Revenue	ಉದ್ದೇಶ Capital	ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan		
ಅ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ವೆಚ್ಚ	16363.86	364.57	910.45	17638.88	II. Non-Developmental Expenditure
ಏ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ	13848.18			13848.18	a. Revenue Expenditure under General Services
1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಗಳು	505.39			505.39	i) Organs of the State
2. ಅಧಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	529.02			529.02	ii) Fiscal Services
3. ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲದ ಸೇವಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ	4778.00			4778.00	iii) Interest Payment & Servicing of Debts
4. ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೇವೆ	3809.65			3809.65	iv) Administrative Services
5. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	4226.12			4226.12	v) Pension & Miscellaneous General Services
ಬಿ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಜಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಪರಿಷಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘಟನೆ	2515.68			2515.68	b. Devolution to ULBs
ಸಿ. ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವೆಚ್ಚ-ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ		364.57	910.45	2160.80	c. Capital Expenditure
1. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು		364.57		364.57	i) General Services
2. ಅಂತರಿಕ ಋಣ ತೀರಿಕೆ			429.42	429.42	ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ			468.97	468.97	iii) Repayment of loans to Government of India
4. ನೌಕರರ ಸಾಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು			12.07	12.07	iv) Loans and Advance to Govt. Servant & Miscellaneous loans
5. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸಾಲಗಳು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕೃತೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು					Non-Developmental Expenditure : v) Market borrowings and ways & means advances from RBI
ಮೊತ್ತ : ಅ (ಎ+ಬಿ+ಸಿ) :	16363.86	364.57	910.45	17638.88	Total (a + b + c)
ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೊತ್ತ (ಅ+ಆ)	42050.36	9435.05	1858.48	53343.90	Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.3 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.3 (Concld..)

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರಾಜಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Developmental and non-developmental expenditure, Karnataka 2007-08 to 2009-10 : revenue, capital and loans

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಾಬುಗಳು	2009-10 (ಆ.ಅಂ) (B.E.)			ವಿವರಣೆ Category of Expenditure
	ರಾಜಸ್ವಲ್ಪ Revenue	ಬಂಡವಾಳ Capital	ಸಾಲಗಳು Loan	
			ಮೊತ್ತ Total	
ಅ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೇತರ ವೆಚ್ಚ	17445.27	398.26	1169.80	19013.33
ಆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ರಾಜಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ	14725.59			14725.59
1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಂಗಗಳು	495.19			495.19
2. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	527.67			527.67
3. ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲದ ಸೇವಾ ಶುಲ್ಕ	5578.00			5578.00
4. ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೇವೆ	4097.44			4097.44
5. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಪರಿಹರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	4027.29			4027.29
ಬಿ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್	2719.68			2719.68
ಸಿ. ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವೆಚ್ಚ-ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ		398.26	1169.80	1568.06
1. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು		398.26		398.26
2. ಅಂತರಿಕೆ ಖುಣ್ಣು ತೀರಿಕೆ			649.47	649.47
3. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ			508.27	508.27
4. ನೌಕರರ ಸಾಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು			12.07	12.07
5. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸಾಲಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಹಿನಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಮಂಥನ ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು				
ಮೊತ್ತ : ಅ (ಎ+ಆ+ಸಿ) :	17445.27	398.26	1169.80	19013.33
ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೊತ್ತ (ಅ+ಆ)	47237.66	10612.74	2166.83	60017.23
				Aggregate Expenditure : (I + II)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4

Appendix 6.4

ಉಪಪಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳು : ವೆಚ್ಚ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ಅಳವಡಿಗೆ ಪಲಯ : ಉಪ ಪಲಯ		ಹತ್ತನೇ ಪಂಚವರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಮೂಲಗಳು (2002-07) Tenth Plan (Approved Outlay) (2002-07)	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (2004-05) (ಲೆಕ್ಕ) Annual Plan 2004-05 (Accounts)	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (2005-06) (ಲೆಕ್ಕ) Annual Plan 2005-06 (Accounts)	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (2006-07) (ಲೆಕ್ಕ) Annual Plan 2006-07 (Accounts)	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (2007-08) (ಆ.ಅಂ) Annual Plan 2007-08 (Accounts)	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (2008-09) (ಆ.ಅಂ) Annual Plan 2008-09 (R.E)	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (2009-10) (ಆ.ಅಂ) Annual Plan 2009-10 (B.E)	Head of Developments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ಎ.	ಅಧಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು								A. Economic Services
1.	ವೈಪಣಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸೇವೆಗಳು								L. Agriculture & Allied Services
1	ಬೆಳೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ	361.89	296.26	127.92	338.07	402.26	749.91	930.55	1 Crop Husbandary
2	ಛೇನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ	702.41	124.91	130.23	88.96	166.38	154.23	145.92	2 Soil & Water Conservation
3	ಪಶು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ	127.21	25.98	38.96	79.59	110.08	158.41	202.85	3 Animal Husbandary
4	ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	15.41	0.02	7.01		26.5	127.73	226.4	4 Dairy Development
5	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ	67.64	12.36	11.21	34.67	18.98	48.13	93.09	5 Fisheries
6	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯ ಜೀವಿಗಳು	733.95	71.37	71.66	127.29	136.6	193.72	198.91	6 Forestry & Wild Life
7	ಆಹಾರ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಉಗ್ರಾಣ	40.26	4.44	0.10	0.10	9.67	18.00	18.00	7 Food, Storage & Warehousing

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದ)

Appendix 6.4 (Contd..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊಬಲಗು : ವೆಚ್ಚ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
8	ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	143.90	30.79	44.00	62.00	131.05	71.87	120.80								Agricultural Research & Education
9	ಕೃಷಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	14.04	3.16	5.65	5.93	8.33	3.00	3.00								Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions
10	ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ	59.96	10.49	7.00	10.70	11.20	11.20	11.20								Marketing & Quality Control
11	ಸಹಕಾರ	80.26	61.58	96.16	110.83	530.60	230.21	171.40								Co-operation
	ಮೊತ್ತ (1 ರಿಂದ 11)	2346.93	641.36	539.90	863.45	1551.65	1716.41	2122.12								Total (1 to 11)
II.	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ															Rural Development
12	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು			42.68	148.61	442.16	392.58	460.54								Special Programmes for Rural Development
ಅ.	ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ															(a) I.R.D.P. & Allied Programmes
ಆ.	ಬರಗಾಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	37.92	8.12													(b) DPAP (Including State DPAP)
ಇ.	ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಇಂಧನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ	29.36	2.28													(c) Int. Rural Energy Programmes
13	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (ಆರ್.ಇ.ಜಿ.ಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್.ಎಲ್.ಇ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ ಜವಾಹರ್ ರೋಜ್‌ನಾರ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ)			84.38		123.96	145.01	209.43								National Rural Employment Programme(Includes REGS & RLEGP) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)
14	ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆ	24.84	0.89	0.95	147.68	0.76	2.11	1.61								Land Reforms
15	ಇತರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು (ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ, ನೂರುಭಾಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)			75.00												Other Programmes of Rural Development (Anthyodhaya, 100 Walls & CRT &
16	ಸಮುದಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ)	33.40	1.64	318.64	355.12	468.60	420.90	520.51								Community Development (Includes Grants to ZPs) + others

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.4 (Contd..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳು : ವೆಚ್ಚ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

		(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
	ಇತರೆ		535.53							Others	
	ಮೊತ್ತ (12 ರಿಂದ 16) :	125.52	548.46	446.66	826.63	1035.48	960.60	1192.09	Total (12 to 16)		
III.	ವಿಶೇಷ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ								III.	Special Area Programmes	
17	ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್-ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಗಡಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ)	640.74	42.09	169.26	115.37	73.85	258.79	259.70	17	Hyderabad Karnataka Development Programmes (Including MIADB & BADP)	
	ಮೊತ್ತ (17) :	640.74	42.09	169.26	115.37	73.85	258.79	259.70	Total (17)		
IV.	ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಾಹ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ								IV.	Irrigation & Flood Control	
18	ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	13277.33	3531.25	3579.39	3951.75	2058.41	2020.86	3095.64	18	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	
19	ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ	719.35	205.73	197.26	357.54	361.95	591.31	774.48	19	Minor Irrigation	
20	ಅಭ್ಯುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	137.05	9.50	31.21	54.56	64.68	69.41	97.00	20	Command Area Development (CADA)	
21	ಪ್ರವಾಹ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು (ಸಮುದ್ರ ಕೊರೆತ ನಿರೋಧಕಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ)	42.83	7.50	9.27	20.69	19.37	13.70	16.70	21	Flood Control Projects (including Anti-Sea Erosion, etc.)	
	ಮೊತ್ತ (18 ರಿಂದ 21) :	14176.56	3753.98	3817.13	4384.54	2504.41	2695.28	3983.82	Total : IV (18 to 21)		
V.	ಶಕ್ತಿ ವಲಯ								V.	Energy	
22	ವಿದ್ಯುತ್	2206.99	1481.15	1372.76	2259.77	2047.78	3258.73	3615.48	22	Power	

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.4 (Contd..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳು : ವೆಚ್ಚ
Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	23	Generation (KPC)
23	ಜಲವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನಿಗಮ)									
24	ಪ್ರಸರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿತರಣೆ (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ) ಅಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳು	59.96	3.9	1.91	1.37	2.94	7.41	14.64	24	Transmission & Distribution (KPTCL) Non-conventional Sources of Energy
	ಒಟ್ಟು (22 ರಿಂದ 24) :	2266.95	1485.05	1374.67	2261.14	2050.72	3266.14	3630.12		Total : V (22 TO 24)
VI.	ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಖನಿಜಗಳು								VI.	Industry & Minerals
25	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು	290.38	66.89	106.21	163.77	195.05	149.66	212.89	25	Village & Small Scale Industry
25a.	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು (ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ)	1140.21	94.41	99.6	89.70	308.02	76.72	608.87	25a.	Major & Medium Industry (Other than SSI) (including KSBPE)
26	ಗಣಿ : ಅದಿರು ಶೋಧನೆ	22.28	2.12	2.03	3.70	5.21	4.31	4.30	26	Mining:Mineral Exploration
	ಒಟ್ಟು (25 ರಿಂದ 26) :	1452.87	163.42	207.84	257.17	508.28	230.69	826.06		Total : VI (25 to 26)
VII.	ಸಾರಿಗೆ								VII.	Transport
27	ಬಂದರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೀಪ ಸ್ತಂಭಗಳು	47.96	5.34	5.71	6.95	6.49	6.50	6.50	27	Ports and Lighthouses
28	ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇತುವೆಗಳು	3949.46	1259.34	1464.77	2339.93	1952.90	2621.23	2695.05	28	Roads and Bridges
29	ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ	855.29	305.81	417.9	759.87	714.78	922.42	1102.05	29	Road Transport
ಅ)	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ (ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ)	1.72	0.28	0.48	0.29	0.61	1.01	1.01	a)	Pollution Control (MV Dept.)
ಬ)	ಒಳನಾಡು ಜಲಸಾರಿಗೆ								b)	Inland Water Transport
	ಒಟ್ಟು (27 ರಿಂದ 29)	4854.43	1570.77	1888.86	3107.03	2674.78	3551.16	3804.61		Total : VII (27 to 29)

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದ)

Appendix 6.4 (Contd.)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳು : ವೆಚ್ಚ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	VIII.	Science, Tech & Environment
VIII.	ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ									
30	ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೇರಿ)	12.92	2.43	9.37	4.63	19.35	14.33	24.67	30	Scientific Research (Incl. S & T)
31	ಜೀವಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ	12.86	2.05	3.13	6.89	6.50	10.96	10.96	31	Ecology & Environment
	ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ		22.43			20.24	51.45	62.15		Information Technology
	ಮೊತ್ತ (30 ರಿಂದ 31) :	25.78	26.91	12.5	11.52	46.09	76.74	97.78		Total : VIII (30 to 31)
IX.	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು								IX.	General Economic Services
32	ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	3.8	0.77	0.84	0.91	0.12	0.20	0.50	32	Secretariat Economic Services
33	ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ	64.24	10.14	20.23	43.33	90.82	105.20	179.80	33	Tourism
34	ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ	7.37	0.7	0.89	0.86	0.14	0.20	0.20	34	Survey & Statistics
35	ಇತರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು					383.09	293.00	523.00	35	Other General Economic Services
ಅ.	ತೂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳತೆ	1.97	1.09						a)	Legal Metrology
ಆ.	ಇತರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉಪಯೋಜನೆ	1.97							b)	Other-District Level Sub-Plan
ಇ.	ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅಧುನೀಕರಣ	4.79							c)	Modernization of Administration
ಈ.	ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು								d)	Civil Supplies
ಉ.	ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಣ ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ		492.86						e)	Transfer of cess to the infrastructure initiative fund
ಊ	ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಅನುದಾನ / ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ								f)	Block Grants / Market Research
ಋ	ವ್ಯಾಟ್‌ಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಹಾಯ								g)	Technical Assistance for VAT
ಋ	ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ		102.29						h)	Infrastructure Development
ಒ.	ಕೆಂದ್ರದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಹಾಯ								i)	One time ACA
ಓ.	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಹಾಯದ - ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ								J	NABARD assisted improvement
	ಮೊತ್ತ (32 ರಿಂದ 35)	895.63	607.85	117.72	1308.39	474.17	398.60	703.50		Total : IX (32 to 35)
ಬಿ	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು								B.	Social Services
X.	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ								X.	Social Services Education, Sports, Art & Culture
36	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	1687	848.32	932.61	1147.6	1240.78	1595.19	1915.73	36	General Education
37	ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	32	27.78	99.27	93.95	105.38	141.86	139.01	37	Technical Education

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd.)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.4 (Contd..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊಬಲಗು : ವೆಚ್ಚ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
38	ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ	228	11.32	25.36	81.58	94.62	114.90	174.36	38	Art & Culture
39	ಕ್ರೀಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವಜನ ಸೇವೆಗಳು	260	5	22.22	17.16	26.10	47.74	68.83	39	Sports & Youth Services
	ಮೊತ್ತ (36 ರಿಂದ 39)	2207	892.42	1079.46	1340.3	1466.88	1899.69	2297.73		Total : X (36 to 39)
	XI. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ								XI.	Health
40	ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ	1530.52	160.85	266.03	395.39	617.07	853.09	897.50	40	Medical & Public Health
	ಮೊತ್ತ (40):	1530.52	160.85	266.03	395.39	617.07	853.09	897.50		Total : XI (40)
	XII. ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಕೆ, ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ								XII.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban
41	ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಕೆ	3057.19	513.31	769.9	548.27	546.98	963.07	1533.18	41	Water Supply
42	ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ (ಪೂರ್ವೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಪರಿಕರ ಸೇರಿ)	2583.3	423.53	749.75	570.13	633.66	602.50	808.62	42	Housing (incl. Police Housing & Sainik Welfare Infrastructure)
43	ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ	3229.39	515.98	473.21	981.24	1263.61	2432.32	4333.63	43	Urban Development
	ಮೊತ್ತ (41 ರಿಂದ 43) :	8869.88	1992.86	2099.64	2555.2	2444.24	3997.89	6675.43		Total : XII (41 to 43)
	XIII. ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ								XIII.	Information & Publicity
44	ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರ	51.4	3.08	4.17	5.29	8.06	19.10	15.60	44	Information & Publicity
	ಮೊತ್ತ (44) :	51.4	3.08	4.17	5.29	8.06	19.10	15.60		Total : XIII (44)
	XIV. ಹರಿಜನ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ								XIV.	Welfare of SC, ST & OBCs

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಂದುವರಿದ)

Appendix 6.4 (Contd..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೂಲಗಳು : ವಿಜ್ಞೆ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
45	ಹರಿಜನ ಗಿರಿಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಪಾಂಗೂ ಅನುಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	1169.95	285.9	374.57	634.08	856.51	826.41	1191.59	45	Welfare of SCs, STs, Backward Classes and BCs
	ಮೊತ್ತ (45) :	1169.95	285.9	374.57	634.08	856.51	826.41	1191.59		Total : XIV (45)
	XV. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ								XV.	Labour & Labour Welfare
46	ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	72.81	27.23	26.32	44.08	95.70	120.62	167.65	46	Labour and Labour Welfare
	ಮೊತ್ತ (46) :	72.81	27.23	26.32	44.08	95.70	120.62	167.65		Total : XV (46)
	XVI. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ								XVI.	Social Welfare & Nutrition
47	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	411.34	77.56	176.38	291.45	325.96	603.98	804.70	47	Social Security & Welfare
ಅ)	ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ	226.06	61.59	85.65	82.24	112.30	115.58	298.21	ಅ)	Nutrition
ಬ)	ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ		1.5						ಬ)	Consumer Protection
	ಮೊತ್ತ (47) :	637.4	140.65	262.03	373.70	438.26	719.56	1102.91		Total: XVI (47)
	ಸ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು :								C.	General Services
48	ಅಗ್ನಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ	9.42	0.55	2	0.99	5.00	1.00	1.00	48	Fire Protection
49	ಲೇಖನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರಣ	14.56	0.44	0.66	0.93	0.83	16.30	10.50	49	Stationery & Printing
50	ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಅಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು	1.71	85.78	94.56	213.56	350.15	369.00	443.20	50	Public Works -Administrative
										Buildings
51	ಅಡಳಿತ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು	29.12	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.44	0.38	0.38	51	Training - ATI, Mysore
52	ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ			0.2	6.29	24.32	67.45	50.37	52	Administration of Justice

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.4 (ಮುಗಿದ)

Appendix 6.4 (Concl..)

ಉಪವಲಯ : ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊಬಲಗು : ವಿಜ್ಞ

Plan expenditure, outlays by minor sectors and programmes

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
53	ಜೈಲು ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು	7.7							53	Jail Buildings
	ಮೊತ್ತ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು (48 ರಿಂದ 53)	62.51	87.06	98.31	280.96	380.74	454.13	505.45		Total C: General Services (48 to 53)
	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೊತ್ತ	43558.22	11888.72	12678.29	18308.69	17226.91	22118.21	29500.00		Total - State Plan Outlay (A+B+C)
ಡಿ.	ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೆ ಕಾದಿರುವ ನಿರಾಪರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು		7.83	3.44	3.55	928.51	498.56	635.47	D.	Irrigation projects pending approval
ಇ.	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುನರ್ರಚನೆ/ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು		766.32	941.53	1122.53	1487.05	1936.89	2019.69	E.	CSS/CPS
ಎಚ್.	ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ		16.5	13.81	14.89	23.01			F.	Western Ghats Development
	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ:	43558.22	12679.37	13637.07	19449.66	19665.48	24553.67	32155.16		Grand Total

ಮೂಲ :

Source :

- 1) ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಹಣದ ವಿವರ 2007-08 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- 2) ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ 2008-09
- 3) ಹತ್ತನೇ ಪಂಚವರ್ಷೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ವರದಿ ಸಂಪುಟ-II.

1) Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes 2007-08 to 2009-10, Government of Karnataka

2) Economic Survey 2008-09

3) Tenth Plan Document Volume II

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.5

Appendix 6.5

1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ

Expenditure on annual plans, centrally sponsored & central plan schemes : irrigation projects pending approval and western ghats development for 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ State Plan	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವಲಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು (ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾಲು) Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI) Share	ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಿರುವ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು Irrigation Projects Develop- ment	ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ Western Ghats Develop- ment	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
					ಮೊತ್ತ Outlay	ತಲಾವಾರು ಅನುದಾನ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Per Capita Outlay (Rs.)
1991-92	1774.53	277.96	131.13	9.53	2193.15	483.01
1992-93	2032.95	390.48	192.68	7.91	2624.02	564.31
1993-94	2796.95	457.15	209.62	9.65	3473.37	771.94
1994-95	2973.34	495.11	218.1	9.5	3696.06	751.38
1995-96	3390.84	397.09	238.86	10.49	4037.28	842.86
1996-97	3972.57	491.02	288.73	10.28	4762.6	979.96
1997-98	4424.48	503.93	296.23	9	5233.64	1063.75
1998-99	5649.04	572.57	288.7	12.18	6522.49	1309.74
1999-00	5231.35	1198.71	268.44	12.07	6710.57	1280.64
2000-01	7353.95	677.41	235	10.98	8277.34	1573.64
2001-02	8347.55	818.96	205.93	8.16	9380.5	1634
2002-03	8163.91	806.49	200.02	14.96	9185.38	1681.44
2003-04	8619.45	737.56	82.02	15.43	9454.46	1732.27
2004-05	11888.72	766.32	7.83	16.5	12679.37	2296.99
2005-06	12678.29	941.53	3.44	13.81	13637.07	2413.64
2006-07	18308.69	1122.53	3.55	14.89	19449.66	3406.25
2007-08	17226.91	1487.05	928.51	23.01	19665.48	3404.98
2008-09 ಪ.ಅಂ. (R.E)	22118.21	1936.889	498.56	23.32	24576.99	4211.99
2009-10 ಆ.ಅಂ (B.E)	29500.00	2019.69	635.47	26.32	32181.48	5459.58

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

ಮೂಲ :

1) ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಹಣದ ವಿವರ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

R.E. : Revised Estimates, B.E. : Budget Estimates Source :

1. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes Finance Dept., Govt. of Karnataka.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.6

Appendix 6.6

ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನ 1990-91 ರಿಂದ 2009-10

Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions 1990-91 to 2009-10

(ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ರಾಜ್ಯಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನ State Plan Outlay			ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನ Allocation of Plan Outlay to Panchayat Raj Institutions			ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂ. ರಾ ಅನುದಾನದ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಪಾಲು % of PRI Plan Outlay to State Plan Outlays		
	ರಾಜ್ಯ State	ಕೇಂದ್ರ Centre	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ರಾಜ್ಯ State	ಕೇಂದ್ರ Centre	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ರಾಜ್ಯ State	ಕೇಂದ್ರ Centre	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
1990-91	1145	221	1136	293	252	545	25	114	40
1991-92	1558	379	1937	357	318	675	23	84	35
1992-93	2159	466	26925	374	296	670	17	63	25
1993-94	3025	596	3621	471	322	793	15	54	22
1994-95	3383	792	4175	538	435	973	16	55	23
1995-96	3758	890	4648	620	480	1100	16	54	24
1996-97	4360	951	5311	732	541	1273	17	57	24
1997-98	4545	1090	5635	732	688	1420	16	63	25
1998-99	5353	1160	6513	732	715	1447	14	65	22
1999- 2000	5888	1199	7087	792	736	1528	13	61	22
2000-01	7274	1232	8506	962	735	1697	13	60	20
2001-02	8588	1017	9605	1083	751	1834	13	74	20
2002-03	8611	911	9522	617	624	1241	7	69	13
2003-04	9780	890	10670	688	614	1302	7	69	12
2004-05	12323	988	13311	1013	655	1668	8	66	13
2005-06	13555	1054	14609	1992	877	2869	15	83	20
2006-07	16166	1640	17806	2176	1256	3432	13	77	19
2007-08	17783	2749	20532	2241	1330	3571	13	48	17
2008-09	25953	2246	28199	2632	1785	4417	10	79	16
2009-10	29500	2020	31520	2880	1857	4737	10	92	15

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.7

Appendix 6.7

ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದವ್ಯಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ 1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ
Expenditure in Karnataka by economic classification of the budget 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಂತಿಮ ಮೊಬಲಗು Final Outlays				ಸಂದಾಯ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗಳು Transfers Payments			ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ Total Expenditure
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ Govt's Consumption Expenditure	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ Gross Capital Formation	ನಿಗದಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ Acquisition of Fixed Assets	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು Total	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗಳು Current Transfers	ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆ Capital Transfers	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	
1991-92	1285.89	574.21	2.34	1862.44	3080.1	47.23	3127.33	5649.2
1992-93	1393.7	750.5	6.01	2150.21	3430.85	151.15	3582	6398.66
1993-94	1530	997	1	2528	3656	208	3864	7193
1994-95	1750	1059	4	2813	4500	137	4637	7953
1995-96	2086.19	1140.77	10.31	3237.27	5216.21	147.83	5364.04	9332.41
1996-97	2271.56	1259.77	9.81	3541.14	6483.17	197.65	6680.82	10800.64
1997-98	2574.07	1150.1	55.8	3779.97	6863.5	105.32	6968.82	11228.19
1998-99	3069.89	1603.16	79.53	4752.58	7741.99	110.28	7852.27	13309.22
1999-2000	4174.61	1541.97	35.66	5752.24	9145.06	348.52	9493.58	16063.1

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.7 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix 6.7 (Concl..)

ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದವ್ಯಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವಿಜ್ಞ 1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ

Expenditure in Karnataka by economic classification of the budget 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಂತಿಮ ಮೊಬಲಗು Final Outlays				ಸಂದಾಯ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವವುಗಳು Transfers Payments			ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಇತರೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲಗಳು Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ Total Expenditure
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ Govt's Consumption Expenditure	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ Gross Capital Formation	ನಿಗದಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ Acquisition of Fixed Assets	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು Total	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವವುಗಳು Current Transfers	ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆ Capital Transfers	ಒಟ್ಟು Total		
2000-01	4125.62	1586.92	15.97	5728.51	10444.79	259.78	10704.57	1204.78	17637.86
2001-02	4685.29	1970.86	12.34	6667.79	12227.09	418.17	12645.26	1176.46	20489.51
2002-03	4509.36	1964.41	51.2	6524.97	12741.45	196.05	12937.5	1846.75	21309.22
2003-04	5818.99	2107.48	1.28	7927.75	13302.34	164.49	13466.83	2713.95	24108.53
2004-05	5512.64	3380.89	-0.06	8893.47	15320.36	146.71	15467.07	3258.99	27619.53
2005-06	6724.23	3815.51	-0.12	10539.62	18208.83	33.53	18242.36	3414.12	32196.1
2006-07	8499.05	5822.44	-0.21	14321.28	20923.85	234.3	21158.15	5364.81	40844.24
2007-08	7676.82	6400.08	-244.41	13832.49	25374.63	654.42	26029.05	4176.83	44038.37
2008-09 ಪ.ಅಂ.: (R.E)	12415.41	8004.56	-199.09	20220.88	25796.21	570.01	26366.22	4470.99	51057.69
2009-10 ಆ.ಅಂ.: (B.E)	12418.49	9575.03	-1898.10	20095.42	30618.68	547.91	31166.59	4810.69	56072.7

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ.: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

ಮೂಲ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದ ವರದಿ, 2009-10 ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಗಳು,
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

R.E. - Revised Estimates, B.E. - Budget Estimates

Source : An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget - Earlier Issues and 2009-10

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ಅನುಬಂಧ 6.8

Appendix 6.8

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ರಚನೆ : 1991-92 ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರ ವರೆಗೆ

Capital formation by the Government, Karnataka 1991-92 to 2009-10

(ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crores)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ Value of Assets Created		ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗು Total	ಶೇಖರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ Changes In Stock	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ರಚನೆ Gross Capital Formation
	ಇಲಾಖಾ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಂದ By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದಿಂದ By Government Administration			
1991-92	398.91	158.92	557.83	16.38	574.21
1992-93	547.35	187.42	734.77	15.73	750.5
1993-94	738	249	987	10	997
1994-95	768.6	275.69	1044.29	14.43	1058.72
1995-96	760.28	307.43	1067.71	73.06	1140.77
1996-97	817.75	408.02	1225.77	34	1259.77
1997-98	685.75	470.83	1156.58	-6.48	1150.1
1998-99	784.99	810.49	1595.48	7.68	1603.16
1999-00	794.98	742.72	1537.7	4.27	1541.97
2000-01	746.49	834.73	1581.22	5	1586.22
2001-02	1069.69	890.86	1970.55	-0.39	1970.16
2002-03	1054.43	907.85	1962.28	2.13	1964.41
2003-04	1641.49	445.99	2107.48	1.4	2108.83
2004-05	835.3	2545.19	3380.49	-2.8	3377.69
2005-06	889.69	2959.23	3851.46	2.54	3851.46
2006-07	922.8	5133.73	6056.53	16.22	6072.75
2007-08	1012.93	5797.16	6810.09	-4.45	6805.64
2008-09 (ಪ.ಅಂ) (R.E)	1282.94	7092.54	8375.48	-	8375.48
2009-10 (ಆ.ಅಂ) (B.E)	2334.23	5890.61	8224.84		8224.84

ಪ.ಅಂ.: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಆ.ಅಂ: ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು

R.E. = Revised Estimates, B.E. = Budget Estimates

ಮೂಲ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣದ ವರದಿ, 2009-10

ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

Source : Reports on An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget - 2009-10 and earlier issues, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.1

Appendix - 7.1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪಕ್ಷಿನೋಟ (ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ)

Progress of Scheduled commercial banks at a glance- Karnataka (as at the end of March)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Sl. No.	ಸೂಚಕ Indicator	ಘಟಕ Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಶಾಖೆಗಳು (ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು) Total branches (Offices)	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	4674	4701	4709	4704	4751	4828	4962	5099	5280	5504
2.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು Of which rural branches	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	2250	2229	2201	2187	2187	2179	2208	2231	2186	2207
3.	ಒಂದು ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Population per branch	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	11651	11716	12105	12394	12547	12643	11652	11453	8923	9602
4.	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Population per rural branch	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	16265	16833	17118	17850	17851	18297	16689	15638	15960	15808
5.	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಠೇವಣಿಗಳು Total deposits Of which rural	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿ Rs.cr	41822	48831	54999	63840	77693	90807	106670	130750	163924	206377
		ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿ Rs.cr	6563	7368	8264	8812	9994	10908	15708	15168	18499	20266
6.	ಪ್ರತಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಠೇವಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Deposits per branch	ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ Rs.lakh	893	1175	1327	1357	1635	1884	2150	2564	3104	3749
		ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ Rs.lakh	293	325	375	403	457	502	711	680	846	913
7.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶಾಖೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Of which rural	ರೂ. Rupees	7658	10028	9649	10640	13036	14911	18946	22388	28737	39049
		ರೂ. Rupees	1803	1991	2006	2257	2563	2748	4268	4358	3452	5808
8.	ತಲಾವಾರು ಠೇವಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ Per capita deposit	ರೂ. Rupees	7658	10028	9649	10640	13036	14911	18946	22388	28737	39049
9.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ತಲಾವಾರು ಠೇವಣಿ Of which rural	ರೂ. Rupees	1803	1991	2006	2257	2563	2748	4268	4358	3452	5808

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.1 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix - 7.1 (concl.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪಕ್ಕಿ ನೋಟ (ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ)

Progress of Scheduled commercial banks at a glance- Karnataka (as at the end of March)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Sl. No.	ಸೂಚಕ Indicator	ಘಟಕ Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
10.	ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು Total advances	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿ Rs.cr	26073	32153	34350	41592	51616	67155	85714	107724	131500	155409
11.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು Of which rural	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿ Rs.cr	4632	5140	5690	6624	7454	9229	11488	14654	16824	17697
12.	ಪ್ರತಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮುಂಗಡ Advances per branch	ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ Rs.lakh	557	675	729	884	1086	1393	1727	2112	2490	2823
13.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮುಂಗಡ Of which rural	ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ Rs.lakh	207	234	258	303	341	425	469	657	769	801
14.	ತಲಾವಾರು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು Per capita advances	ರೂ. Rupees	4775	5762	6026	7134	8660	11027	15251	18445	24881	29405
15.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ತಲಾವಾರು ಮುಂಗಡ Of which rural	ರೂ. Rupees	1272	1389	1509	1656	1911	2325	3122	4210	4500	5072
16.	ಸಾಲ -ಠೇವಣಿ ಅನುಪಾತ Credit - Deposit Ratio	ಶೇಕಡಾ Percent	62	60	62	64	66	74	80	82	80.22	75.30
17.	ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಾಲ -ಠೇವಣಿ ಅನುಪಾತ Of which rural	ಶೇಕಡಾ Percent	71	80	69	68	75	85	91	96	92.96	87.33

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: ತಲಾವಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು 1991/2001ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿವೆ.

Note: Per capital figures are based on 1991/2001 census population

ಮೂಲ: ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಬಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ ವೇವರ್ 2009-10

Source: Banking Statistics - Quarterly Handout, NABARD State Focus Paper 2009-10 and State Level Banker's Committee, Karnataka.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.2

Appendix - 7.2

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ (ಜೂನ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ)
Progress of regional rural banks at a glance (as at the end of June)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Sl. No	ಸೂಚಕ Indicators	ಘಟಕ Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	ಒಟ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು Total Regional Rural Banks	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	13	13	13	13	13	7	6	6	7	7
2.	ಸೇವಾ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು Districts covered by RRBs	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	29	29
3.	ಒಟ್ಟು ಶಾಖೆಗಳು Total Branches	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ No.	1096	1096	1095	1103	1113	1112	1127	1128	1153	1179
4.	ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸೇವೆ - ಪ್ರತಿ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ Population served per branch	ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Thousands	33.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.07	35.08	32.65	30.93	30.26	29.59
5.	ಒಟ್ಟು ಠೇವಣಿಗಳ Total Deposits	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rs.crore	1989.92	2432.39	2719.64	3078.55	3486.76	4091.29	5004.00	5025.00	7618.00	9500.00
6.	ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಠೇವಣಿ Deposits per branch	ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rs.lakh	181.56	221.93	248.36	279.11	313.09	367.92	444.01	534.13	660.00	805.00
7.	ತಲಾವಾರು ಠೇವಣಿ Per capita deposit	ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rupees	547.28	657.40	721.22	769.75	894.04	1030.05	13598	1726.36	2183.36	2722.92

(ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ) (Contd..)

* Since 13 RRBs have been amalgamated in accordance with the Policy decision of Government of India.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.2 (ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ)

Appendix - 7.2 (concl.)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ (ಜೂನ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ)

Progress of regional rural banks at a glance (as at the end of March)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Sl. No	ಸೂಚಕ Indicators	ಘಟಕ Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
8.	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು Total advances	ರೂ.ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rs.crore	1639.44	1978.64	2256.27	2548.42	2900.91	3751.34	4705.00	5893.00	7082.00	8018.00
9.	ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು Advances per branch	ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rs.lakh	151.40	180.53	206.05	231.04	260.63	337.35	417.44	522.43	614.00	680.00
10.	ತಲಾವಾರು ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು Per capita advances	ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ Rupees	456.36	534.77	598.40	663.65	743.82	944.92	1019.38	1688.54	2029.74	2298.14
11.	ಸಾಲ - ಠೇವಣಿ ಅನುಪಾತ Credit - Deposit ratio	ಶೇಕಡಾ per cent	81.17	81.25	82.96	82.78	83.20	91.69	94.01	97.81	92.96	84.40

* March 2008

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ: ತಲಾವಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು 1991/2001ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿವೆ.

Note: Per capital figures are based on 1991/2001 census population

ಮೂಲ: ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Karnataka.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.3

Appendix - 7.3

ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ವೈ) ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯ ಮುಂಗಡಗಳು, (ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ)

Advances under integrated rural development / S.G.S.Y. programme Disbursement (ending March)

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Sl.No	ಸೂಚಕ Indicator	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2010*
1.	ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು (*000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Beneficiaries (in thousands)	88.00	19.00	27.00	42.94	37.12	43.29	52.98	46.92	46.41	82.15	88.79	43.49
2.	ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿ/ಪಂಗಡ (*000 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Of which SC/STs (in thousands)	33.55	8.00	11.57	16.16	13.86	17.49	21.31	20.16	22.65	38.97	42.34	20.91
3.	ಸಾಲದ ಅಂಶ (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ) Loan component (Rs.cr)	91.17	33.64	53.72	78.15	62.53	65.05	75.60	79.44	85.00	154.46	188.24	98.66
4.	ಸಹಾಯಧನದ ಅಂಶ (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ) Subsidy component (Rs.cr)	39.05	22.15	22.66	36.11	34.41	34.91	40.98	40.55	39.21	67.04	72.33	36.53
5.	ಒಟ್ಟು (ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿ) (3+4) Total (Rs.cr)	130.22	55.79	76.38	114.26	96.94	99.96	116.58	119.99	124.21	221.50	260.57	135.19

*ಒಂದಿಕ್ಕಿತು (Anticipated)

ಮೂಲ: ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj dept.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.4

Appendix - 7.4

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅವಧಿ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡುವ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ 2000-2001 ರಿಂದ
2009-10 ರವರೆಗೆ ಅದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಲ ವಿತರಣೆ

***Credit sanctions & disbursements made by State term lending
institutions in Karnataka from 2000-2001 to 2009-10***

(ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Rs.crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ KSFC		ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಐ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ KSIIDC	
	ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಳು Sanctions	ವಿತರಣೆಗಳು Disbursements	ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಳು Sanctions	ವಿತರಣೆಗಳು Disbursements
	2000-2001	440.05	328.78	248.08
2001-2002	303.71	292.42	272.33	187.56
2002-2003	340.67	268.28	23.57	88.15
2003-2004	302.77	248.79	11.01	27.76
2004-2005	242.87	240.34	(Nil) (ಇಲ್ಲ)	10.88
2005-2006	316.20	199.86	6.98	9.62
2006-2007	424.53	310.39	0.03	9.62
2007-2008	368.15	303.13	(Nil) (ಇಲ್ಲ)	17.72
2008-2009	565.24	383.92	(Nil) (ಇಲ್ಲ)	37.97
2009-2010 *	570.00	430.00	(Nil) (ಇಲ್ಲ)	15.09

ಮೂಲ: ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಐ.ಐ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು

Source: KSFC & KSIIDC

* ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ (Anticipated)

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.5

Appendix - 7.5

ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಾಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಬಟವಾಡೆಯಾದ ವಿವರಗಳು
2000-2001 ರಿಂದ 2009-10ರ ವರೆಗೆ

**Loans disbursed by co-operative credit institutions from
2000-2001 to 2009-2010**

(ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Rs.crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ Short term loans	ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ Medium term loans	ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ Long term loans
2000-2001	1150.98	48.95	140.62
2001-2002	1384.44	32.33	120.00
2002-2003	1323.76	30.35	127.57
2003-2004	1300.00	28.00	83.77
2004-2005	1264.27	70.91	92.54
2005-2006	2512.48	179.59	177.31
2006-2007	2082.40	137.98	250.86
2007-2008	2319.01	44.87	69.59
2008-2009	3290.67	114.41	171.43
2009-2010* (up to 31.12.2009)	2398.22	101.95	071.85

* ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ (Anticipated)

ಮೂಲ: ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

Source: Registrar of Co-op Societies in Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 7.6
Appendix - 7.6
ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ, ವಸೂಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಕಿ 2000-2001 ರಿಂದ 2009-2010

Demand, collection and balance of co-operative loans in Karnataka from 2000-2001 to 2009-10
(ರೂ. ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Rs. Crore)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಅಲ್ಪವಧಿ ಸಾಲ Short term Loan				ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ Medium term Loan				ದೀರ್ಘವಧಿ ಸಾಲ Long term Loan			
	ಬೇಡಿಕೆ Demand	ವಸೂಲಿ Collection	ಬಾಕಿ Balance	ಶೇಕಡಾ ವಸೂಲಿ % of recovery	ಬೇಡಿಕೆ Demand	ವಸೂಲಿ Collection	ಬಾಕಿ Balance	ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ವಸೂಲಿ % of recovery	ಬೇಡಿಕೆ Demand	ವಸೂಲಿ Collection	ಬಾಕಿ Balance	ಶೇಕಡಾವಾ ರು ವಸೂಲಿ % of recovery
2000-2001	1296.69	906.38	390.31	69.90	140.40	28.74	111.66	30.47	617.80	217.56	400.24	35.22
2001-2002	1661.91	109.91	571.09	65.64	169.27	41.55	127.72	24.55	663.83	189.90	473.93	28.16
2002-2003	1802.20	1115.51	686.69	61.90	203.93	38.75	165.18	19.00	679.79	177.49	502.30	26.11
2003-2004	1975.87	977.24	998.63	49.96	227.97	79.23	148.74	34.75	753.70	130.74	622.96	30.07
2004-2005	2167.99	1595.66	572.32	73.60	211.33	119.15	92.18	56.38	959.81	577.90	381.91	60.21
2005-2006	2407.69	1958.05	449.64	81.32	143.30	86.00	56.32	60.50	1048.89	664.89	384.00	63.41
2006-2007	1727.51	874.68	852.84	50.63	69.93	17.53	52.40	25.06	604.96	146.66	458.30	24.24
2007-2008	1238.67	628.45	610.22	50.74	53.71	10.50	43.20	19.54	360.69	23.57	337.18	6.52
2008- 2009	2495.89	1909.40	586.49	76.50	54.70	36.07	18.63	65.95	688.19	299.34	388.85	43.50
2009-2010 (Dec.2009)	1659.88	889.62	770.26	53.50	34.03	15.07	18.69	44.30	691.00	91.21	599.79	13.20

ಮೂಲ: ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Karnataka.

ಅನುಬಂಧ-8.1

Appendix 8.1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತರು

Registrants on the live registers of employment exchanges in Karnataka 1994-95 to 2009-10(ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(000s)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವೀಧರರು Post Graduates	ಪದವೀ ಧರರು Graduates	ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾ ದಾರರು Diploma Holders	ಐ.ಟಿ.ಐ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿರು ವವರು ITI Certificate holders	ಮೆಟ್ರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಲೇಟ್ ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣ ರಾದವರು Matricu- lates	ಮೆಟ್ರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಲೇಟ್ ಪರಿಕ್ಷೆ ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆ ಇರುವವರು Non- Matricu- lates	ಒಟ್ಟು Total
94-95	14.85	160.85	34.5	49.08	1055.15	336.69	1651.10
95-96	14.82	163.59	32.57	51.58	1126.76	349.69	1739.00
96-97	14.24	166.04	36.89	58.32	1164.15	340.58	1780.20
97-98	13.81	171.70	37.59	61.17	1187.67	335.01	1806.95
98-99	14.49	159.34	38.16	65.02	1235.65	305.39	1818.05
99-2000	14.89	161.20	38.81	74.46	1288.82	312.23	1890.41
2000-01	14.73	164.11	42.67	78.94	1311.35	340.62	1952.42
2001-02	15.79	168.30	44.80	91.85	1346.45	339.23	2006.52
2002-03	15.16	158.64	42.59	83.40	1265.42	325.06	1890.28
2003-04	15.58	151.28	38.72	80.38	1158.00	299.13	1743.10
2004-05	12.39	132.86	34.61	72.95	988.20	270.06	1511.05
2005-06	7.34	117.16	31.86	70.90	789.10	230.87	1247.23
2006-07	4.14	99.75	29.28	64.93	699.26	197.29	1094.64
2007-08	4.44	76.87	24.38	57.51	477.28	145.12	785.61
2008-09	4.42	63.22	22.73	53.98	393.18	114.19	651.71
2009-10 (ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2009 ರವರೆಗೆ) (upto Nov.09)	4.36	58.98	21.51	51.87	341.97	103.69	582.38

ಮೂಲ : ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Govt. of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ 8.2
Appendix 8.2

ಸೂಚಿತ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀಡಿಕೆ
Number of vacancies notified and placements made
1994-95 to 2009-10

(ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(000)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು Vacancies notified	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀಡಿಕೆ Placement made
1994-95	24.00	25.50
1995-96	29.50	14.30
1996-97	28.60	21.60
1997-98	29.90	22.20
1998-99	31.60	25.40
1999-00	24.86	19.11
2000-01	13.69	6.78
2001-02	13.90	3.47
2002-03	7.53	4.08
2003-04	6.80	2.09
2004-05	20.10	1.50
2005-06	6.84	1.60
2006-07	5.01	2.24
2007-08	6.17	1.74
2008-09	6.81	1.16
2009-10 (ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2009ರವರೆಗೆ) (upto Nov.09)	5.66	1.34

ಮೂಲ : ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಲಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Govt. of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ 8.3
Appendix 8.3

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ
Employment in the organised sector in Karnataka
1994-95 to 2009-10

(ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)
(‘000s)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯ Public Sector		ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯ Private Sector		ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯ Public & Private Sectors	
	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು Women	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು Women	ಒಟ್ಟು Total	ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು Women
94-95	1050.6	190.5	527.6	138.5	1578.2	329.0
95-96	1058.4	199.0	700.9	273.8	1759.3	472.8
96-97	1083.7	216.9	731.9	289.4	1815.6	506.3
97-98	1086.0	223.0	757.0	308.6	1843.0	531.6
98-99	1092.0	234.6	757.0	310.5	1849.0	545.1
99-00	1114.0	251.8	750.0	310.0	1864.0	561.8
2000-01	1112.6	254.5	767.1	314.2	1879.7	568.7
2001-02	1090.0	255.5	765.9	320.5	1855.9	576.0
2002-03	1075.0	259.6	775.0	321.4	1850.4	581.0
2003-04	1067.1	266.8	753.2	297.5	1820.3	564.3
2004-05	1059.3	268.3	802.7	309.9	1862.0	578.2
2005-06	1051.2	267.5	864.3	323.6	1915.5	591.1
2006-07	1049.5	267.9	986.3	384.2	2035.8	652.1
2007-08	1052.9	272.7	1099.4	443.2	2152.3	715.9
2008-09	1052.5	273.1	1182.0	456.5	2234.5	729.6
2009-10 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2009 ರವರೆಗೆ (upto Sep.09)	1053.6	275.6	1202.8	466.7	2256.4	742.2

ಮೂಲ : ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Government of Karnataka

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.1

Appendix - 9.1

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೇತರ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು
Plan and non-plan expenditure on primary education

(ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(Rs. lakh)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಯೋಜನೆ Plan	ಯೋಜನೇತರ Non-plan
1990-91	3335.77	37422.57
1991-92	5789.80	41047.34
1992-93	13515.20	46364.44
1993-94	12805.48	54456.44
1994-95	12444.30	59212.15
1995-96	19638.23	66180.40
1996-97	20948.64	77150.50
1997-98	17412.44	93007.51
1998-99	25927.07	109426.23
1999-2000	30310.71	125310.20
2000-2001	44381.83	131535.92
2001-2002	51033.65	127440.18
2002-2003	35331.16	144246.85
2003-2004	41923.62	172183.89
2004-2005	82836.46	281358.42
2005-2006	73152.14	193556.91
2006-2007	76499.92	233953.29
2007-2008	76005.33	294573.74
2008-2009(ಪ) (RE)	95888.78	366696.47
2009-2010(ಆ) (BE)	88715.57	366979.90

ಪ : ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜು RE : Revised Estimate

ಆ : ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಅಂದಾಜು BE : Budget Estimate

ಮೂಲ : ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

Source : Education Department

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.2

Appendix - 9.2

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ
Physical progress under primary education

ವಿವರ : ಘಟಕ Item/Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (A) (ಃ)
1. ದಾಖಲಾತಿ (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)															
1. Enrolment (in lakhs)															
ಅ) ತರಗತಿ 1 ರಿಂದ 4	53.22	54.01	55.62	54.37	55.37	54.86	53.19	49.79	49.15	46.83	45.90	45.25	55.97	55.42	53.44
a) Standards I - V															
i) ಬಾಲಕರು	27.25	27.99	28.20	27.90	28.96	28.39	25.84	25.62	25.34	24.16	23.65	29.55	28.86	28.60	27.48
i) Boys															
ii) ಬಾಲಕಿಯರು	25.97	26.02	27.42	26.47	26.41	26.47	27.35	24.17	23.81	22.67	22.25	27.70	27.11	26.82	25.96
ii) Girls															
ಆ) ತರಗತಿ 5 ರಿಂದ 7	26.13	26.69	28.20	29.28	30.72	31.80	32.63	31.85	34.24	32.17	32.12	29.97	20.70	20.28	19.77
b) Standards VI - VII															
i) ಬಾಲಕರು	14.04	14.26	14.95	15.72	16.16	16.75	16.98	16.60	17.95	16.74	16.57	15.65	10.69	10.48	10.18
i) Boys															
ii) ಬಾಲಕಿಯರು	12.09	12.43	13.25	13.56	14.56	15.05	15.65	15.25	16.29	15.43	15.55	14.32	10.01	9.80	9.59
ii) Girls															
2. ಒಟ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು	167795	182866	190866	201071	204250	209837	234500	234500	232427	246680	236622	253576	260017	276894	284646
2. Teachers															
3. ಒಟ್ಟು ಶಾಲೆಗಳು	41664	45016	46929	48135	48135	48716	50351	50424	51263	53461	54529	56348	56441	57520	58000
3. Schools															

Note : * from 2006-07 Enrolment is for standard I to V

from 2006-07 Enrollments is for standard VI to VII

ನಿ: ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

ಮೂಲ : ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

A : Anticipated

Source : Department of Education,

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.3
Appendix - 9.3
ಲೋಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ
Mass education - Karnataka State

ವಿವರ : ಘಟಕ Item/Unit	1995 - 1996	1996 - 1997	1997 - 1998	1998 - 1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010
1. ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 1. No. of Centres (CE/NCE) (lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.05*
2. ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 2. No. Enrolled under CEP (lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.67	7.91	11.89	19.73	3.21	2.88	5.01	2.00	NIL
3. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಅಂದೋಲನದ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ (ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 3. No. Enrolled under Mass Campaign (Lakhs)	1.95	6.83	2.14	3.42	0.14	0.12	-	7.91	11.89	19.73	18.06	8.18	18.56	18.54	5.19
4. ವೆಚ್ಚ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 4. Expenditure (Rs. lakh) i) ಯೋಜನೆ ii) Non-Plan (Rs. Lakh)	800.88	555.27	348.82	464.39	327.96	251.61	217.89	216.37	141.08	50.00	279.89	1014.67	1166.09	1650.40	1200.00**
ii) ಯೋಜನೇತರ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ii) Non-Plan (Rs. Lakh)	86.32	86.64	217.78	172.02	282.14	310.3	336.62	387.35	394.76	215.38	220.01	218.68	271.31	276.83	290.61**

* No. of continuing education programme centres are in operation in 8 districts only

**Expenditure upto November 2009

ಮೂಲ : ಲೋಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ

Source : Directorate of Mass Education,

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.4

Appendix - 9.4

ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸೂಚಕಾಂಶಗಳು - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ
Selected indicators of vocational education in Karnataka

ವಿವರ : ಘಟಕ Item / Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (A) (ರ)
1. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1. Institutions	808	808	808	642	594	642	560	563	564	538	548	542	568	553	562
2. ದಾಖಲಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 2. No. Enrolled	34788	41436	45000	41240	45687	48653	45631	48000	54000	25178	30350	30434	33667	31882	32587
3. ವೆಚ್ಚ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 3. Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	-	225.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	751.74	547.20	540.00	530.00	787.64	980.03	980.00	1440.20	1464.90	1000.01
ಐ) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ i) Plan (State)															
ಐಿ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪುನರಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ii) CSS	434.88	464.00	500.00	-	-	159.18	232.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ಐಐಿ) ಯೋಜನೇತರ iii) Non-Plan	30.43	75.00	150.00	381.93	381.93	482.62	494.21	443.00	575.01	790.35	836.71	879.15	670.23	976.58	839.68

ವಿ: ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ

ಮೂಲ : ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

A : Anticipated

Source : Department of Vocational Education,

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.5

Appendix - 9.5

ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸೂಚಕಾಂಶಗಳು

Selected indicators of health facilities

ವಿವರ : ಘಟಕ Item / Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(Nov)
1. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಸಂಚಿತ) 1. No. of primary health centres (cum.)	1676	1676	1676	1676	1677	1677	1681	1679	1679	1679	2193	2193	2193
2. ಉಪ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಸಂಚಿತ) 2. No. of sub-centres (cum.)	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143	8143
3. ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಅಂದಾಜು 3. Crude birth rate	22.7	22.0	21.5	22.0	21.0	21.5	21.0	20.9	20.6	20.3	19.9	19.8	19.5
4. ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಅಂದಾಜು 4. Crude death rate	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5
5. ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 5. Infant mortality rate	53	58	55	57	56	55	52	49	50	48	47	45	30
6. ಅರ್ಹ ದಂಪತಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು (ದಶ ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 6. Eligible couples estimated (millions)	8.14	8.25	8.35	8.40	8.40	8.60	8.80	8.98	8.86	9.13	8.52	8.55	9.40
7. ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು (ದಶ ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) 7. Couples protected (millions)	4.77	4.83	4.97	5.05	5.15	5.30	5.50	5.43	5.54	5.51	5.67	5.07	6.17

ಮೂಲ : ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
A : Anticipated Source : Department of Health & Family Welfare.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.6

Appendix - 9.6

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ - ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಗತಿ
Nutrition programme in Karnataka : expenditure and coverage

ವಿವರ : ಘಟಕ Item/Unit	1996- 1997	1997- 1998	1998- 1999	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009-10 (upto November)
ಪೂರಕ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ Supplementary Nutrition Programme ಯೋಜನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ (ರೂ.ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	3515.86	3607.95	3249.35	3873.35	4360.58	3794.94	3236.14	3802.76	3886.90	6236.09	8244.41	9994.28	11016.91	6219.43
Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)														
ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಸಾವಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Beneficiaries (in '000s)	2893	2902	2862	3099	3113	3122	3273	3385	3383	3422	4171	4320	4245	4064

ಆಧಾರ: ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ

Source: Department of Women and Child Development

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.7

Appendix - 9.7

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಉದ್ದ
Road length in Karnataka (ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

(in Kms.)

ವರ್ಷ Year	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ National Highways	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ State High ways	ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು Major District Roads	ಇತರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು Other District Roads	ನಗರಸಭೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು Municipal Roads	ಇತರೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು Other Roads	ಒಟ್ಟು (ಕಾಲಂ 2 ರಿಂದ 7) All Roads (2 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1995-96	1997	11395	28311	2090	8366	85361	137520
1996-97	1997	11395	28311	2090	8366	85361	137520
1997-98	2355	11037	28361	1644	8366	91038	142801
1998-99	3524	10021	28247	1634	8366	93054	144846
1999-00	3728	9829	28247	1644	8366	96775	148589
2000-01	3728	9829	28247	-	8366	104034	154204
2001-02	3728	9829	28247	-	8366	104034	154204
2002-03	3728	9829	28247	-	8366	104034	154204
2003-04	3967	9590	38247	-	8366*	94034\$	154164
2004-05	3973	17228	30760	-	8366*	115574	175901
2005-06	3958	17405	32572	-	8366*	146713	209014
2006-07	3958	18642	37671	-	8366*	147212 \$	215849
2007-08	3958	20739	47763	-	8366*	147212 \$	228038
2008-09	3982	20905	47836	-	8366*	147212 \$	228301
2009-10	4491	20905	47836	-	8366*	147212 \$	228810

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ : ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಉನ್ನತೀಕರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಉದ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಧಾರ : ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

*1998-99 ರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಉದ್ದ.

\$ ಇತರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

Note: Reduction in road length under some categories is due to up gradation of roads to higher categories.

Source: Public Works Department and RDPR Department.

* Road length of 1998-99.

\$ includes ODR and village roads.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.8

Appendix - 9.8

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು

Accessibility of villages by road

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಸರ್ವಋತು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು All weather Roads	ಅನುಕೂಲ ಋತುವಿನ ರಸ್ತೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು Fair weather Roads	ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು Katcha and non motorable Roads	ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು Villages not connected by Road
1995-96	14633	6452	5878	103
1996-97	14889	6442	5632	103
1997-98	15800	6551	4612	103
1998-99	16305	6419	4255	87
1999-00	16857	6099	4045	65
2000-01	17442	5764	3819	41
2001-02	17802	5462	3769	33
2002-03	17802	5649	3582	33
2003-04	18295	5860	3501	27
2004-05	20934	6065	3473	20
2005-06	22454	6146	3422	20
2006-07	23801	6232	3407	17
2007-08	24710	6540	3376	17
2008-09	64116	27630	55458	1718*

* habitations

ಆಧಾರ : ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

Source : RDPR Department.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.9

Appendix - 9.9

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿ
Progress on social security schemes

ವರ್ಷ Year	ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ವೇತನ Old age pension		ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರಿಗೆ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ Financial assistance to physically handicapped		ವಿಧವಾ ವೇತನ Pension to destitute widows	
	ವೆಚ್ಚ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Expr. (Rs. lakhs)	ಫಲಾನು ಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (000ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Beneficiaries (000's)	ವೆಚ್ಚ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Expr. (Rs. lakhs)	ಫಲಾನು ಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (000ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Beneficiaries (000's)	ವೆಚ್ಚ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Expr. (Rs. lakhs)	ಫಲಾನು ಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (000ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Beneficiaries (000's)
1992-93	3637	509	1212	276	2631	482
1993-94	3530	503	1531	280	2336	485
1994-95	3503	496	1913	289	2237	495
1995-96	3979	496	2614	300	4181	508
1996-97	3753	492	2421	304	4040	523
1997-98	3635	493	2431	311	4190	528
1998-99	4946	491	3486	318	5876	546
1999-2000	4666	487	3687	319	6085	545
2000-2001	4830	420	3938	301	6448	531
2001-2002	5154	436	4049	314	6856	567
2002-2003	5657	437	4716	318	6747	578
2003-2004	5517	458	5481	345	7688	604
2004-2005	6070	469	5790	352	8365	613
2005-2006	6570	495	6619	373	8237	634
2006-2007	12777	550	9817	407	16504	690
2007-2008	27841	686	22491	464	32874	771
2008-2009	26253	791	17802	530	28674	865
(ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2009 ವರೆಗೆ) (up to Nov. 2009)	29528	84284	24412	625	33842	1002

ಆಧಾರ : ಖಜಾನೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ.

Source : Director of Treasuries.

ಅನುಬಂಧ - 9.10

Appendix - 9.10

ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲ ಸೀರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧೋತರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿ
Progress under schemes for distribution of subsidised sarees and dhotis

ವರ್ಷ Year	ಸೀರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧೋತರ ವಿತರಣೆ Sarees & Dhotis distributed	
	ವೆಚ್ಚ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Expr. (Rs. lakhs)	ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು (ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) Beneficiaries (lakhs)
1991-92	680	31
1992-93	428	28
1993-94	422	21
1994-95	1002	30
1995-96	1425	32
1996-97	1738	36
1997-98	959	30
1998-99	728	13
1999-2000	1263	24
2000-01	541	11
2001-02	1250	20
2002-03	255	6
2003-04	300	4
2004-05	341	5
2005-2006	275	5
2006-2007	164	3
2007-2008	173	3
2008-2009	173	2
2009-2010*	146	1.79

* upto end of December

ಆಧಾರ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ.

Source : Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.